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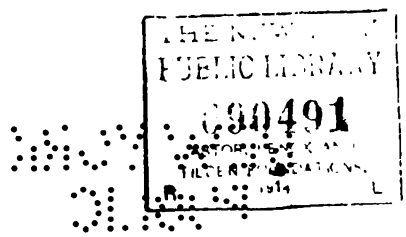
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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE AMERICANS.

LODGE, Henry Cabot, statesman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850; son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1871, LL.B., 1874, Ph.D. (history) 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876 and devoted himself to literature and to the public service as a legislator. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1880 and 1881; a representative from the sixth Massachusetts district in the 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1887–93, and resigned his seat in 1893 on his election to the U.S. senate. He was re-elected in 1899. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on the Philippines and a member of the committees on civil service and retrenchments, foreign relations, immigration, railroads and the select committee on industrial exposition. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900, placed Thomas B. Reed in nomination for President in 1896, and was permanent chairman of the convention at Philadelphia, June 19–22, 1900. He was married June 29, 1871, to Anna Cabot Mills, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N. He delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on the English Colonies in America (1880). He was university lecturer on American history at Harvard, 1876–79, and was editor of the *North American Review*, 1873–76, and of the *International Review*, 1879–81. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1893. He is the author of: *Life and Letters of George Cabot* (1877); *Short History of the English Colonies in America* (1881); *Life of Alexander Hamilton* (1882); *Life of Daniel Webster* (1883); *Studies in History* (1886); *Life of Washington* (2 vols., 1889); *History of Boston* in "Historic Towns Series" (1891); *Historical and Political Essays* (1892); *Speeches* (1895); *Hero Tales from American History*, with Theodore Roosevelt (1895); *Certain Accepted Heroes, and Other Essays in Literature and Politics* (1897); *Story of the Revolution* (2 vols., 1898); *Story of the Spanish War* (1899). He edited *Ballads and Lyrics* (1881); *Complete Works of Alexander Hamilton* (9 vols., 1885).

LOEB, Louis, artist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866; son of Alexander and Sara (Ehrman) Loeb. He received his first instruction in art at the Art Students' league, New York city; and studied in France, 1890–92. He exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1891 and subsequently, and received the first prize of the atelier at the École des Beaux Arts, 1892. He returned to New York in 1892; was again in Paris, 1894–98, receiving at the Salon honorable mention in 1894 and the third-class medal in 1896, and in 1898 resumed his work in New York. He won especial recognition as an illustrator. He was elected to the Society of American Artists in 1900.

LOGAN, Benjamin, pioneer, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1743; son of David Logan, an Irishman, who settled in Augusta county, Va., where he died in 1757. His estate fell to Benjamin, the eldest son, who on reaching his majority in 1764 divided it with his mother, and his sisters and brothers, and removed to Holston river, where he married Ann, daughter of William Montgomery. He served in the wars against the Indians, 1764; with Patrick Henry against Governor Dunmore, 1774; joined Boone's party of settlers en route to Kentucky in 1775 and left the party and settled in what is now Lincoln county, Ky., where with the help of his brother John (who was a companion in most of his exploits and afterward a representative in the state legislature and secretary of the state of Kentucky), he built Fort Logan, and removed his family thither in 1776. On May 20, 1777, the fort was besieged by a hundred Indians for weeks, until the ammunition and provisions were almost exhausted, when Logan and two companions left the fort under cover of night, and made a rapid jour-

ney of 150 miles to the Holston settlement, where he procured powder and lead and hastily returned, leaving his companions to follow with a relief party under Col. John Bowman, who dispersed the savages. In July, 1779, he was second in command of an army of over three hundred men under Colonel Bowman in an expedition against the Indian settlement of Chillicothe, and Logan with one half the army fell upon the village expecting to be supported by Bowman, who did not arrive. After most of his men had fled in dismay, Logan and his aides dashed into the bushes on horseback, forcing the Indians from their coverts and completely dispersing the enemy. In the summer of 1788 he again conducted an expedition against the Northwestern tribes. He was a delegate to the convention of 1792 that framed the first constitution of Kentucky, and to the second constitutional convention of 1799 in which his son William was also a delegate. He was also a representative in the Kentucky legislature for several years. Logan county, Ky., formed in 1792, was named in his honor. He died in Shelby county, Ky., Dec. 11, 1802.

LOGAN, Celia, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1837; daughter of Cornelius Ambrosius and Eliza (Acheley) Logan. She removed with her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she spent her early childhood and was graduated from the High school of that city. She went on the stage at an early age with her sister Eliza, completed her education in London, and filled a position in a publishing house there as a critical reader of submitted manuscript. She was married, in 1859, to Miner K. Kellogg, an American painter. She had then left the stage, and in 1860 began a literary career in London, under the tutelage of Charles Reade. She became a correspondent of American journals, including the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, and the *Golden Era of San Francisco*, and contributed to magazines. During the civil war she resided in Milan, Italy, translating war news for the Italian press. She returned to the United States in 1866, and settled in Washington, D.C., in 1868, and was associate editor of *The Capitol*, with Don Piatt as chief. She was married secondly, in 1872, to James H. Connolly, author and journalist, and settled in New York city in 1874. She is the author of the following plays: *Rose* (1873), produced in San Francisco; *The Odd Trick* (1873); *The Homestead* (1873); *An American Marriage* (1884). She later adapted and translated from the French, *Gaston Cadol, or A Son of the Soil; The Sphinx; Miss Multon; Froment Jeune* by Daudet, and *A Marriage in High Life.* She wrote the novels: *Her Strange Fate*, and *Sarz, a Story of the Stage*; also *How to Reduce Your Weight or to Increase it.*

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, diplomatist, was born in Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1832; son of Cornelius Ambrosius and Eliza (Acheley) Logan. He was a student at Auburn academy and was graduated from the Miami Medical college, Ohio, in 1853; and from the Ohio Medical college in 1853. He was resident physician to St. John's hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; assistant in chemistry im Miami Medical college, 1851–53, and a lecturer on chemistry in the summer school of that college, 1853. He removed to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1858, where he established with Dr. T. Sinks *The Leavenwroth Medical Herald* the first medical journal published in Kansas, and was its editor, 1861–73. He was also botanist on the first geological survey of Kansas and president of the state board of medical examiners, 1861–65. He was U.S. minister to Chile, 1873–77; practised medicine in Chicago, Ill., 1877–79; was U.S. minister to the five Central American states with a residence at Guatemala, 1879–81; and again U.S. minister to Chile, 1882–86. He studied in the hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin, 1886–87, and then resumed his practice in Chicago. During his service in Chile, he succeeded in obtaining recognition for all the genuine medical schools in the United States, as only applicants holding a diploma from Harvard were at that time recognized by the board of medical examiners of Chile, as eligible to practice in that country. In 1890 he was sent to Europe as the first commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition to be held in Chicago, Ill., in 1893. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1868, that of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical college in 1868, and that of LL.D. from the National university of Chicago in 1885. He contributed to American and European scientific journals; edited *The Works of John A. Logan* (1886), and is the author of *Reports on the Sanitary Relations of the State of Kansas* (1866); *On the Climatology of the Missouri Valley* (1878); and *Physics of Infectious Diseases* (1878). He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30, 1899.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrosius, dramatist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 4, 1806. He was educated for the priesthood at St. Mary's college near Baltimore, Md. He entered a shipping house in Baltimore after leaving college and visited Europe several times in its interest. He was assistant editor of the Baltimore *Morning Chronicle;* was dramatic critic of the *Daily Chronicle*, Philadelphia, Pa., and adopted the stage as a profession in 1835, first appearing in tragedy at the Bowery theatre, New York, 1838, and acting thereafter also in Canada. In 1840 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he opened the National theatre, and continued as a theatrical manager in that city, and in Pittsburg and Louisville for

several years, after which he travelled as a star with his daughter Eliza, and became widely and favorably known as a comedian. Macready was so impressed with his grave-digger in "Hamlet" that he earnestly requested him to go to England and appear with him there in that play. He was married in Philadelphia Sept. 1, 1825, to Eliza Acheley, and their children were: Eliza; Thomas A. a lawyer in Cincinnati; Celia (q.v.); Olive (q.v.); Alice; Mrs. Grace Logan Spencer, of Boston and Dr. Cornelius A. Logan (q.v.). Mr. Logan was one of the first successful American dramatists, being the author of the following acted plays: *Yankee Land* (1834); *The Wag of Maine* (1835); *The Wool Dealer* (1836); *Removing the Deposits; Astarte*, an adaptation from Shelley's "Cenci"; *A Hundred Years Hence*, and *Chloroform*, which last was one of the first plays to have a long run in New York. His *Ode to the Mississippi* was copied extensively and received unqualified praise in *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and he ably defended the stage against pulpit attacks by eminent Boston clergymen. He died while travelling upon the Ohio River, Feb. 22, 1853.

LOGAN, Eliza, actress, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1827; daughter of Cornelius Ambrosius and Eliza (Acheley) Logan. Her mother (born in Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1806, died there, May 11, 1875) was the daughter of Mary Acheley, who was born at East Egg Harbor, N.J., in 1784, and married Captain Acheley, who died at sea. Eliza Logan was educated in the Young Lady's seminary at Lancaster, Pa. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1840, as "Young Norval" at the old Walnut Street theatre in Philadelphia, and afterward appeared at Burton's theatre, New York city, as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." The family then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Eliza soon assumed all the leading roles under her father's management. At one time she played a long engagement in New York in successful rivalry with Rachel, the French actress, an event of unusual interest in the history of the American stage. As Lady Macbeth, Ion, Juliet, and Julia in "The Hunchback" she achieved a wide reputation on the American stage. The elder Booth pronounced her Ion to be equal to that of Miss Ellen Tree. On her marriage in 1859 to George Wood, a theatrical manager, she retired from the stage. She died in New York city, Jan. 15, 1872.

LOGAN, George, senator, was born at Stenton, Pa., Sept. 9, 1753; son of William Logan, and grandson of James Logan the immigrant, 1699. His father was a prominent lawyer in Philadelphia, city councillor, 1743–76, librarian of the Loganian library, founded by James Logan, 1751–76, and bequeathed to the library a collection of about 1300 volumes. George was graduated at Edinburgh, M.D., 1779, and devoted himself to agriculture. He was a member of the Society of Friends; a representative in the state legislature, and in June, 1798, he went to France on his own responsibility and endeavored to avert war between the United States and that country. He was successful in so modifying the embargo on American shipping as to pave the way for a peace negotiation. He was denounced by the Federalist party and an act was passed by congress forbidding any unofficial participation by a citizen in settling a controversy between the United States and a foreign power. He was chosen U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Peter Muhlenberg, and served 1801–07. He went to England in 1810 to attempt a reconciliation between Great Britain and the United States. He was a member of the American Philosophical society and of the Pennsylvania board of agriculture. He is the author of *Experiments on Gypsum*, and *Rotation of Crops* (1797). He died at Stenton, near Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1821.

LOGAN, Henry, representative, was born on Logania Plantation, near Dillsburg, York county, Pa., April 14, 1784; son of Henry and Susannah (Blair) Logan and grandson of John and Ann Logan, natives of Coot Hill, county Monaghan, Ireland, who settled in York county, Pa., 1749, where Logania Plantation was marked out and cultivated. Henry received his school training at the backwoods school and in 1814 volunteered for the defence of Baltimore; was captain in the 19th regiment, 2d brigade, 5th division Pennsylvania militia, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 1, 1814. He was a representative from York county in the state legislature, 1818–19; state senator, 1828–31; representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and county commissioner, 1840. He was an intimate friend of President Jackson and frequently a guest at the White House. He was a member of the American Colonization Society. He was married Feb. 22, 1825, to Martha O'hail a descendant of Hugh O'hail an officer in the American Revolution; and of their children seven survived them, three being sons: James Jackson Logan, the Rev. William Henry Logan, a Presbyterian minister in Princess Anne, Md., and John N. Logan, a member of the York county bar. Colonel Logan passed the last twenty years of his life in retirement and died at his home near Dillsburg, Pa., Dec. 26, 1866.

LOGAN, James, jurist and educator, was born in Lingan, county Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1674; a descendant of Logan of Restalrig, whose estates were confiscated for his connection with the Gowrie conspiracy against James VI. of Scotland. After the battle of Boyne, July 1, 1690, he accompanied his father, who was obliged to leave the country for his Catholic sentiments, first to Edinburgh, and later to Bristol, England, where he completed his studies. He accompanied William Penn to America as his secretary in 1699. He was made secretary of the province in 1701 and subsequently served as clerk of the council, commissioner of property, chief justice and as a member of the provincial council, 1702–07. He gained the respect of the Indians at Conestoga, who named their chief, Logan, after him. He was impeached by the provincial assembly, Feb. 26, 1707, on various charges, to which he replied, personally abusing members of the assembly. The assembly ordered his arrest and confinement in the county jail, but he escaped and went to England Nov. 25, 1707. He returned in 1712; was justice of the court of common pleas, 1715–23, and was presiding judge in 1723. He was chosen mayor of Philadelphia the same year and at the close of his term he went abroad to attend to the affairs of William Penn. He was chief justice of the supreme court of the province, 1731–39, and after the death of Governor Gordon in 1736 was president of the council and acting governor, 1736–38. He removed to his country seat "Stenton" where he devoted himself to scientific pursuits and literature. He was a founder, Nov. 13, 1749, of the Public academy in the city of Philadelphia, afterward the University of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the first board of trustees of the college, 1749–51. He was a member of the Society of Friends and bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia his extensive library, which became the Loganian library. He was the author of *Experimenta de Plantarum Generatione*, (1739); translation of Cicero's *De Senectute* (1744), and of other works in Latin and in English prose and verse. He died at "Stenton," near Germantown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1751.

James Logan

LOGAN, James Venable, educator, was born in Scott county, Ky., July 11, 1835; son of James Hervey and Mary (Venable) Logan; grandson of

Alexander and Jane (McCampbell) Logan and of James and Elizabeth (Cowan) Venable, and a descendant of James Logan of Ireland, who settled first in Pennsylvania and about 1700 in what is now Rockbridge county, Va. He was graduated from Centre college, Danville, Ky., A.B., 1854, and from the Danville Theological seminary, in 1860. He was licensed by the presbytery of Louisville in 1859, and was ordained by the presbytery of Transylvania in 1860. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Harrodsburg, Ky., 1860–68, edited the *Free Christian Commonwealth*, 1868–69, and was professor of ethics and evidences at Central university, Richmond, Ky., 1873–79, and of philosophy, 1889. He was active in founding the College of Philosophy and Science of Central university, gave the sum of $10,000 toward its construction and was elected president of the college in 1880. He received the degree of D.D. in 1880, and that of LL.D. in 1890, from Hampden-Sidney college, Va. He was married in December, 1863, to Mattie E. S., daughter of Sanford McBrayer of Harrodsburg, Ky. Their son, Sanford McBrayer Logan became a Presbyterian minister.

LOGAN, John Alexander, statesman and soldier, was born in Murphysboro, Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826; eldest son of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Logan. His father immigrated to the United States from Ireland in 1823, and settled in Cape Girardeau, Mo., removing later to Jackson county, Ill., where he conducted a farm, practised his profession, was a representative in the state legislature and held several county offices. John A. Logan acquired his preparatory education chiefly under the instruction of his father and his tutor, and he attended Shiloh college in 1840. Upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico in 1846, he enlisted in the volunteer army and was appointed 2d lieutenant, 1st Illinois volunteers, and served as adjutant and quartermaster of the regiment in New Mexico. He returned to Illinois at the close of the war, studied law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and in 1849 was elected clerk of Jackson county. He was graduated from the law department of Louisville university in 1851; was admitted to the bar in 1852; was a representative in the state legislature, 1852–53, 1856–57;

John A. Logan

prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district of Illinois, 1853–59; presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1856, and a Democratic representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–61. In July, 1861, during the extra session of the 37th congress he resigned his seat and joined the Federal army at Bull Run, fighting as a private in Colonel Richardson's regiment. He returned to Marion, Ill., where he organized and was made colonel of the 31st Illinois infantry. He commanded his regiment in McClernand's brigade in the battle of Belmont, where he led a bayonet charge and had a horse shot under him; also in the attack on Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded in the left shoulder. He joined General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, March 5, 1862, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a brigade at Jackson, Tenn., where he guarded the railroad lines with six regiments. In 1862 he declined the nomination for representative in the 38th congress. He commanded the 3d division, 17th army corps, under General McPherson in Grant's northern Mississippi campaign; was promoted major-general, Nov. 26, 1862, and fought at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and at the siege of Vicksburg, where he was in command of McPherson's centre, his command entering Vicksburg immediately after the explosion of the mine. He was made the first military governor of Vicksburg, and for his gallantry during the siege he received from congress a medal of honor which bore the inscription "Vicksburg, July 4, 1863." He succeeded General Sherman in November, 1863, as the commander of the 15th army corps. He led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee at Resaca; and repulsed Hardee at Dallas, where he was shot through the left arm. He temporarily succeeded General McPherson in command of the Army of the Tennessee upon the latter's death, July 22, 1864, and led his corps in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and in the attack on Atlanta. After taking part in the presidential campaign of 1864, he rejoined Sherman at Savannah and continued in command of his corps until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865, when he succeeded General Howard as commander of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned his commission in the army and returned to his home at Marion, Ill., in August, 1865. He was a Republican representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71, and was one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was U.S. senator from Illinois, 1871–77, and 1879–86. He was a candidate for nomination for the Presidency June 3, 1884, and upon the nomination of James G. Blaine was chosen Republican candidate for Vice-President by acclamation. He was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and it was on his proposal that May 30th was designated as Decoration Day and made a national holiday. He was married Nov. 27, 1855, to Mary Simmerson, daughter of Capt. John M. Cunningham, register of the land office at Shawneetown, Ill., who survived him. They had three children: the eldest, a son, died in infancy; the second, a daughter, married Maj. W. F. Tucker, U.S.A.; and the youngest, John A. Logan, Jr., was a major in the U.S. volunteer service in the war with Spain, served in Cuba as an adjutant-general on Gen. J. C. Bates's staff; was appointed major of the 33d U.S. volunteers August, 1899, and was killed while leading a charge at San Jacinto, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Nov. 11, 1899. General Logan is the author of: *The Great Conspiracy* (1886); *The Volunteer Soldier of America* (1887). An equestrian statue in bronze, on a bronze pedestal with bas relief portraits of the general officers serving with him, and scenes in the senate when he took the oath of office, and on battlefields in which he engaged, was unveiled in Washington, D.C., April 10, 1901. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1886.

LOGAN, Olive, author, was born in Elmira, N. Y., April 22, 1839; daughter of Cornelius Ambrosius and Eliza (Acheley) Logan. She was educated partly at the Methodist Female seminary, and partly at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at Cincinnati, Ohio. She made her début on the stage in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1854, and went to England in 1857, where she completed her education. She married Henry A. Delille in April, 1857, and in 1864 appeared at Wallack's theatre in New York city in "Eveleen," a play of which she was the author. She had a successful stage career, and retired in 1868. She became a lecturer, principally on woman's rights and on other social topics. She obtained a divorce from her first husband in December, 1865, and was married secondly Dec. 19, 1871, to William Wirt Sikes, U.S. consul at Cardiff, Wales, 1876–83. She contributed to American journals and magazines while a resident of Wales. Consul Sikes died in 1883 and in 1892 she was married thirdly to James O'Neill Logan. She was elected a member of the London Society of Authors in 1886.

Olive Logan

On her return to the United States in 1895, she resumed her journalistic career and returned to the lecture platform, her successful lecture subjects including: "The Life of Queen Victoria" and "The Newspaper Office as a place for Girls." She is the author of: *Photographs of Paris Life* (1861); *Chateau Frissac* (1865); *Women and Theatres* (1869); *Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes: a Book about the Show Business* (1870); *The Mimic World* (1871); *Get Thee Behind Me, Satan* (1872); *They Met by Chance* (1878); and a dramatization of Wilkie Collins's "Armadale" (1869); the comedy *Surf, or Life at Long Branch* produced by Daly (1870); and a metrical translation of François Coppee's "Le Passant", produced at the Princess theatre, London (1887).

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, jurist, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; son of David and Mary (Trigg) Logan; grandson of Col. John and Jane (McClure) Logan, and of Col. Stephen and———(Christian) Trigg and a descendant of David Logan, an Irishman who settled in Pennsylvania and subsequently removed to Augusta county, Va. He attended school in Frankfort, Ky., studied law under Judge Christopher Tompkins at Glasgow, Ky., in 1817 and was admitted to the bar. He was married in 1823 to America J., daughter of William Bush of Glasgow, Ky., and secondly to a sister of Justice John McKinley of the U.S. supreme court. He served as attorney for the commonwealth and practised in Barren county, 1821–31. He lost his property, accumulated by his practice, through security debts, and in 1832 engaged in law practice at Springfield, Ill. He was judge of the Sangamon circuit district, 1835–37; was elected a second time but declined to serve; practised law with E. D. Baker, 1837–41, and with Abraham Lincoln, 1841–44, and later with his son-in-law Milton Hay. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1842–48 and 1854–56 and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1847. He was a defeated candidate for representative in congress in 1848, owing to his opposition to the war with Mexico. He was a delegate for the state at large to the Republican national convention in 1860, and a commissioner to the national peace convention of 1861, at Washington, where he urged an honorable compromise. A memorial of his life and character was issued from the Springfield press in 1880. He died in Springfield, Ill., July 17, 1880.

LOGAN, William, jurist, was born in the fort at Harrod's Fort, Ky., Dec. 8, 1776; son of Benjamin and Ann (Montgomery) Logan. William was said to be the first male child born in Kentucky. He passed his early childhood in the fort at St. Asaphs, removed to Shelby county with his parents about 1800 and became a lawyer. He represented Lincoln county in the second constitutional convention at Frankfort, Aug. 17, 1799, and settled in the practice of law in Shelby county. He represented both Lincoln and Shelby counties in the Kentucky legislature, and served as speaker of the house, 1803–06, and 1808–09. He was appointed by Governor Scott judge of the Kentucky court of appeals, serving 1808–12; was a presidential elector in 1809, 1813, and in 1817; and was elected U.S. senator from Kentucky in 1819. He resigned in 1820 to become a candidate for governor but was defeated in the election by John Adair, and again represented Shelby county in the state legislature in 1821. He married a daughter of Caleb Wallace of Woodford county. He died in Shelby county, Ky., Aug. 8, 1822.

LOMAX, John Tayloe, jurist, was born in Port Tobago, Caroline county, Va., Jan. 19, 1781; son of Maj. Thomas and Ann Corbin (Tayloe) Lomax; grandson of Lunsford and Judith (Micou) Lomax; great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Wormley) Lomax of Port Tobago, Caroline county, and great²-grandson of the Rev. John Lomax, born 1637, died at North Shields, England, 1694, and Catherine (Gray) Lomax, his wife. He was graduated from St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in 1797, studied law in Annapolis, 1797–1801; was admitted to the bar in 1801, and settled in practice in Port Royal county. He was married July 25, 1805, to Charlotte B. Thornton of Mansfield, Va. He removed to Fredericksburg, Va., in 1805; settled in Menokin, Richmond county, in 1810; and returned to Fredericksburg in 1813. He was professor of law in the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1826–30, and associate justice of the general court of Virginia, 1830–38 and 1851–57, when he retired to private life. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1847. He is the author of: *A Digest of the Laws respecting Real Property Generally Adopted and in Use in the United States* (1839), and *A Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators Generally in Use in the United States* (1841). He died in Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 1, 1862.

LOMAX, Lunsford Lindsay, soldier, was born in Newport, R. I., Nov. 4, 1835; son of Maj. Mann Page and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Lomax; grandson of Capt. William Lindsay of Lee's legion in the American Revolution, and a descendant of Sir Thomas Lunsford. He graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1856 and was assigned to the 2d cavalry, and transferred to the 1st cavalry, serving in the west. He resigned from the U.S. army in 1861, and was appointed captain in the Virginia state forces. He entered the Confederate army as captain and assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. April 29, 1861. He was promoted major, and assigned to duty with Gen. Ben McCulloch, and as lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general to Gen. Earl Van Dorn, in July, 1862. He was appointed colonel of the 11th

Virginia cavalry in February, 1863; brigadier-general, July 23, 1863; and major-general, Aug. 10, 1864. In July, 1863, he was assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's division, cavalry corps, Army of Northern Virginia. In August, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a division of cavalry under General Early, relieving Gen. Robert Ransom. In March, 1865, he was ordered by Gen. Robert E. Lee to the command of the valley district. After the evacuation of Richmond, he moved to Lynchburg to intercept Stoneman, and surrendered his division at Greensboro, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. He engaged in farming near Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., 1865–86; was president of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college, Blacksburg, Va., 1886–91; and in the latter year assumed a position in the war records office, Washington, D.C.

LOMAX, Tennent, soldier, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., Sept. 20, 1820; son of William and Eliza (Tennent) Lomax; grandson of W. P. and Martha (Middleton) Tennent, great-grandson of Maj. Hugh Middleton of Edgefield, S.C., and of the Rev. William Tennent (1740–1777) and a descendant of the Rev. William Tennent, the founder of Log college, from which sprang Princeton Theological seminary. Tennent Lomax was graduated at Randolph-Macon college, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1851. He resided in Eufaula, Ala., where he engaged in the practice of law and in planting. Upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico he recruited a company which was attached to the 5th Alabama battalion and while in Mexico was made military governor of Orizaba. He moved to Columbus, Ga., and was owner and editor of the *Times and Sentinel*, and state printer for Georgia, 1848–57. He removed to Montgomery, Ala., in 1857, where he engaged in planting. He became captain of the Montgomery True Blues, and in 1861 was attached to the 2d Alabama regiment and took part in the capture of the forts and navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., and asked the withdrawal of his command when refused permission to assault Fort Pickens, which was soon afterward reinforced and never fell into the hands of the Confederacy. He became colonel of the 3d Alabama regiment and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. His regiment was attached to Mahone's brigade, Huger's division, Longstreet's corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and he was killed while leading his men. He was married first to Sophie Shorter of Eufaula, Ala., and after her death to Mrs. Carrie Billingslea Shorter of Montgomery, Ala. He left surviving him one son, Tennent Lomax, a child of the second marriage, who became a practising lawyer at Montgomery. Colonel Lomax died at Seven Pines, Va., June 1, 1862.

LONG, Armistead Lindsay, soldier, was born in Campbell county, Va., Sept. 3, 1827. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, brevetted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 2d artillery July 1, 1850. He served in garrison at Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1850–51, was promoted 2d lieutenant June 30, 1851, and was on frontier duty at Fort Defiance, New Mexico, 1852–53, and at Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1853–54. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1854, was in garrison at Fort Henry, Md., in 1854, and at Barrancas Barracks, Fla., 1854–55. He served on the frontier at Fort Washita, Indian Ty., 1855–56; at Fort Immoe, Va., 1856–57; on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1857 and helped to quell the Kansas disturbances, 1857–58. He was at Fort Kearny, Neb., in 1858; at Fort Leavenworth Kan., 1858–60 and at Augusta arsenal, Ga., 1860–61 and surrendered with the garrison to the state authorities in 1861 and was sent north. He engaged in the defence of Washington, D.C., from Feb. 7 to June 10, 1861, and as aide-de-camp to Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, his father-in-law, from May 20 to June 10, 1861, when he resigned from the U.S. army. He was appointed major in the Confederate army in July, 1861; was promoted colonel in April, 1862, and served at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, as a member of the staff and military secretary of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He was promoted brigadier-general in September, 1863, and was chief of artillery to General Ewell in the campaign of the Wilderness and Richmond, 1864, and Appomattox, 1865, where he surrendered. He engaged as a civil engineer, 1866–69, and subsequently devoted his time to farming. He is the author of: *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee* (1886). He died in Charlottesville, Va., April 29, 1891.

LONG, Chester Isaiah, representative, was born in Perry county, Pa., Oct. 12, 1860; son of Abraham G. and Mary (Cauffman) Long. He removed with his parents to Davies county, Mo., in 1865, and settled in Paola, Kan., in 1879. He was admitted to the bar March 4, 1885, and removed to Medicine Lodge, Kan., where he engaged in the practice of the law. He was elected to the state senate in 1889; and was a Republican representative from the seventh district of Kansas in the 54th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–97 and 1899–1905.

LONG, Clement, educator, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Dec. 1, 1806. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; studied theology at the Andover Theological seminary, 1833–34, and was ordained by the presbytery of Portage at Franklin, Ohio, April 6, 1836. He was professor of philosophy in Western Reserve college, Ohio, 1834–44, and professor of theology there, 1844–52; lecturer on intellectual philosophy

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and political economy at Dartmouth, 1851–52; professor of Christian theology in the Auburn Theological seminary, 1852–54; professor of intellectual philosophy and political economy at Dartmouth, 1854–61, and lecturer on moral and mental philosophy at Western Reserve college, 1860–61. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1849, and that of LL.D. from Western Reserve in 1860. He contributed to *Bibliotheca Sacra*. He died at Hanover, N.H., Oct. 14, 1861.

LONG, Crawford Williamson, physician, was born in Danielsville, Ga., Nov. 1, 1815; son of James and Elizabeth (Ware) Long, and grandson of Capt. Samuel Long, an officer in the American army in the Revolution, who served under Lafayette at Yorktown. Captain Samuel, with his family and a colony of other Pennsylvanians, settled in middle Georgia about 1785. James Long married Elizabeth Ware, of Amherst, Va.; was elected to the state senate, and was a personal and political friend of the Hon. William H. Crawford. His son, Crawford W., was a roommate of Alexander H. Stephens at the University of Georgia, and was graduated, A.B., 1835, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1839. He spent one year in hospital practice in New York city, and in 1841 settled in practice in Jefferson, Ga. About this time itinerant lecturers on chemistry were accustomed to conclude their evening entertainments with an exhibition of the effects of "laughing gas." Dr. Long suggested that sulphuric ether would produce the same effect, and its use for sport became common at social gatherings in the community, which often ended with so-called "ether frolics." His professional services in connection with the frolics in which cuts and bruises unattended with pain were discovered after the effects of the ether had passed off, led him to the discovery of the use of ether as an anæsthetic. This was in January, 1842, and his first surgical operation with the aid of ether was performed successfully in Jackson county, March 30, 1842, two and a half years before Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, discovered the anæsthetic powers of nitrous oxide under similar circumstances, and four and a half years before W. T. G. Morton administered it, at the request of Dr. John C. Warren, in the Massachusetts General

Crawford W. Long

Hospital in Boston. Dr. Long's discovery was known at once not only in Jackson county, but throughout the state of Georgia. His practice called for repeated trials of the use of ether as an anæsthetic, notably on July 3, 1842; Sept. 9, 1843, and Jan. 8, 1845; but it was not until 1846 that he published a detailed account of his discovery in the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*. Dr. Long was married in 1842 to Caroline Swain, niece of Gov. David Swain, of North Carolina, and a cousin of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon. He removed to Athens, Ga., in 1851. In 1854 he first took part in the famous ether controversy as carried on by Morton, Jackson, and the friends of Horace Wells, by writing Senator Dawson, of Georgia, who induced Dr. Jackson to visit Dr. Long at his home in Georgia, which he did, on March 8, 1854. Dr. Jackson claimed that in February, 1842, he breathed chlorine gas, and to relieve the pain and effects he inhaled ether and discovered that he was insensible to pain. On hearing Long's account of his discovery, Dr. Jackson wrote from Athens to Senator Dawson in Washington, acknowledging the justice of Dr. Long's claims. The senator read the letter in the senate, April 15, 1854, when the bill to determine the discoverer of anæsthesia in order to award the proper person an appropriation of $100,000, was before the senate for its final reading, and at the instance of Senator Dawson, Dr. Long's name was inserted in the bill. Here the matter appears to have ended so far as any action of congress affected the question of the discoverer. In 1879 Henri L. Stuart of New York city, caused a portrait of Dr. C. W. Long to be painted by Frank B. Carpenter, and he presented it to the University of Georgia to be placed in the state capitol. After witnessing the ceremony of presentation, Mr. Stuart proceeded to Dr. Long's late home at Athens, Ga., intending to visit his grave, Dr. Long having died in Athens the year before. Arriving late at night, he was stricken with paralysis before morning, and after a brief illness died. His remains were deposited in a grave next that of the benefactor he had sought to honor. See "Long, the Discoverer of Anæsthesia," in *The Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, August-September, 1897, by Hugh H. Young, A.M., M.D. Dr. Long died in Athens, Ga., June 16, 1878.

LONG, Daniel Albright, educator, was born near Graham, N.C., May 22, 1844; son of Jacob and Jane (Stockard) Long, and great-grandson of James and Ellen Stockard and of Conrad and Catherine Long. He was prepared for college by his brother, the Rev. Dr. William Samuel Long, and by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Wilson; attended the University of North Carolina, 1866–68, and received the degree of A.M. in 1871. He

taught school, 1868–73; was president of Graham college, N.C., 1873–82; president and professor of mental and moral science at Antioch college, Ohio, 1883–99, and in 1899 retired to his farm near Graham, N.C. He was a member of the Ohio College association; of the National Educational association; of the International Congress of Education; of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy; of the Council of the American Congresses of Churches; was president of the American Christian convention and of the Christian Publishing association for eight years, and a fellow of Columbia university, N.Y., 1894–95. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina, and that of LL.D. from Union Christian college in 1886. He is the author of: *Legal History of Antioch College* (1890); *History of Coinage* (1896), and contributions to the press.

LONG, Eli, soldier, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, June 16, 1837; son of Eli and Margaret Long. He was graduated from the military school, Frankfort, Ky., in 1855; was appointed from civil life, 2d lieutenant, 1st U.S. cavalry, June 27, 1856, and served in the Indian campaigns of 1857–61. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 1, and captain, May 24, 1861, and was assigned to the 4th U.S. cavalry. He served in the army of the west and participated in the operations leading to and including the battle of Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th Ohio cavalry, Feb. 23, 1863, and took part in the Tullahoma campaign, June 24 to July 3, 1863. He commanded the 2d division, 2d brigade of cavalry at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; was in the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, and in northern Alabama until June 6, 1864, when he served in the Atlanta campaign until its close, Sept. 18, 1864. He was promoted brigadier-general, Aug. 18, 1864. He commanded the 2d division of the cavalry corps in Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia from March 22 to April 20, 1865, and commanded the military district of New Jersey, 1865–66. He was brevetted major for gallantry in the battle of Farmington, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1862; lieutenant-colonel for the defense of Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1863; colonel for the battle of Lovejoys' Station, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864, brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for the battle of Selma, Ala.; major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in action. He was wounded four times during the war, receiving a severe injury to his head at the battle of Selma, Ala. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and was retired with the rank of major-general, Aug. 16, 1867, by reason of wounds in line of duty, but was reduced to the rank of brigadier-general through the operation of the act of March 3, 1875, when he was again retired. He married, Sept. 5, 1865, Jane I. Lane, and after his retirement resided in Plainfield, N.J., He died in New York city, Jan. 5, 1903.

LONG, Eugene Rufus, educator, was born in Sumter county, S.C., Dec. 10, 1862; son of Isaac Jasper and Callie (Kennedy) Long; grandson of Isaac and Lettie (Hamilton) Long and of John Leland and Jane (Chamblin) Kennedy, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Arkansas college, A.B., 1878, and was a student at Southwestern Presbyterian university, 1882–83. He was professor in Arkansas college, 1883–95; president of the college, 1891–95; professor of English in Southwestern Presbyterian university, 1895–97, and in 1897 returned to Arkansas college as president and professor of biblical literature and political science. He was married Dec. 26, 1900, to Sallie, daughter of J. R. S. Meek of Warren, Ark.

LONG, Isaac Jasper, educator, was born in Anderson district, S.C., Feb. 23, 1831; son of Isaac and Lettie (Hamilton) Long; grandson of Joseph Long, who migrated from Virginia to East Tennessee, and a descendant of Luke Hamilton, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in South Carolina. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., 1858; studied at Danville Theological seminary, 1858–59, and at Columbia Theological seminary, S.C., 1859–60. He was principal of the preparatory department, Centre college, Ky., 1859–60; was licensed, April 12, 1860, and was supply at Itonia, S.C., 1860–61. He was married Aug. 30, 1859, to Callie P. Kennedy. He was ordained by the presbytery of Harmony, Oct. 31, 1861; was pastor of Concord church, Sumter district, S.C., and chaplain, C.S.A., 1861–67. In 1867 he became pastor at Batesville, Ark., where he founded an academy which became Arkansas college in 1872, and of which he was president and professor of ancient languages and biblical literature, 1872–91. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Arkansas college in 1876. He is the author of: *Outlines of Ecclesiastical History* (1888). He died at Batesville, Ark., Dec. 10, 1891.

LONG, John Collins, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 6, 1795; son of Capt. George and Martha (Hart) Long, and grandson of Gen. Pierse Long (q. v.) He attended the academy in Portsmouth, N.H., and was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 12, 1812. On Aug. 29, 1812, was ordered to the *Constitution* as aide to Commodore Bainbridge, and took part in the engagement between the *Consti-*

tution and *Java*, Dec. 29, 1812. He was transferred to the *Washington*, Commodore Hull, Sept. 14, 1814, and subsequently to the *Boxer*, Commodore John Porter. In 1818 he was granted a furlough and made voyages to the East Indies and various European and South American ports as first officer of a merchant ship. In November, 1819, he was assigned to the *Independence*, Commodore Shaw; in February, 1823, to the sloop *Hornet* in the West Indies; in November, 1823, to the sloop *Peacock* and went to the Pacific ocean; and in 1824 to the government frigate *United States*, Commodore Hull, serving 1824–27. He was married June 1, 1829, to Mary D., daughter of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Folsom) Gilman of Exeter, Vt. He was at the Portsmouth navy yard, N.H., 1827–31; accompanied Commodore Downes on his cruise to the Pacific in the *Potomac*, 1832–34; resided at Portsmouth, N. H., 1834–37; commanded a rendezvous in Boston, Mass., 1837–39, and commanded the sloop *Boston*, 1840–43. He was promoted post-captain, March 2, 1849, and commanded the *Mississippi* when that vessel brought the Hungarian patriot Kossuth to the United States in 1852, and was instrumental in preventing Kossuth from compromising the United States government by making revolutionary speeches at Marseilles. He commanded the *Saranac*, 1852–55, and during these years conducted the Brazilian minister, De Sodre, to his home, and the U.S. minister, Carroll Spence, to Constantinople. He commanded the Pacific squadron, U.S.S. *Merrimac*, flagship, 1857–59. He was retired in 1861, was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and settled in Exeter, N. H. He died in North Conway, N.H., Sept. 2, 1865.

U.S.S. MERRIMAC.

LONG, John Davis, statesman, was born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, Oct. 27, 1838; son of Zadoc and Julia Temple (Davis) Long); grandson of Thomas and Bathsheba (Churchill) Long, and of Simon and Persis (Temple) Davis; and a descendant on the paternal side of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*, and of Thomas Clark, one of the company of the *Ann*, which came to Plymouth in 1623; and on the maternal side of Dolor Davis, who came from Kent, England, to Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1634. Zadoc Long was the Whig candidate for representative in the 26th congress in 1838, but was defeated by Virgil D. Parris. John Davis Long was named for Governor John Davis (q. v.), a cousin of his maternal grandfather. He was prepared for college at Hebron academy, and was graduated at Harvard, fourth in the class of 1857, and was class odist. He was principal of Westford academy, Mass., 1857–59; was a student at Harvard Law school in 1861, and was admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., the same year. He practised in Buckfield, Maine, 1861–62, and in 1862 went to Boston. He made his home in Hingham, Mass., in 1869, and became associated that year with Stillman B. Allen in the law. He was a Republican representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1875–78, serving as speaker of the house, 1876, 1877 and 1878; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1879; governor of Massachusetts, 1880–82; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, where he nominated George F. Edmunds for President, and a representative from the second district of Massachusetts in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1883–89, declining renomination in 1888. He was a candidate before the state legislature in 1878 for U.S. senator. At the close of his congressional term he returned to the practice of law in Boston, the firm being Allen, Long & Hemenway. On March 4, 1897, President McKinley made him secretary of the navy in his cabinet, and reappointed him March 5, 1901. He was twice married: first, in 1870, to Mary Woodward, daughter of George S. and Helen M. (Paul) Glover of Hingham, Mass.; and secondly, May 22, 1886, to Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Joseph D. Peirce of North Attleboro, Mass., and their son Peirce was born at North Attleboro, Mass., Dec. 29, 1887. He was president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received LL.D. from Harvard in 1880. He gave to the town of Buckfield in 1901 the Zadoc Long Free Library. He published a translation of the Æneid and a volume of after-dinner speeches.

LONG, Pierse, delegate, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1739; son of Pierse Long, who came from Limerick, Ireland, to Portsmouth and engaged in the shipping business. He entered partnership with his father and became interested in public affairs. He was a delegate to the provincial congress of New Hampshire, 1775, and colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, commanding the regiment at Ticonderoga, July 1,

1777. As commander of a regiment of invalids and convalescents in the retreat, July 5, 1777, he engaged the 9th regiment of British regulars, Colonel Hill, and had nearly vanquished them when his ammunition became exhausted and he was obliged to retreat to Fort Edward. He served there and at Lake George and Lake Champlain and was present when Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. For his services he was brevetted brigadier-general. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continenal congress, 1784–86; a member of the executive council, 1786–89; and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1788. President Washington appointed him U.S. collector at the port of Portsmouth in 1789. His daughter Polly married Col. Tobias Lear, secretary to President Washington, April 17, 1790. Before taking charge of the office as collector General Long died at Portsmouth, N.H., April 3, 1789.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, engineer, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Dec. 30, 1784; son of Moses and Lucy (Harriman) Long. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1809, A.M., 1812, and taught school, 1809–14. He entered the U.S. army as 2d lieutenant of engineers, Dec. 12, 1814, and was professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1815–18. He was brevetted major of topographical engineers, April 29, 1816, and had charge of governmental explorations of the territory between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, 1818–23, and discovered the peak in Colorado which bears his name. He was married March 3, 1819, to Martha Hodgkins of Philadelphia, Pa. He explored the sources of the Mississippi river, 1823–24; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, April 29, 1826, and was engaged in surveying the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1827–30. He was engineer-in-chief of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad in Georgia, 1837–40, where he introduced a system of curves in the location of the road and a new truss bridge called by his name. At about this time he was connected with the proposed national road from Portland, Maine, to Canada. He was promoted major in the topographical engineer corps, July 7, 1838, on the organization of that corps. In 1860–61 he was on duty at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and was called to Washington and advanced to the rank of colonel, Sept. 9, 1861; served in the war department there, and on June 1, 1863, was retired on surgeon's certificate, but continued to perform important official duties until his death. For his work as an explorer he received recognition in American literature in Edwin James's "Account of the First Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1819–20, from notes by Major Long and others" (1823); and William H. Keating's two volume work, "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods" (1824). He was a member of the American Philosophical society and the author of: *Railroad Manual* (1829), the first work of this title published in the United States. He died in Alton, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

LONGFELLOW, Ernest Wadsworth, painter, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 23, 1845; second son of Henry Wadsworth and Frances (Appleton) Longfellow. His preparatory education was acquired in private schools in Cambridge and Boston, and he was graduated from Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, S.B., 1865. He studied art in Paris under Hèbert, and after visiting Italy and Germany he returned to America in 1866. He was married in 1868 to Harriet E., daughter of Israel Monson Spelman, and again went abroad, studying under Bonnat in Paris, 1868–69. On his return in 1869 he opened a studio in Boston. He exhibited "The Old Mill" at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876; studied under Couture near Paris, 1876–77, returning to America in 1879. He was vice-president of the Boston Art club, 1880–82, and was later elected a member of the Century Association. His earlier works include: *Italian Phiferari* (1877); *Choice of Youth* (1878); *Evening on the Nile* (1880); *Morning on the Ægean* (1881), and three portraits of Henry W. Longfellow: 1, at Craigie House (1876); 2, at Bowdoin college (1881); 3, finished after the poet's death. His later works consist chiefly of small landscapes and ideal nude subjects.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, poet, was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807; son of the Hon. Stephen and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow. He was named for his maternal uncle, a lieutenant in the American navy, who when nineteen years of age perished gallantly at Tripoli in the fire-ship *Intrepid*. He spent his boyhood on Congress street, Portland, his mother's ancestral home, and began his school life at the age of three, attending a school kept by Mrs. Fellows. He entered a public school in Love Lane, Portland, in 1812, where he remained for a week, when he was removed by his parents to a private school kept by Mr. Wright and later by Mr. N. H. Carter. After attending Portland academy, 1813–21, he entered Bowdoin college and during his course there contributed occasional poems to periodicals, his first printed verses, "The Battle of Lovell's Pond," appearing in the Portland *Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1820. At the senior examination he made a translation from Horace which was warmly approved by one of the college trustees, Mr. Benjamin Orr, who recommended young Longfellow for a proposed chair of modern languages. The trustees provisionally approved the proposal, stipulating that Longfellow fit

himself for the position in Europe. Accordingly after spending the winter of 1825–26 in rest at his Portland home, reading a little in his father's law office, on May 15, 1826, he sailed for Havre-de-Grâce. He studied and traveled in France, Spain, Germany, Italy and England, and returned home in July, 1829, on receiving the news of the death of his sister Elizabeth. On the opening of the term at Bowdoin college in 1829, instead of the expected professorship he was offered the position of instructor, which he rejected. At a meeting of the board of trustees on Sept. 1, 1829, it was voted to create the chair and elect him professor with a salary of $800, which was afterward raised to $1000, a full professor's salary. He was also appointed librarian for one year with a salary of $100. He held both of these positions until 1835, taught four modern languages and prepared his own text-books in French, Spanish and Italian. He began to contribute to the *North American Review* in April, 1831, articles on the origin and progress of the French, Spanish and Italian languages and literature and also original translations. On the establishment of the *New England Magazine* by Joseph T. Buckingham in 1831, he sent to the opening number the first of a series called "The Schoolmaster" which were scenes from his travels in France. They were the first sketches of his "Outre Mer." He was married Sept. 14, 1831, to Mary Storer, daughter of Judge Barrett and Anne (Storer) Potter of Portland, Maine. She is commemorated in Longfellow' "Footsteps of Angels" as

> "the Being Beauteous
> Who unto my youth was given
> More than all things else to love me,
> And is now a saint in heaven."

They began housekeeping on Federal street, Brunswick, Maine, where Professor Longfellow attended his classes and continued his literary work. In 1833 he published his first book "Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique," a translation from the Spanish, with an original essay. His second book, "Outre-Mer," was written somewhat after the style of Irving's "Sketch-Book" which had been Longfellow's favorite book when a boy. In December, 1834, he received a letter from President Josiah Quincy, offering him the professorhip of modern languages at Harvard college, Professor Ticknor, who was about to resign his chair, having recommended him as his successor. When Longfellow accepted, it was suggested that he visit Europe for the purpose of perfecting himself in the German and Scandinavian tongues and he resigned from Bowdoin and in April, 1835, set sail with his wife for England, and thence, a few weeks later, went to Norway and Sweden. Late in the autumn he settled in Rotterdam, Holland, where his wife and child died Nov. 29, 1835. He passed the winter of

LONGFELLOW

1835–36 in Heidelberg, Germany, where he met Bryant and his family. The spring and summer of 1836 were spent chiefly in Switzerland and the Tyrol, and at Interlachen he met Frances Appleton, who afterward became his wife. He reached home in November, 1836, and in December was established as Smith professor of French and Spanish languages and literatures and belles lettres at Harvard. He continued his contributions to the periodicals, and in 1839 published "Hyperion: a Romance" which was inspired by Miss Appleton, who is pictured therein as "Mary

LONGFELLOW'S HOME, CAMBRIDGE.

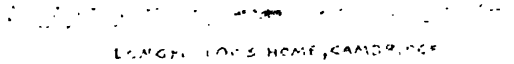
Ashburton." In March, 1837, Nathaniel Hawthorne, a classmate of Longfellow's at Bowdoin, sent to Longfellow his "Twice-told Tales" which he noticed in the *North American Review* of July, 1837, and was thus among the first to recognize Hawthorne's genius. In this year he also formed a strong and lasting friendship with Cornelius C. Felton, George S. Hilliard, Henry R. Cleveland and Charles Sumner. They called themselves the "Five of Clubs" and earned for themselves the sobriquet of the "Mutual Admiration Society." "The Psalm of Life" appeared anonymously in *The Knickerbocker Magazine*, in 1838, and was republished in Longfellow's first volume of poems, "The Voices of the Night," in 1839. He became a contributor to *Graham's Magazine* in 1841. In the spring of 1842 he obtained a six months' leave of absence and made a third visit to Europe. He was entertained in London for two weeks by Charles Dickens, and at Marienberg-on-the-Rhine, where he spent the summer, he made the acquaintance of the German poet Freiligrath, which ripened into friendship and lasted until the latter's death. He was married, July 13, 1843, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Maria Theresa (Gold) Appleton, and as a wedding gift Mr. Appleton presented to them Craigie House and estate, where the poet had lived since 1837. The subject of "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia" (1847), was a gift from Hawthorne to Longfellow. This is considered Longfellow's representative poem and was his

Henry W. Longfellow

[illegible]

[illegible] Appleton, [illegible] Smith [illegible] at Harvard. He [illegible] to the periodicals and in [illegible] a Romance" [illegible] Appleton, [illegible]

[illegible]



LONGFELLOW'S HOME, CAMBRIDGE

[illegible] In March [illegible] Longfellow's [illegible] North American [illegible] was [illegible] the first to [illegible] In this year he [illegible] a strong and lasting friendship with [illegible] George S. Hillard, Henry R. [illegible] and Charles Sumner. They called [illegible] of Cuba [illegible] of the "Mutual [illegible] of Life" [illegible] Longfellow's [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] In the [illegible] where [illegible] of [illegible]

Henry W. Longfellow

favorite among his own writings. Holmes likened it to some "exquisite symphony." He resigned his chair at Harvard in 1854, and at his suggestion James Russell Lowell was elected to fill the vacancy. "Hiawatha; an Indian Edda," which appeared in 1855, is said to be his most genuine addition to American literature, and has been translated into nearly all of the modern languages and into Latin. The poem won immediate recognition in Europe, and within four weeks of its publication ten thousand copies had been sold. When the *Atlantic Monthly* was established in 1857 Longfellow became a contributor. A sad accident befell Mrs. Longfellow on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 9, 1861. A bit of burning wax from which she was making seals for her children, fell on her dress and she was immediately enveloped in flames and died on the following day. Her husband in trying to smother the flames received serious injuries himself. The shock of her death sadly affected the poet, who once remarked to a friend "I was too happy. I might fancy the gods envied me, if I could fancy heathen gods." Mrs. Longfellow left five children: Charles Appleton, a lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry during the civil war; Ernest Wadsworth, the artist (q.v.), and three daughters, Alice, Edith and Annie, who were the "blye-eyed banditti" of his "Children's Hour." The poet had commenced a translation of Dante's "The Divine Comedy" during the early years of his Harvard professorship, and after his wife's death found solace in the completion of the work. This was regarded by many critics as the best translation in the English language. He visited Europe for the fourth time in 1868, and while in England had an interview with Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on July 4, 1868, and was entertained by Tennyson at the Isle of Wight. He spent the winter and spring of 1868–69 in Italy, again made a brief stay in England, and returned to his home in Cambridge in August, 1869. For "The Hanging of the Crane," which first appeared in the *New York Ledger* in 1874, Longfellow received $4000. In 1875, with the assistance of John Owen, Mr. Longfellow began to edit a collection of poems, to which was given the title "Poems of Places" (1876–79), and after Senator Sumner's death he assisted in editing the remaining six volumes of the fifteen containing "The Works of Charles Sumner." On Feb. 27, 1879, the occasion of the poet's seventy-second birthday, the children of Cambridge presented him with an arm-chair constructed from the wood of the old chestnut tree, made famous by his poem "The Village Blacksmith." He responded to this gift in that tender and touching poem, entitled "From My Arm-chair." His seventy-fifth birthday was generally celebrated all over the United States, especially by the school children. Charles Kingsley said of Longfellow: "His face was the mirror of his harmonious and lovely mind—I do not think I ever saw a finer human face." He has been called the "American poet laureate" He was an honorary member of the Historical and Geographical society of Brazil, a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, and of the Royal Academy of Spain; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. A bust to his memory was placed in the poets' corner at Westminster Abbey in March, 1884, he being the first and up to 1901 the only American author to be so honored. Longfellow Park was given to Cambridge by his children, and a monument to his memory was erected in Portland, Maine. His name was one of the twenty-three in "Class A, Authors and Editors" submitted in October, 1900, for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and received eighty-five out of ninety-seven possible votes, Emerson alone in the class exceeding with eighty-seven votes, Irving and Hawthorne receiving eighty-three and seventy-three votes respectively, and the four names were selected. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1859, from Cambridge, England, in 1868, and from Bowdoin in 1874; and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England, in 1869. The following is a list of the principal works of Longfellow: *Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique* (1833); *Outre-Mer* (1835); *Hyperion* (1839); *Voices of the Night* (1839); *Ballads and Other Poems* (1841); *Poems on Slavery* (1842); *Spanish Student* (1843); *Poets and Poetry of Europe* (1845); *Belfry of Bruges* (1846); *Evangeline* (1847); *Kavanagh* (1849); *Seaside and the Fireside* (1850); *Golden Legend* (1851); *Hiawatha* (1855); *Miles Standish* (1858); *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (1863); *Flower-de-Luce* (1867); *Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri* (1867–70); *New England Tragedies* (1868); *Divine Tragedy* (1871); *Three Books of Song* (1872); *Christus* (1872); *Aftermath* (1873); *Hanging of the Crane* (1874); *Masque of Pandora* (1875); *Kéramos* (1878); *Ultima Thule* (1880); *In the Harbor* (part II. of *Ultima Thule* 1883); *Michael Angelo* (1884). Biographies of Longfellow have been written by Thomas Davidson (1882); Francis H. Underwood (1882); W. Sloane Kennedy (1882); George Lowell Austin (1883); Samuel Longfellow (1885); Eric S. Robertson (London, 1887), and others. Longfellow died at his Cambridge home of peritonitis, and at the funeral services were read the verses from "Hiawatha" beginning: "He is dead, the sweet musician." Fields, Holmes, Emerson and Whittier were among the mourners. The date of his death is March 24, 1882.

LONGFELLOW, Samuel, clergyman and poet, was born at Portland, Maine, June 18, 1819; son of the Hon. Stephen and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1839, and from the Harvard Divinity school in 1846. He traveled two years, was pastor of the Unitarian church in Fall River, Mass., 1848–53, and of the Second Unitarian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1853–60, where he was a regular contributor to the *Christian Inquirer*. He traveled in Europe for rest and study; made his home in Cambridge, Mass., 1861–78, and was pastor of the Unitarian Society of Germantown, Pa., 1878–82. He spent the rest of his life at the Craigie house, Cambridge, Mass. His rare gift of song was devoted almost exclusively to hymn writing. He was a member of the American Philosophical society. He is the author of: essays contributed to the *Radical;* sermons published in pamphlet form; *A Book of Hymns* (with Samuel Johnson, 1846); *Thalatta, a Book for the Seaside* (with Thomas W. Higginson, 1853); *Hymns and Tunes for Congregational Use* (1859); a small volume for the vesper service which he introduced into the Unitarian denomination; *Hymns of the Spirit* (with Samuel Johnson, 1864); *Lectures, Essays and Sermons of Samuel Johnson, with a Memoir* (edited, 1883); *Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (2 vols., 1886); *A Few Verses of Many Years* (1887); *Final Memorials of Henry W. Longfellow* (1887). A complete collection of his hymns and other poems was published in 1894. He died in Portland, Maine, Oct. 3, 1892.

Sam'l Longfellow

LONGFELLOW, Stephen, lawyer, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1776; son of Stephen and Patience (Young) Longfellow; grandson of Stephen and Tabitha (Brougham) Longfellow, and a descendant of William Longfellow, of Hosforth, England, who settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1675, where he was married, Nov. 10, 1678, to Annie, daughter of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewall. Stephen Longfellow spent his early youth on his father's farm, and was graduated from Harvard in 1798. He studied law with Salmon Chase of Portland, Maine; was admitted to the bar in 1801, and settled in Portland, Maine, where he soon gained a good practice. He was married, Jan. 1, 1804, to Zilpah, daughter of General Peleg and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Wadsworth of Portland. He was a representative to the general court of Massachusetts, 1814–15, and a delegate to the Hartford convention, Dec. 15, 1814—Jan. 5, 1815. He was a presidential elector in 1816, and cast his vote for Rufus King. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1819; a Federalist representative in the 18th congress, 1823–25, and represented his district in the Maine legislature in 1826. He was an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1811–17, was a trustee, 1817–36, and received the degree of LL.D. from that college in 1828. He was recording secretary of the Maine Historical society, 1825-30, and its president in 1834. He compiled sixteen volumes of Massachusetts and twelve of Maine *Reports*. He died in Portland, Maine, Aug. 3, 1849.

LONGNECKER, Henry Clay, representative, was born near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., April 17, 1820; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kendig) Longnecker. He was a student at Wilbraham academy, Mass., 1836–39, and at the Norwich Military institute, 1839–41, and in 1841 matriculated at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., but was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and in 1844 settled in practice in Lehigh county. He served in the Mexican war as a 1st lieutenant, captain and adjutant, participating in all the principal engagements under General Scott, and was wounded at the battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. He was district attorney of Lehigh county, 1849–50, and a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1851 and 1854. In 1856 he left the Democratic party on account of his opposition to slavery extension. He was a Republican representative in the 36th congress, 1859–61, and while in congress served on the committee on military affairs. He took an active part in organizing the Pennsylvania troops, and was made colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania volunteers; commanded a brigade in western Virginia, and in 1865 he resumed his practice at Allentown, Pa. He was married, June 27, 1866, to Mary J. Lewis. He was elected associate judge of Lehigh county in 1867. He was a member of the Union League club of Philadelphia and of the Loyal Legion. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette in 1851. He died at Allentown, Pa., Sept. 16, 1871.

LONGSTREET, Augustus Baldwin, educator, was born in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1790; son of William Longstreet the inventor. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1813, studied law in Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1815. He practised in Greensboro, Ga., 1815–22; was a representative in the Georgia legislature from Greene county in 1821, and circuit judge of the Ocmulgee judicial district for several years. He removed to Augusta, Ga.,

where he resumed his law practice and established a weekly newspaper, the *Sentinel*, which was united with the *Chronicle* as the *Chronicle and Sentinel* in 1838. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1838, and preached in Augusta and ministered to the sufferers from the epidemic of yellow fever that visited the city that year. He was president of Emory college, Oxford, Ga., 1839–48; of Centenary college, Jackson, La., 1848–49, and of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss., 1849–56. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, 1856–57, and was president of South Carolina college, 1857–61, and again president of the University of Mississippi as successor to Frederick A. P. Barnard for a short time in 1861. His library with valuable unpublished MS. was destroyed by fire during the civil war. He took part in the debate in the general conference of 1844 in New York city which resulted in the separation of the Methodist church north and south. He received the honorary degrees : A.M. from the University of Georgia in 1823, LL.D. from Yale in 1841 and D.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1856. *The Methodist Quarterly*, *The Southern Literary Messenger*, *The Southern Field and Fireside*, *The Magnolia* and *The Orion* published his *Letters to Clergymen of the Northern Methodist Church*, *Letters from Georgia to Massachusetts*, and *A Review in the Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland;* and he is also the author of : *Georgia Scenes* (1840), and *Master William Mitten* (1864), humorous productions. He died in Oxford, Miss., Sept. 9, 1870.

LONGSTREET, James, soldier, was born in Edgefield District, S.C., Jan. 8, 1821; son of James and Mary Ann (Dent) Longstreet; grandson of William and Hannah (Randolph) Longstreet, and a descendant of the Longstreets and Randolphs of New Jersey and of the Dents and Marshalls of Maryland and Virginia. Richard Longstreet, the progenitor of the name in America, settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey. James Longstreet removed with his parents to Alabama in 1831 and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842. He was promoted in the army as brevet 2d lieutenant of the 4th infantry, July 1, 1842, and served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1842–44; on frontier duty at Natchitoches, La., 1844–45; was promoted 2d lieutenant of the 8th infantry, March 4, 1845; was in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and served in the war with Mexico, 1846–47. He participated in the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; the battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846; and the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21–23, 1846; was promoted first lieutenant, 8th infantry, Feb. 23, 1847, and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, 1847; the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17–18, 1847; the capture of San Antonio, and the battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; and the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, where he was severely wounded in the assault on the fortified convent. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Churubusco and Contreras" and major, Sept. 8, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey." He served as adjutant of the 8th infantry, 1847–49; was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, 1848–49, and served on frontier duty in Texas in 1849. He was chief of commissariat of the Department of Texas, 1849–51, and served on scouting duty in Texas, Kansas and New Mexico, 1851–61. He was promoted captain Dec. 7, 1852, and major of staff and paymaster July 19, 1858. He resigned his commission in 1861 and was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and commanded a brigade at Blackburn's Ford, Va., from July 18 to and including July 21, 1861. He was promoted major-general and commanded the rear guard of Joseph E. Johnston's army during the retreat from Yorktown, Va. He commanded the Confederate forces in the field composed of his own and part of D. H. Hill's divisions and Stuart's cavalry brigade at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, commanded the right wing of Johnston's army at Seven Pines, May 31–June 1, 1862; his own and A. P. Hill's divisions in the seven days' battles before Richmond, and commanded the right wing of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29–30, 1862; and in the Maryland campaign, September, 1862; the first corps (Confederate left) at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He was on duty south of the James river in April, 1863, and was ordered to rejoin General Lee at Chancellorsville, Va., but Lee, without awaiting his return, made precipitate battle May 2–4, 1863. He commanded the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia at the battle of Gettysburg July 1–3, 1863. He served under General Bragg in the Army of the Tennessee and commanded the left wing of that army composed of Hindman's division, Polk's corps, Buckner's corps, and two divisions and artillery of Longstreet's corps, at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. He

was sent with part of his corps and Wheeler's cavalry against Burnside's army in East Tennessee, in November, with orders to recover possession of that part of the state. He drove Burnside back into his works around Knoxville and held him there under siege from Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863, when Sherman approached with twenty thousand of Grant's army, near Chattanooga, for relief of the besieged army. Bragg ordered precipitate attack of the fortifications but they proved too strong to be carried by assault. Just then orders came from President Davis for Longstreet to return to Bragg's army in distress at Chattanooga. Longstreet held his army in possession of East Tennessee, keeping the Federal forces close about their works, until January, 1864, when he was ordered to withdraw toward General Lee's army in Virginia, and he participated in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5–6, 1864, where he commanded the two divisions of the first corps forming the right of Lee's army and was severely wounded. After convalescing he participated in all the engagements of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1864, and surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. He removed to New Orleans and engaged in commerce. He was surveyor of customs of the port of New Orleans, 1869; supervisor of internal revenue, 1878; postmaster of Gainesville, Ga., 1879, and was appointed by President Hayes U.S. minister to Turkey, serving 1880. He was U.S. marshal for the district of Georgia, 1881, and was appointed U.S. commissioner of railroads in October, 1897, by President McKinley. He was married March 8, 1848, to Maria Louise Garland of Lynchburg, Va. She died Dec. 29, 1889 and he was married secondly Sept. 8, 1897, to Helen Dortch of Atlanta, Ga. He is the author of: *The Seven Days, Including Frayser's Farm; Our March Against Pope; The Invasion of Maryland; The Battle of Fredricksburg*; *Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (1887–88); and *From Manassas to Appomattox* (1896).

LONGSTREET, William, inventor, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 6, 1759. He removed to Augusta, Ga., in early life, devoted himself to invention, and about 1788 had planned the machinery for moving paddle-wheels to propel boats by steam power. On Sept. 26, 1790, being convinced of the practicability of his invention he sent to Governor Edward Telfair an appeal for assistance and patronage. The government of Georgia took no action in the matter, and he was compelled to work without money among people who ridiculed his plans. It was not until 1807 that he succeeded in perfecting a steamboat, and putting it in practical operation. It was launched a few days after Fulton had shown the *Clermont* on the Hudson river, and Longstreet's boat moved against the swift current of the Savannah river at the rate of five miles an hour, and carried about twenty-five persons. He also invented and patented the horse power breast-roller cotton gin, and subsequently built two steams gins in Augusta, Ga., which about 1801 were destroyed by fire. He then erected steam gins at St. Mary's, Ga., which were destroyed by the British in 1812. He died in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1814.

LONGYEAR, John Wesley, representative, was born in Shandaken, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1820; son of Peter and Jerusha (Stevens) Longyear; grandson of Jonn and Annatje (Winne) Longyear, and a descendant of Jacob and Maria (Cox) Langjahr. He attended the academy in Lima, N.Y., taught school for several years, and settled in Mason, Ingham county, Mich., in 1844, where he taught school. He was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Lansing in 1847 and engaged in the practice of law. In 1852 he formed a partnership with his brother, Ephraim Longyear. He was married in 1849 to Harriet Monroe of Eagle, Mich. He was a Republican representative in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67. He was chairman of the committee on expenditures on the public buildings, and a member of the committee on commerce. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention in Philadelphia in 1866, to the Michigan constitutional convention of 1867 and judge of the U.S. district court for the eastern district of Michigan, 1870–75. He died in Detroit, Mich., March 11, 1875.

LOOMIS, Alfred Lebbeus, physician, was born in Bennington, Vt., Oct. 16, 1831; son of Daniel and Eliza (Beach) Loomis; grandson of Russell and Lydia (Huntington) Loomis; great grandson of Daniel and Alice (Chamberlain) Loomis and a descendant of Joseph Loomis of Bristol, England, who sailed for America on the ship *Susan and Ellen*, in July, 1638, landed at Nantasket, Mass., the same year, and in 1839 settled in Windsor, Conn. His father was an extensive cotton manufacturer and merchant of Bennington, Vt. Alfred was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1856. He studied medicine with Dr. Willard Parker of New York and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, M.D., in 1852. After giving two years to hospital work, he engaged as a practising physician in New York city and made a specialty of the diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys. He was appointed visiting physician to Bellevue hospital in 1859; was consulting physician to the Charity hospital on Blackwell's Island, 1860–75, and visiting physician to the Mount Sinai hospital, 1874–80. He was a lecturer on physical diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1862–65; an adjutant professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Uni-

versity of the City of New York, 1866–68, and professor of pathology and the practice of medicine there, 1868–95. He was among those of the medical faculty to re-organize the course of study in 1892. In 1866 the sum of $100,000 was given by some unknown person to the university through Dr. Loomis to build and equip the Loomis laboratory. Dr. Loomis was married in 1858 to Sarah J., daughter of Henry Patterson of Hoosick Falls, and secondly in 1887 to Anne M., daughter of Thomas H. Morris of Baltimore, Md., and widow of John D. Prince. He was a member and president of various medical societies in America and Europe. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1883. Dr. Loomis bequeathed $25,000 to the Loomis laboratory and $10,000 to the New York Academy of Medicine. His "Lectures on Fever" appeared in the New York *Medical Record*, and his lecture on "Peritonitis" in *American Clinical Lectures* in 1876. He is the author of: *Physical Diagnosis* (1868); *Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart and Kidneys* (1876); *Lectures on Fever* (1882); *Diseases of Old Age* (1882); *A Text-Book of Practical Medicine* (1884). He died in New York city, Jan. 23, 1895.

LOOMIS, Arphaxad, representative, was born in Winchester, Conn., April 9, 1798; son of Thaddeus and Lois (Griswold) Loomis; grandson of Ichabod and Mindwell (Lewis) Loomis, and of Phineas and Lois (Hurlburt) Griswold, and a descendant of Joseph Loomis the immigrant. His parents removed to Salisbury, N.Y., in 1802, where his father was for many years a justice of the peace, and assistant justice of the Herkimer county court. Arphaxad was employed on his father's farm, attended the district school and taught shool in the winters of 1812–25, attending Fairfield Academy during the summers of 1812–18. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, practising at Sacket Harbor, 1825–27 and at Little Falls, 1827–85. He was married in 1832 to Ann, daughter of Dr. Stephen Todd of Salisbury, N.Y. He was surrogate of Herkimer county, 1828–37; a member of a commission to investigate the policy, labor and discipline in state prisons, in 1834; a Democratic representative in the 25th congress, 1837–39. A member of the assembly from Herkimer county, 1841–43, a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846, and a commissioner to revise the code of practice in 1847. His defective hearing alone prevented his appointment to high judicial stations. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of the New York System of Law Reform* (1879). He died in Little Falls, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1885.

LOOMIS, Dwight, representative, was born in Columbia, Conn., July 27, 1821; son of Elam and Mary (Pinneo) Loomis; grandson of Benoni and Grace (Parsons) Loomis; great grandson of Benoni and Hannah (Woodward) Loomis and a descendant of Joseph Loomis the immigrant. He was a student at Amherst college and at Yale Law school, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and practised at Rockville, Conn., 1847–51. He was married Nov. 26, 1848, to Mary E. Bill of Lebanon, Conn. She died June 1, 1864, and he was married secondly, May 28, 1866, to Jennie E. Kendell of Beloit, Wis., who died March 6, 1876. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1852; a delegate to the People's national convention, Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, and a state senator in 1858. He was a Republican representative from the first Connecticut district in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63; judge of the superior court of Connecticut, 1864–75, and of the supreme court, 1875–91. He was appointed in 1891, by the state legislature, a state referee for the trial of causes referred to him; was an instructor in law at the Yale Law school, 1891–93, and was appointed presiding judge of the state board of arbitration in 1895, which office he resigned in 1896. Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1897.

LOOMIS, Elias, physicist, was born in Willington, Conn., Aug. 7, 1811; son of the Rev. Hubbel and Jerusha (Burt) Loomis; grandson of John and Rachel (Harris) Loomis, and of David Burt of Longmeadow, Mass., and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, the immigrant. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1830, A.M., 1833, and was a tutor at Yale, 1833–36. In 1834 he began making observations with Albert C. Twining of West Point, N.Y., for determining the altitude of shooting stars, and in the same year made hourly observations of the declination of the magnetic needle. He discovered Halley's comet in 1835, and computed the elements of its orbit. He attended the lectures of Arago, Biot, and others in Paris, in 1836. He was married in Tallmadge, Ohio, May 14, 1840, to Julia E. Upson. He was professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in Western Reserve college, Ohio, 1837–44; professor of natural philosophy in the University of the City of New York, 1844–48, and 1849–60; at the College of New Jersey, 1848–49; and Munson professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Yale, 1860–89. He purchased the philosophical and meteorological instruments for

Western Reserve college in Europe and with them observed 260 moon culminations for longitude; sixty-nine culminations of polaris for latitude; sixteen occultations of stars, and determined the orbits of five comets. He also observed the dip of the magnetic needle at over seventy stations located in thirteen states. He was employed in telegraphic comparisons with Sears C. Walker in determining the difference in longitude, 1846–49, determining that between New York and Washington in 1847; between New York and Cambridge, Mass., in 1848, and between Philadelphia and the observatory in Hudson, Ohio. While professor in the University of the City of New York, he prepared a series of mathematical text books. The first observations by which the velocity of the electric fluid on telegraphic wires was determined, were made by him between Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Cambridge under the direction of Sears C. Walker, he having charge of the observations in New York Jan. 29, 1849. He devoted a large part of his time after 1860 to original research and published "Contributions to Meteorology" in the *American Journal of Science*. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Irish academy, the Royal Meteorological society, London, the Royal Meteorological society of Italy, and the leading scientific societies in the United States. He bequeathed the income of $300,000 to the astronomical observatory connected with Yale university. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, his was one of the fifteen names in "Class C, Educators" and received two votes. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1854. He is the author of: *Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections* (1847); of *Plain and Spherical Trigonometry* (1848); *Progress of Astronomy* (1850 and 1856); *Elements of Analytical Geometry* (1851); *Elements of Calculus* (1851); *An Introduction to Practical Astronomy* (1855): *Elements of Natural Philosophy* (1858); *Elements of Algebra* (1858); *Elements of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry* (1858); *Elements of Arithmetic* (1863); *Treatise on Astronomy* (1865); *Treatise on Algebra* (1868); *Treatise on Meteorology* (1868); *Elements of Astronomy* (1869); *The Descendants of Joseph Loomis* (1870); *Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus* (1874). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 15, 1889.

LOOMIS, Francis Butler, diplomatist, was born in Marietta, Ohio, July 27, 1861; son of Judge William Butler and Frances (Wheeler) Loomis; grandson of Christopher C. Loomis, of New London, Ct., and a descendant from Joseph Loomis, 1638. He was graduated at Marietta college, Ph.B., 1883, and engaged in journalism in Marietta, 1883–84, and in New York city and Philadelphia, 1884–85. He was state librarian, Columbus, Ohio, 1886–87; a journalist in Washington, D.C., 1887–90; U.S. consul at St. Etienne, France, 1890–93; and editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati *Daily Tribune*, 1893–97. He was married April 29, 1897, to Elizabeth M. Mast of Springfield, Ohio. He was appointed by President McKinley, U.S. minister to Venezuela, S.A., June 30, 1897, where he protected American interests through several revolutions, commenced negotiations for an extradition treaty, urged a reciprocity convention, and arranged for parcel-post communication. He was promoted to Lisbon, Portugal, June 17, 1901, in recognition of his work.

LOOMIS, George, educator, was born in Attica, N.Y., June 30, 1817; son of Timothy and Sophronia (Collier) Loomis and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, the immigrant. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845; was teacher of natural sciences and principal of Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N.Y., 1842–48, and missionary at Seaman's chapel, Canton, China, 1845–52. He was married Oct. 29, 1851, to Eveline P. Smith. He was president of the Wesleyan Female college, Wilmington, Del., 1852–60, and president of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1860–74, during which time he built in 1864 Culver Hall furnishing dormitories to one hundred students, and admitted girls as students in 1870. He joined the Pittsburgh conference of the M.E. church, 1861; was transferred to the Central New York conference, 1875, and was stationed at Clifton Springs, N.Y., 1875–81. He founded and became principal of Foster school, Clifton Springs, in 1881. He received the degree of D.D. from Genessee college in 1860 and was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1881–86. He died at Clifton Springs, Feb. 26, 1886.

LOOMIS, Justin Rolph, educator, was born in Bennington, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1810; son of Justin and Mary (Rolph) Loomis and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, the immigrant. He was prepared for college at the Hamilton Literary and Theological institution (Colgate university); completed his course at Brown university with the class of 1835, and received his A.B. degree there in 1836. He taught school at Pawtuxet, R.I., 1835–36; was tutor in chemistry and natural history at Waterville (Colby) college, Maine, 1836–38, and professor of the same subjects there, 1838–52. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry Jan. 8, 1845. While at Waterville college he attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, Pa., and in the trial of Dr. Coolidge charged with causing the death of Mr. Mathews by administering prussic acid, his expert evidence as a chemist convicted Dr. Coolidge. He spent nearly a year in scientific

explorations through Bolivia, Peru, and Chile in 1853; was professor of natural science in the University at Lewisburg (Bucknell university), 1854–58, and president of the university, with the professorship of philosophy and ethics, 1858–79.

J. R. Loomis

In 1864–65 he raised $100,000 for additional endowment of that university, and in 1878 accomplished at his own expense the grading of the college campus. He joined the 28th Pennsylvania volunteer militia as a private and served as chaplain of the regiment during the emergency of Lee's invasion of 1862. The next year he served as nurse and surgeon on the Gettysburg battlefield. In April, 1870, he was a delegate to the National Baptist Educational convention in Brooklyn, N.Y. Before this body he read a paper on an assigned topic, which paper was published in full in the *Proceedings* of that year. Besides drawing the working plans of the Baptist church edifice at Lewisburg, Pa. (dedicated in June, 1870), and superintending, free of all charge, the erection of the same, he was the largest single contributor to its building fund. He was appointed by President Grant in 1870 a member of the board of examiners to the U.S. Military academy for 1871, but absence in Europe and Asia, 1871–72, prevented him from serving. In 1879 he made an extended stay in Paris, and in 1889 again traveled in England and on the continent. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Waterville college in 1838; that of Ph.D. from Lewisburg university in 1854, and that of LL.D. from Rochester university in 1858. He was married Jan. 16, 1838, to Sarah Anne, daughter of Moses Freeman. She died March 8, 1852. He was married secondly, Jan. 17, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Deacon Edward Gilbert. She died July 16, 1872. He was married thirdly, Aug. 20, 1873, to Augusta, daughter of the Rev. Charles Tucker. His eldest son, Freeman, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1868, D.B., 1868, Ph.D., 1889, became a professor of modern languages and literature in Lewisburg university in 1871. President Loomis was the author of various essays, lectures, pamphlets, sermons and scientific articles on current political, literary, and educational topics published in newspapers; and of *Elements of Geology* (1852) and *Elements of Anatomy and Physiology* (1853). He died at Lewisburg, Pa., June 22, 1898.

LOOMIS, Lafayette Charles, educator, was born in Coventry, Conn., July 7, 1824; son of Silas and Esther (Case) Loomis, and a descendant of Israel Loomis, three of whose sons served in the Continental army, 1776–84; of Sergeant Benjamin Case, minute-man and neighbor of Capt. Nathan Hale, and of Joseph Loomis, the immigrant. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847, and was the cofounder and associate principal with his brother Silas L. Loomis of the Adelphian academy at Brocton, Mass., 1844–50, one of the first academies in New England to be conducted independent of ecclesiastical supervision and control. He was a teacher in Mount Hollis seminary, Holliston, Mass., in 1851; vice-principal of the Irving institute at Tarrytown, N.Y., in 1852, and principal in 1853. He was professor of natural science and belles-lettres in Wesleyan Female college, Wilmington, Del., 1854–57; president of the college, 1857–58, and principal of Lafayette institute, Washington, D.C., 1859–63. He was graduated from Georgetown college, D.C., M.D., 1863; and was acting assistant surgeon of the Army of the Potomac in 1864. He was president of Wheeling Female college, West Virginia, 1865–68; and professor of physiology at Howard university, Washington, D.C., in 1868. He studied and traveled in Europe, 1875–95, and occasionally lectured on art. He was married Oct. 1, 1847, to Esther Lucretia, daughter of Calvin Lincoln of Holliston, Mass., and secondly Oct. 20, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Williams of Canandaigua, N.Y. He is the author of: *Mizpah, Prayer and Friendship* (1858); *Mental and Social Culture* (1867), which was subsequently printed for the blind; *Index Guide to Travel and Art in Europe* (1882); *Myself: the Great Teachers of Mankind on the Nature of Mind and the Laws of Life; The Founders, Defenders and Benefactors of the Great Republic* (MS. 1901), and contributions to magazines.

LOOMIS, Mahlon, inventor, was born in Oppenheim, N.Y., July 21, 1826; son of Nathan and Waitie J. (Barber) Loomis; grandson of the Rev. Josiah and Susannah (Howes) Loomis, and a descendant through Dyer and Nathaniel from Jonathan Loomis. He was graduated from the Penn Medical Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., M.D. and D.D.S. after studying under Dr. Joseph Pancoast (q. v.). He invented a combination of teeth and plate in one solid piece and all of the same material, which he patented in the United States and Europe. He practised dentistry first in western New York and then in Proctor county, Va. In 1865 he perfected plans for telegraphing without wires between distant points, and called his discovery or invention the Aërial Telegraph. In 1868 he successfully demonstrated the practicability of wireless tele-

graphy by establishing communication between the peaks of two prominent mountains in the Blue Ridge, Va., eighteen miles apart. He then made efforts to raise a sum of money sufficient to demonstrate his plan in the Rocky Mountains between Mount Hood and Mount Shasta, one hundred miles apart, but in this he was not successful. He lectured on his discovery in Washington and other cities and with the means thus procured visited Chicago where he was promised the necessary capital when the fire of 1871 impoverished his patrons. He returned to Washington and experimented on telegraphing between vessels in the Chesapeake bay, two miles apart by connecting the telegraphic instruments with the water by wire submerged to different depths so as to secure a circuit through strata of relative degrees of temperature. He also succeeded in telegraphing between moving trains of cars. He applied to congress for an appropriation of $50,000, but the bill which was introduced by Senator Sumner in January, 1869, reposed in the committee on patents and was indefinitely postponed. He obtained letters patent for his invention, July 30, 1872, and a bill was passed by both houses to incorporate the Loomis Aërial Telegraph company in 1873. From this time until his death Dr. Loomis struggled in vain and single-handed to win recognition for his invention. He died at Terra Alta, Preston county, W.Va., in 1884.

LOOMIS, Silas Lawrence, educator, was born in Coventry, Conn., May 22, 1822; son of Silas and Esther (Case) Loomis; grandson of Daniel and Mary (Hibbard) Loomis; great grandson of Daniel and Mary (Sprague) Loomis, and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, the immigrant. He prepared for college, was instructor in mathematics and natural science at Holliston academy, Mass., and entered Wesleyan university, where he was graduated in 1844. He was associate principal of Adelphian academy at Brockton, Mass., 1845–52; teacher of mathematics at Dunbarton academy, D.C., in 1854, and principal of Western academy, Washington, D.C., 1855–59. He was married Jan. 22, 1847, to Betsy Ann, daughter of Daniel Tidd, who died in 1850, and secondly, May 28, 1851, to Abigail C., daughter of Isaac Paine. He was graduated from Georgetown college, D.C., M.D., 1856; was astronomer

Silas L. Loomis

to the lake coast survey, 1857, and professor of physiology in the medical department of Georgetown college, 1859–60. He was special instructor in mathematics to the U.S. naval cadets while on a cruise in 1860; and was professor of chemistry and toxicology at Georgetown college, 1861–67, serving meantime as surgeon on the staff of General McClellan in 1862, and as acting assistant surgeon in hospitals in Washington, 1863–65. He was a professor of the practice of medicine in the medical department of Howard university, Washington, D.C., in 1867; dean of Howard university, 1867–69, and professor of chemistry and toxicology there, 1868–72. He was president of the department of physics and chemistry in the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art at Washington, 1869–73, and president of the institution in 1872. He practised medicine in Washington, 1873–77; was president of the Swede Iron and Coal company, 1877–81, and while so engaged discovered a process by which the ores of chronium, theretofore valueless, were utilized, and he organized and was the first president of the Massiquoit Chrome company, 1879–81. He discovered a process and invented machinery for producing a textile fabric from palmetto, and organized and was president of the Palm Fibre company at Washington, D.C., 1878–81. In 1880 he invented improvements in areometers. He was president of the Washington Scientific association in 1862; member of the American Medical association, 1862–72; a delegate to the convention of American medical colleges in 1867; chairman of a special committee to examine the mathematical and chemical instruments to be used in the revenue service, and a delegate to the decennial convention for the revision of the United States pharmacopeia in 1870. He is the author of: *Normal Arithmetic* (1859); *Analytical Arithmetic* (1860); *Key to the Normal Course of Arithmetic* (1867). He died in Fernandina, Fla., June 22, 1896.

LOOP, Henry Augustus, artist, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1831; son of George H. and Angelica Malcolm (Downing) Loop, and a descendant of Gerlach Leupp (Holland), who came to New Amsterdam the latter part of the seventeenth century. He attended school at Great Barrington, Mass., and studied art in 1850 with Henry Peters Gray in New York city; in 1856 with Thomas Couture in Paris, France, and in 1857 in Rome, Venice and Florence. He opened a studio in New York city, where his professional life was spent. He made a second visit to Europe in 1867–68, and visited all the Continental art centres. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1859; an Academician in 1861; a member of the Century association in 1860, and was

also a member of the Artists' Fund society. He was married to Jennette Shepherd, daughter of James Harrison of New Haven, Conn. He exhibited *The Italian Minstrel* in the Paris Salon of 1868, and *Aphrodite* in the Centennial exhibition of 1876. Among his more noteworthy works, besides portraits of Gregory Thurston Bedell, Bishop of Ohio, the Hon. William G. Choate of New York, and Mrs. Timothy Porter of Stamford, Conn., are: *Undine* (1863); *Clytie* (1865); *The Improvisatrice* (1869); *Lake Maggiore* (1870); *The White Rose* (1871); *Idle Fancies* (1874); *Venice* (1875); *Ænone* (1877); *At the Spring* (1879); *Idyll of the Lake* (1881); *Hermia* (1878); *Love's Crown* (1882); *Marina* (1878); *Summer Moon* (1884); *The Dreamer* (1885). He died at Lake George, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1895.

LOOP, Jennette Shepherd (Harrison,) painter, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 5, 1840; daughter of James and Charlotte Nicoll (Lynde) Harrison; granddaughter of Philemon and Sarah (Wolcott) Harrison, and of John Hart and Elizabeth Deall (Nicoll) Lynde, and a descendant of the Rev. John Davenport of Plymouth, 1630; of Governors Roger and Oliver Wolcott, and of Nathaniel Lynde, Saybrook, Conn., 1680. She studied art with Louis Bail in New Haven and with Henry Augustus Loop in Rome, Paris and Venice. She married Henry Augustus Loop in 1865, and was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1875, being in 1901 one of the three women on the list of associate national academicians. She became well known as a painter of portraits and a regular exhibitor at the academy. Her portraits of Professors Hadley and Learned of Yale college, Misses Alexander and Harriman, Mrs. Joseph Low, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, De Witt Clinton Blair, Baroness Halkett of England, Judge Lynde Harrison and Mrs. William G. Choate, and ideal figures: *Baby Belle*, *Little Runaway*, *Bouquet for Mamma*, are named as especially noteworthy.

LOOS, Charles Louis, educator, was born in Woerth-sur-Saner, Lower Alsace, France, Dec. 22, 1823; son of Jacques G. and Katharine (Kull) Loos. He immigrated to the United States with his parents, who were Protestants, in 1834 and settled in New Franklin, Stark county, Ohio, where his father died soon after. In 1839 he commenced to teach school. He was graduated from Bethany college Va., in 1846; was an instructor there, 1846–49, and was ordained to the ministry of the Christian church in 1849. He was married, July 6, 1848, to Rosetta E., daughter of Rev. John Kerr of Newry, Ireland. She died Jan. 31, 1893. He was pastor at Wellsburg, Va., 1849–50; at Somerset, Va., 1850–56; and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–57; was president of Eureka college, Eureka, Ill., 1857–58; professor of ancient languages at Bethany college, Va., 1858–80; president of Kentucky university, Lexington, Ky., 1880–97, and professor of Greek there from 1897. He was president of the Foreign Christian Missionary society, 1888–1900. He received the degree of LL.D. from Butler university, Ind., in 1888. He edited the *Disciple*, 1853–54; was associate editor of the *Sower*, 1855, and of the *Christian Age*, at Cincinnati, 1856. He was also co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger* with Prof. W. K. Pendleton, 1864–70, and contributing editor of the *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, 1868–88.

LOOS, Isaac Althaus, educator, was born in Upper Bern, Berks county, Pa., Dec. 6, 1856; son of John and Sarah (Althaus) Loos, and grandson of George Loos, and of Daniel Althaus and a descendant of German ancestors who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania as early as 1750. He was graduated from Otterbein university, Westerville, Ohio, B.A., 1876, M.A., 1879; and from Yale university, B.D., 1881, where he was special fellow in theology and philosophy, 1881–82. He was a student in the college of France, Paris, 1882–83; and in the University of Leipzig, 1883–84. He was professor of history and political science in Western college, Toledo, Iowa, 1884–89, and in 1859 was made professor of political science in the State University of Iowa, becoming in 1900 professor of sociology and political philosophy including municipal government and international law, and director of the school of political and social science. He was elected a member of the council of the American Economic association in 1889; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social science in 1891, and a member of the council of the Academy in 1901. He became associate editor of the *World Review*, Chicago, Ill., in 1901. Penn college, Iowa, gave him the degree of D.C.L. in 1898. He is the author of: *Outlines of the Industrial Revolution* (1892); *Studies in the Politics of Aristotle and the Republic of Plato* (1900), and contributions to current periodicals on political and social science questions.

LOOTENS, Louis, R.C. bishop, was born in Bruges, Belgium, March 17, 1827. He was ordained to the priesthood at Paris, France, by Bishop Demers, June 14, 1851, and was sent to California on a mission about 1858, and was at Sonora, Petaluma and San Rafael. At the latter place he erected St. Rafael's church and enlarged the school of the Sisters of St. Dominic. He was elected vicar apostolic of Idaho and was consecrated titular bishop of Castabala, by Archbishop Alemany at San Francisco, Aug. 9, 1868. He was the first vicar-apostolic of Idaho and served until July 16, 1896, when he resigned, but retained the titular see. He died Jan. 13, 1898.

LORAS, Pierre Jean Mathias, R.C. bishop, was born at Lyons, France, Aug. 30, 1792. His father died on the scaffold during the reign of terror. He was ordained a priest Nov. 12, 1815, in the chapel of the "Grand Seminaire de Grenoble," at Lyons, by Mgr. Claude Simon, bishop of Grenoble. He filled the office of superior of the ecclesiastical seminary of Largentière until 1830, when he came to the United States with Bishop Portier of Mobile, Ala. He was appointed vicar-general on his arrival and also president of the newly organized college at Spring Hill, Ala. When the diocese of Dubuque was established, July 28, 1837, he was elected its first bishop and was consecrated at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 10, 1837. He visited Europe to obtain missionaries and on his return was installed April 21, 1839. He made his first visitation in June, 1839, and founded missions at Fort Snelling and Prairie du Chien. He consecrated St. Raphael's cathedral, Dubuque, Aug. 15, 1839, and subsequently built a church at Davenport, which became in 1881 the see city of the diocese of Iowa. He established missions among the Sioux, Fox and Winnebago Indians. He spent a large amount of money in building churches and schools, in employing teachers, and in educating poor children and also established a seminary. He introduced the Sisters of Charity into his diocese, founded St. Joseph's convent of Mount Carmel, Dubuque, and the convent of the Nuns of Visitation of the B.V.M., and New Mellaray Abbey for the Trappist Fathers, and he also encouraged the emigration of Roman Catholic settlers to Iowa. In 1850 the diocese of St. Paul was set off from his see and on May 3, 1857, the Rev. Clement Smyth was consecrated coadjutor bishop with right of succession. He died at Dubuque, Iowa., Feb. 20, 1858.

Mathias Loras Bishop

LORD, Chester Sanders, editor, was born in Romulus, N.Y., March 18, 1850; son of the Rev. Edward and Mary Jane (Sanders) Lord; grandson of Chester Webster and Betsey (Kingsbury) Lord; and of Anthony and of Celinda (Brown) Sanders, of Williamstown, Mass., and a descendant of William Bradford, and of Noah Webster. His first ancestor in America was Thomas Lord, who came from England in 1635, and was a first settler of Hartford. He entered Hamilton college in the class of 1873 but did not graduate. He was associate editor of the Oswego *Advertiser*, 1870–71 and in 1872 joined the editorial staff of the New York *Sun*, and was its managing editor, 1880–1901. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1897. He was made a member of the Lotos club and was its secretary, 1894–1901. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton college in 1894 and that of LL.D. from St. Lawrence university in 1898.

LORD, David Nevins, editor and author, was born in Franklin, Conn., March 4, 1792; a brother to Eleazar Lord. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820, and studied theology, but ill health prevented him from entering the ministry. He engaged as an importer of dry goods in New York city in 1823, and became interested with his brother in the management of the New York and Erie railway on its formation. He edited the *Theological and Literary Journal*, a quarterly founded by his brother, 1848–61, and contributed regularly to its columns. He is the author of: *Exposition of the Apocalypse* (1847); *Characteristics of Figurative Languages* (1854); *Louis Napoleon—is he to be the Imperial Chief of the Ten Kingdoms?* (1866); *Visions of Paradise*, an epic (1867). He died in New York, July 14, 1880.

LORD, Eleazar, financier and author, was born in Franklin, Conn., Sept. 9, 1788. He was educated in the district schools of Franklin and was a resident licentiate at Andover Theological seminary in the class of 1815, but was not ordained, owing to the failure of his eyesight. He founded the American Sunday School Union in 1815, and was its secretary, 1818–26, and its president 1826–36. He became a merchant and banker in New York city; founded and was president of the Manhattan Insurance company of New York city, 1821–33, and was the founder and first president of the New York and Erie railway; advocated the banking system adopted by the state of New York in 1838; founded the National Institution for the Promotion of Industry in 1820 and served as its secretary, president, and editor of its paper. the *Patron of Industry*. He also aided in establishing the Home and Foreign Missionary society, the Auburn Theological seminary in 1820; the Hartford Theological seminary in 1834, which was first located at East Windsor, Conn.; and the University of the City of New York in 1831, of which he was a member of the council 1831–34, and from which he received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1866. He was a director of Princeton Theological seminary 1823–26. He established and edited the *Theological and Literary Journal*. He published an edition of Temprière's "Biographical Dictionary," to which he contributed 800 original articles (1825); and is the author of: *Credit Currency and Bank-*

ing (1828); *Life of Rev. J. S. Christmas* (1831); *Epoch of Creation* (1838); *Geological and Scriptural Cosmogony* (1843); *The Mediatorial Works of Christ* (1844); *The Messiah in Moses and the Prophets* (1852); *Symbolic Prophecy* (1854); *Hints to Orthodox Millenarians* (1854); *History of Erie Railroad* (1855); *Plenary Inspiration of Scripture* (1855); *A Layman's Letters to the Pastoral Union of Connecticut* (1856); *Prophetic Office of Christ* (1858); *Inspiration, not Guidance nor Intuition* (1858); *Reviews of Authors on Inspiration* (1859); *The Psalter Readjusted in its Relation to the Temple Services* (1860); *Analysis of the Book of Isaiah* (1861); *Letter on the Currency* (1861); *Six Letters on the Necessity and Practicality of a National Currency* (1862). He died in Piermont, N.Y., June 3, 1871.

LORD, John, author and lecturer, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 27, 1810; son of John Perkins and Sophia (Ladd) Lord; grandson of John and Mehitable (Perkins) Lord, and great-grandson of Nathan and Esther (Perkins) Lord. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1837, and was agent for the American Peace society, 1837–39. He was pastor at New Marlborough, Mass., 1839–40, at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1840, and at Utica, N.Y., for a short time, when he withdrew from pastoral work and devoted himself to lecturing and authorship. He resided in England, 1843–46, and lectured on the "Middle Ages" in all the large cities there. He returned to the United States in 1846, and lectured in the New England and Middle states continuously for over forty years, during which time he was lecturer on history in Dartmouth college, 1869–76. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1864. He is the author of: *Modern History for Schools* (1850); *A New History of the United States for Schools* (1850); *The Old Roman World* (1867); *Ancient States and Empires* (1869); *Ancient History* (1876); *Points of History* (1881); *Life of Emma Willard* (1883); *Beacon Lights of History* (1883–94). He died in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1894.

LORD, Nathan, educator and theologian, was born in Berwick, Maine, Nov. 28, 1792; son of John and Mehitable (Perkins) Lord. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1809, A.M., 1812; was assistant instructor at Phillips Exeter academy, N.H., under Benjamin Abbott, 1810–11; was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1815; was ordained May 22, 1816, and was pastor at Amherst, N.H., 1816–28. He was called to the presidency of Dartmouth college on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Bennett Tyler in 1828, and filled this position until 1863, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Asa Dodge Smith. During his presidency the chairs of Greek literature and language, of astronomy and meteorology, of modern languages, of intellectual philosophy, and of natural history were established; three halls, a chapel and an observatory were built, and the Chandler scientific department was founded. He was a staunch supporter of the institution of slavery as it existed in the south, and at the same time instructed colored youths in the college, and was the only college president who admitted them to equal privileges with the white students. He was married to Elizabeth King Leland. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1821, that of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1828, and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1864. He edited the selected sermons of his son, the Rev. John King Lord, in 1850, and is the author of: *Letters to Rev. Daniel Dana, D.D., on Parks' Theology of New England* (1852); *An Essay on Millennium* (1854); *Two Letters to the Ministers of All Denominations on Slavery* (1854–55), and many contributions to theological reviews. He died in Hanover, N.H., Sept. 9, 1870.

LORD, Scott, representative, was born in Nelson, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1820; son of John Way and Sarah (Chase) Lord; grandson of John and ——— (Way) Lord, of Lyme, Connecticut, and a descendant of Richard Lord, of Hartford, Conn., who came from England in 1636. He was a brother of the Rev. John Chase, Judge Charles Bachus and the Rev. William Wilberforce Lord. He was a student at Morrisville and Geneseo academies, was admitted to the bar, and in 1842 settled in practice at Geneseo, N.Y. He was judge of Livingston county from July 11, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1854. He formed a law partnership with Roscoe Conkling and Alfred C. Cox in Utica, N.Y., in 1872, and also held the office of surrogate of Oneida county. He was a Democratic representative from the twenty-third New York district in the 44th congress, 1875–77, and was chairman of the Belknap impeachment committee. He was defeated for re-election in 1876, and 1878 removed to New York city, where he continued the practice of law. He was senior counsel for Cornelius Vanderbilt in the contest over the will of his grandfather, Cornelius Vanderbilt. He died at Morris Plains, N.J., Sept. 10, 1885.

LORD, William Paine, diplomatist, was born in Dover, Del., in 1839; son of Edward and Elizabeth (Paine) Lord. His ancestors came to America from England with Lord Baltimore. He was graduated at Fairfield college in 1860, and was engaged in the study of law when the

civil war broke out, and he raised a battalion of cavalry and was commissioned captain in the U.S. volunteer service. He was promoted major and became judge advocate on the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace. He was mustered out at the close of the war; was graduated at the Albany Law school in 1866, and was admitted to the bar, but instead of entering the practice of law accepted a commission as lieutenant in the 2d U.S. cavalry. He served in the west and in Alaska, and resigned in 1868 to practise law in Salem, Ore. He served as state senator, 1878–80; justice of the supreme court of Oregon, 1880–94, and governor of Oregon, 1895–99. He was married in 1880 to Juliette Montague, of Baltimore, Md. On April 18, 1899, President McKinley appointed him U.S. minister to Persia as successor to Arthur S. Hardy, but he declined the appointment. On Oct. 23, 1899, he accepted the appointment of U.S. minister to the Argentine Republic as successor to William T. Buchanan, resigned.

LORD, Willis, educator, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 15, 1809; son of Daniel and Anna (Choate) Lord, and great-grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Lord. He was graduated from Williams college in 1833, studied theology at Princeton Theological seminary, 1833, and was ordained Oct. 15, 1834. He was pastor at New Hartford, Conn., 1834–38; at Providence, R.I., 1838–40; at Philadelphia, Pa., 1840–50; at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1850–54, and at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1855–59. He was chosen by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, professor of biblical literature and pastoral theology at Lane Theological seminary, and served 1850–54; and professor of biblical and ecclesiastical history and McCormick professor of didactics and problematical theology at the Northwestern Theological seminary at Chicago, Ill., and served 1859–70. He was president and Mercer professor of biblical instruction in the University of Wooster, 1870–73; pastor at Denver, Col., 1875–76; at Columbus, Ohio, 1877–79; resided at Colorado Springs, Col., 1879–83, and was president of the Presbyterian College of the Southwest, Del Norte, Cal., 1883–84. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, 1839–49, and of the University of Wooster, 1877–79. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1847, and that of LL.D. by the University of Wooster in 1873. He is the author of: *Christian Theology for the People* (1874); *The Blessed Hope, or the Glorious Coming of Our Lord* (1877). He died at Guilford, Conn., Oct. 28, 1888.

LORE, Charles Brown, representative, was born in Odessa, Del., March 16, 1831; son of Eldad and Priscilla (Henderson) Lore. He was prepared for college in Middletown academy, Del., and was graduated at Dickinson in 1852. He studied law under Judge John K. Findlay of Philadelphia and Chancellor D. M. Bates of Wilmington, Del., was admitted to the bar in 1861, and settled in practice in Wilmington, Del. He was clerk of the Delaware house of representatives in 1857; commissioner of the draft for New Castle county for filling the quota of soldiers under the President's call in 1862, and attorney-general of the state, 1869–74. He was married, July 7, 1862, to Rebecca A., daughter of Josiah Bates of Mt. Holly, N.J. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1881 and again in 1893, and a representative from the state at large in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87. He was appointed chief justice of the state of Delaware in 1893, and re-appointed in 1897, for the term ending in 1909. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson college in 1894 and from Delaware college in 1896.

LORIMER, George Claude, clergyman, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 6, 1838. He came to the United States in 1856 and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he joined the Baptist church. He was a student at Georgetown college, 1857–59, and was a trustee of that institution, 1866–68. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church, Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1859 and after several years went to the church at Paducah, and from there to Louisville, where he remained three years. In July, 1867, he was one of a committee of five appointed by the Kentucky general association of Baptists to protest against the action of the legislature in giving up the Agricultural and Mechanical college to the control of the Campbellites thereby benefiting one sect and tending to the union of church and state. Leaving Kentucky he preached at the Baptist church, Albany, N.Y., 1869; the Shawmut Avenue church, Boston, Mass., 1870–73; Tremont Temple, 1873–79; Immanuel church and First church, Chicago, Ill., 1879–91,

Tremont Temple, 1891–1901, and in 1901 became pastor of Madison Avenue church, N. Y. city. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bethel college, Ky., in 1870, and that of LL.D. from Georgetown college, Ky., in 1885. He was elected a member of the Victoria institute, London, England, in 1899. He was married in 1859 to Belle, daughter of Elijah Burford of Harrodsburg, Ky., and their son, George Horace Lorimer (q.v.) became a well-known journalist. Dr. Lorimer served as editor of *The Watchman*, 1876–77. and of the *People's Bible History*, 1895. He is the author of: *Under The Evergreen* (1872); *The Great Conflict* (1876); *Isms Old and New* (1882); *Jesus the World's Saviour* (1884); *Studies in Social Life* (1886); *Argument for Christianity* (1894); *Messages of To-day to Men of To-morrow* (1896); *Christianity and the Social State* (1898); *Christianity in the Nineteenth Century*, Lowell Institute Lectures, 1900 (1901).

LORIMER, George Horace, editor, was born in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6, 1868; son of the Rev. George Claude and Belle (Burford) Lorimer and grandson of Elijah Burford. He was educated at the Mosely high school, Chicago, Ill., and at Colby and Yale universities. He lectured on literary subjects, contributed to current magazines and was employed on the Boston *Post* as a reporter. He became literary editor of *The Saturday Evening Post* in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1898, and editor-in-chief of that weekly in 1899. He married Alma Viola Ennis of Chicago. He wrote *Letters of a Self-made Man to his Son* (1902).

LORING, Ellis Gray, abolitionist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1803. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and entered Harvard with the class of 1819, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1827, and practised in Boston, Mass. He early enrolled himself as a Garrison abolitionist and was one of the "immortal twelve" that formed the first anti-slavery society in Boston in 1831. He aided in the support of the *Liberator*, founded by Garrison in 1831, and distinguished himself in the defence of the slave child "Med" in the Massachusetts supreme court, where he secured the decision that every slave brought on Massachusetts soil by the owner is free. In his argument he succeeded in convincing not only the court and jury but the opposing counsel, Benjamin R. Curtis. He was elected counsellor of the anti-slavery society in 1833, and was a member of the committee of the Lovejoy indignation meeting at Faneuil Hall in 1837. He defended Abner Kneeland (q.v.) who was charged with blasphemy and tried in Boston in 1836, and his argument, which was a plea for freedom of speech, was published as: *Petition on Behalf of Abner Kneeland.* He died in Boston, Mass., May 24, 1858.

LORING, George Bailey, representative, was born in North Andover, Mass., Nov. 8, 1817, son of the Rev. Bailey Loring. He attended Franklin academy; was graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1838; studied medicine with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and at Harvard Medical school, and was graduated M.D., 1842. He was appointed surgeon of the U.S. marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass., in 1843 and commissioner to revise the U.S. marine hospital system in 1849. He removed to Salem, Mass., in 1851; was postmaster, 1853–57 and devoted himself to scientific agriculture and to the publication of agricultural literature. He founded the New England Agricultural society in 1864 and was its president, 1864–91. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1866–67; a delegate to the Republican national convention May 20, 1868, June 5, 1872, and June 14, 1876; Massachusetts centennial commissioner in 1872; chairman of the state Republican committee, 1869–76; a representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–79; U.S. commissioner of agriculture, 1881–85; and U.S. minister to Portugal, 1889–90; and during his term of office the trouble between England and Portugal over the disputed African possessions took place. He was twice married: first, in 1851, to Mary F. Pickman who died in 1878, and secondly, in 1880, to Nina S. Hildreth. He is the author of addresses on *The Relation of Agriculture to the State in Time of War* (1862); *Classical Culture* (1866); *Eulogy on Louis Agassiz* (1873); *The Cobden Club and the American Farmer* (1880); and an *Address to the Atlanta Cotton Convention* (1881); and in book form *A Year in Portugal* (1891). He died in Salem, Mass., Sept. 13, 1891.

LORING, William Wing, soldier, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Dec., 4, 1818. His parents removed to Florida while he was a child, and in 1831 he enlisted in a company of volunteers against the Seminole Indians. He was promoted 2d lieutenant June 16, 1837. He was sent to school at Alexandria, Va., and was graduated from Georgetown university, D.C., LL.B. in 1842. He practised law in Florida and was a representative in the state legislature for three years. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was made senior captain in a regiment of mounted rifles and was promoted major in 1847. He commanded this regiment in the assault on the Mexican intrenchments at Contreras and was the first to reach the main works, and he led in the pursuit of the enemy as far as San Angel when counter orders were received. He also led the fighting at Chapultepec on the causeway from the capital to the Belen gate where he was wounded and underwent an amputation of his left arm. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cheru-

busco," and colonel for "gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec and Belen Gate," and was promoted lieutenant-colonel March 5, 1848. He was also presented with a sword by the citizens of Appalachicola, Fla. He escorted a party of gold seekers across the continent to California in 1849, and was assigned to the 11th military department and stationed in Oregon, 1849–51; in Texas, 1851–56; promoted colonel, Dec. 30, 1856; was engaged against the hostile Indians in New Mexico, 1856–58; took part in the Mormon War in Utah under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, 1858–59, travelled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy land, 1859–60, and commanded the department of New Mexico, 1860–61. He resigned his commission as colonel of U.S. mounted rifles in 1861 and joined the Confederate army. He was commissioned brigadier-general and served in Western Virginia with considerable success. He commanded a body of 6000 troops in the Shenandoah valley under Gen. T. J. Jackson, and when that officer ordered him to take up his quarters at Rŏmey, Va., he with his officers petitioned Secretary of War Benjamin to remain with the main army at Winchester. This caused a serious estrangement between the two generals. He was made major-general in February, 1862; was transferred to the Southwest, and commanded three brigades in Pemberton's army, taking part in opposing Grant's army at Grenada, Miss., and in the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, when his brigade was divided, most of it joining Johnston at Jackson, Miss. He commanded the 1st division of Polk's corps in the Army of the Mississippi and upon the death of General Polk, May 14, 1864, he succeeded to the command of the corps until Gen. A. P. Stewart assumed command, when he returned to the command of his division. He surrendered with General Johnston at Durham Station, N.C., in 1865, and engaged in the banking business in New York city, but in 1869 he accepted a commission of brigade-general in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, was assigned to the command of Alexandria and participated in the expedition against Abyssinia and in the battle of Kaya-Khor. He was promoted in the Egyptian army to general of a division and received the imperial order of the Osmariah. He returned to the United States in 1879 and resided in Florida

and subsequently in New York city. He was a candidate for U.S. senator from Florida in 1881 but was defeated by Charles W. Jones. He is the author of: *A Confederate Soldier in Egypt* (1883). He died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1886.

LOSKIEL, George Henry, Moravian bishop, was born in Angermünde, Russia, Nov. 7, 1740. He was a Moravian clergyman, and when John Ettwein resigned his bishopric of the northern district of the American province in 1801, he was appointed his successor and was consecrated in 1802. He was assisted by John Gerhard Cunow, who had come to America in 1796 as administrator of the Unity's properties. During his bishopric a theological seminary was established at Nazareth, Pa., in 1807. He retired from the Provincial Helpers' conference in 1811 on account of failing health, and was obliged for the same reason to decline a position on the chief executive board of his church at Berthelsdorf, Saxony. He is the author of: *History of the Moravian Mission Among the North American Indians* (1788), translated into English by Christian Ignatius Latrobe (1794), and *Etwas fürs Herz* (1806) meditations for every day in the year, which passed through eight editions. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., April 9, 1814.

LOSSING, Benson John, historian, was born in Beekman, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1813; a descendant of early Dutch settlers in the lower Hudson valley. His father died in 1814, and he was brought up by his mother in the Society of Friends. He attended school for a short time; engaged in business as a watchmaker in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and in 1835 became an owner and editor of the Poughkeepsie *Telegraph*, beginning the publication of the *Casket*, a literary journal, in 1836, continuing his interest in both publications until 1841. In 1838, after studying wood engraving in New York city, he became editor and illustrator of *The Family Magazine*, the pioneer illustrated periodical in America. In partnership with William Barritt he conducted the largest wood-engraving business in New York city, 1843–68. He conceived and executed (1845–50) "The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," published by Harper & Brothers (30 parts, 1850–52), visiting the historic localities, writing the text for the work, making the drawings on the wood,

and doing much of the engraving. In 1868 he retired to a farm near Dover Plains, N.Y., and devoted himself to historical research. He was made an honorary life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, in 1844. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton college in 1856 and from Columbia in 1869, and that of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1872. Besides numerous illustrated contributions to American and foreign periodicals, chiefly on the history and legends of the Hudson river, he compiled, with Edwin Williams, "The Statesman's Manual" (4 vols., 1868); edited and annotated the "The Diaries of Washington" (1859), and "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington" by G. W. P. Custis (1860), and is the author of a large number of books, among the more important of which are: *History of the Fine Arts* (1840); *Lives of the Presidents* (1847); *Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six* (1847); lives of *Zachary Taylor* and *Winfield Scott* (1847); *The New World* (1847); *Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence* (1848); *History of the United States* (1854); *Our Countrymen* (1855); *Mount Vernon* (1859); *Life of Philip Schuyler* (2 vols., 1860); *History of the Civil War* (3 vols., 1866–69); *Home of Washington* (1867); *Vassar College and Its Founder* (1867); *The Hudson River* (1867); *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812* (1868); *Mary and Martha Washington* (1868); *Two Spies: Nathan Hale and John André* (1886); *The Empire State* (1887). He died at Dover Plains, N.Y., June 3, 1891.

LOTHROP, Daniel, publisher, was born in Rochester, N.H., Aug. 11, 1831; son of Daniel and Sophia (Horne) Lothrop; grandson of Solomon and Mehitable (White) Lothrop, and of Deacon Jeremiah Horne, of Rochester, Vt., and a descendant of Mark Lothrop, a native of England, who immigrated to America, settling in Salem, Mass., in 1643 and in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1656. He was prepared for college, but in 1845 engaged in the drug business in Newmarket, N.H., and in 1848 established two drug stores, one in Newmarket and one in Laconia. He also bought a book-store in Dover, N.H., in 1850, and developed in his three stores a large retail book trade, adding to it a jobbing trade and a small publishing business. He opened a drug store in St. Peter, Minn., shortly afterward, and established a banking house there, but returned east in 1857. He entered business in Boston, Mass., as a publisher in 1868, making a specialty of literature for children and youth by American authors. He also elevated the standard of Sunday-school literature. In the fire of 1872 he lost heavily. *Wide Awake*, *Babyland*, *The Pansy*, *Our Little Men and Women*, *Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal*, and *Best Things*, were his contributions to periodical literature for youth. He was influential in organizing the American Institute of Civics. He was married July 25, 1860, to Ellen J., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Morrill, of Dover, N.H., and secondly Oct. 4, 1881, to Harriet Mulford, daughter of Sidney M. and Harriet (Mulford) Stone, of New Haven, Conn. He died in Boston, Mass., March 18, 1892.

LOTHROP, George Van Ness, diplomatist, was born in Easton, Mass., Aug. 8, 1817; son of Howard and Sally (Williams) Lothrop, and a descendant of Mark Lothrop, who came from England to Salem, Mass., then to Duxbury, and then to Bridgewater, previous to 1660. He passed his freshman year at Amherst, and was graduated from Brown, A.B., in 1828. He studied at the Harvard Law school for nearly a year, and in 1839, owing to ill health, joined his brother, the Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, on his farm at Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo, Mich. In 1843 he resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the Detroit bar in 1844. He practised in Detroit, Mich., 1844–56; was attorney-general of Michigan, 1848–51; recorder of Detroit, 1851; led the Michigan delegation at the Democratic national convention at Charleston, April 23, 1860, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1867. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U.S. senator three times, and for representative in congress twice. He was appointed U.S. minister to Russia by President Cleveland in 1885, and resigned on account of ill health in 1888. He was married May 13, 1847, to Almira, daughter of Gen. Oliver and Anna (Chapin) Strong, of Rochester, N.Y., and of their two daughters, Anne married Baron Bartholdi Hoyningen-Huene, of St. Petersburg, Russia, an officer of the Chevalier Guards, and Helen married the Rev. Dr. William Prall, of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Lothrop received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1873. He died at Detroit, Mich., July 12, 1897.

LOTHROP, Harriet Mulford, author, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1844; daughter of Sidney M. and Harriet (Mulford) Stone, and a descendant in the eighth generation from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Connecticut. She began to contribute to juvenile periodicals in 1877. She adopted the pen name "Margaret Sidney" and directed her literary work to the

instruction and amusement of children. She was married Oct. 4, 1881, to Daniel Lothrop (q. v.), and made her summer home at "The Wayside," Concord, Mass. She was the founder and first president of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. She is the author of: *So as by Fire* (1881); *Five Little Peppers and How they Grew* (1882); *Half Year at Bronckton*, (1882); *The Pettibone Name* (1883); *What the Seven Did* (1883); *Who told it to Me* (1884); *Ballad of the Lost Hare* (1884); *The Golden West* (1885); *How They Went to Europe* (1885); *Hester, and other New England Stories* (1886); *The Minute-Man* (1886); *Two Modern Little Princes* (1887); *Dilly and the Captain* (1887); *An Adirondack Cabin; Whittier with the Children; Old Concord, Her Highways and Byways; A Little Maid of Concord Town; A Historical Romance of the American Revolution;* and many poems.

LOTHROP, Samuel Kirkland, clergyman, was born in Whitesboro, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1804; son of John Hosmer and Jerusha (Kirkland) Lothrop; grandson of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Oneida Indians, who married Jerusha Bingham; great-grandson of the Rev. David and Hannah (Perkins) Kirkland, and a descendant of the Rev. John Lothrop, who came from England in 1634 and settled first in Scituate and afterward in Barnstable, Mass. He was virtually adopted by his uncle, the Rev. Dr. John T. Kirkland (q.v.), who assumed the charge of his education, and he was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1825, and B.D., 1828. He preached in Washington, D.C., 1828; in Beverly, Mass.; and was pastor of the new Unitarian society at Dover, N.H., 1829–34. He was married, June 3, 1829, to Mary Lyman Buckminster. In June, 1834, he was inducted as pastor of the Brattle Square church, Boston, Mass., as successor to the Rev. Dr. Palfrey, and served until 1876, when he resigned. Mrs. Lothrop died Jan. 20, 1859, and he married secondly, Nov. 22, 1869, Alice Lindsay, daughter of the Rev. Abner and Catherine (Sedgwick) Webb. He was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1852, a member of the Boston school committee for twenty years, and chairman of the charitable society for the relief of the widows and children of Congregational ministers in Massachusetts and Maine. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1847–54; a lecturer in the Harvard divinity school, 1871–72; was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society in 1854; and served as corresponding secretary and as president of the Massachusetts Humane society and as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the most important societies connected with the Unitarian church. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1852, and that of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1885. He is the author of: *Life of Samuel Kirkland, Missionary to the Indians*, in Sparks's "American Biography," and *The History of the Church in Brattle Square.* He died in Boston, Mass., June 12, 1886.

LOTT, John Abraham, jurist, was born in Flatbush, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 11, 1806; son of Abraham and Maria (Lott) Lott; grandson of Johannes E. and Catharine (Vanderbilt) Lott; great grandson of Englebert and Maritie (Ditmas) Lott, and a descendant of Peter Lott, who came from Europe in 1652, settled in Flatbush, and was one of the patentees named in the patent granted by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Dongan in 1685. He was prepared for college at Erasmus Hall academy, Flatbush, and graduated from Union college in 1823. He was married to his cousin, Catharine, daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Lloyd) Lott. After practising law in New York city a short time he formed a partnership with Henry C. Murphy, transferred his office to Brooklyn and Judge John Vanderbilt was afterward admitted to the firm. He was county judge of Kings county, 1838–42; a member of the state assembly, 1841; state senator, 1843–47; judge of the supreme court of the state to fill the unexpired term of Judge Rockwell, 1857–61, and by re-election without opposition, 1861–69. In 1869 he was elected a judge of the court of appeals, and not long after, when a commission of appeals had been authorized to clear away the accumulation of cases in this court he was made the chief commissioner, an office which he held until 1875, when the commission expired by limitation. He was appointed in 1875 a member of a committee to draft a uniform law for the government of cities in the state of New York. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1859. He was a member of the leading learned societies of Brooklyn and an officer of various corporations. He died in Flatbush, L. I., N.Y., July 20, 1878.

LOUD, Eugene Francis, representative, was born in Abington, Mass., March 12, 1847. He went to sea in 1860, and was in California in 1862, where he enlisted in a cavalry batallion, which was joined to the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. At the close of the war he returned to California; studied law; was in the customs service; and engaged in mercantile business. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1884; cashier of the city and county of San Francisco and a Republican representative from the fifth district of California in the 52d–57th congresses, 1891–1903.

LOUD, Frank Herbert, educator, was born in Weymouth, Mass., Jan. 26, 1852; son of Francis Elliot and Mary Tolman (Capen) Loud, and grandson of Joseph and Thankful (Bates) Loud

and of Abraham and Mary (Tolman) Capen. His father had four ancestors in the *Mayflower* company, including Elder William Brewster and John Alden, and his mother was a descendant of Roger Clap of Dorchester. He attended the public schools of Weymouth, Mass., was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1873, and studied one year each at Clark university, at Harvard, and at Haverford college, Pennsylvania. He was Walker instructor in mathematics at Amherst, 1873–76, and was elected professor of mathematics at Colorado college in 1877. He was married, July 13, 1882, to Mabel, daughter of Dr. Martin and Emma (Danforth) Wiley of Colorado Springs, Col. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and became a member of the American Mathematical society in 1891. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard university in 1899 and that of Ph.D. from Haverford college in 1900. He published: *An Introduction to Geometry on the Analytical Plan* (1880) and contributed to various mathematical journals.

LOUDENSLAGER, Henry Clay, representative, was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N.J., May 22, 1852; son of Samuel Paul and Sarah (Haley) Loudenslager, and grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth Loudenslager. He removed with his parents to Paulsboro, N.J., in 1856, and received a common school education. He worked on his father's farm until 1872, and engaged in the produce commission business in Philadelphia, 1872–82. He was elected clerk of Gloucester county in 1882 and re-elected in 1887, and was a Republican representative from the first district of New Jersey in the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905.

LOUGHLIN, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Drumboneff, county Down, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1817; son of a tenant farmer who came to the United States with his family in 1823, and settled in Albany, N.Y. John attended the public schools; a boarding school at Chambly, Canada; Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md.; taught at Mount St. Mary's for several years, and was ordained priest in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, by Bishop Hughes, Oct. 18, 1840. He was assistant in St. John's parish, Utica, N.Y., 1840–42; assistant priest at St. Patrick's cathedral, 1842–44; and rector there, 1844–53. He was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of New York in 1849, and in 1853 accompanied Archbishop Hughes to the first plenary council of Baltimore as his theologian. He was consecrated bishop of the newly established diocese of Brooklyn, in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, city, Oct. 30, 1853, by Archbishop Cajetan Bedini, assisted by Bishops Rappe and Fitzpatrick, and was formally installed in St. James's church, Jay street, Brooklyn. He built one hundred and nine churches on Long Island, and established hospitals, homes, orphanages, convents, and academies. He purchased a city block of land on which to erect a new cathedral in 1860, and laid the corner stone June 21, 1868. He attended the council of the Vatican at Rome in 1869, and became domestic prelate to the pope. He made a second visit to Rome in 1880, obtained a special audience with the pope, and presented him with 33,000 francs as Peter's pence from the diocese of Brooklyn. He was invited to attend the pope's golden jubilee, but sent one of the priests of his diocese in his stead with the gift of an album containing photographs of all the churches and institutions of his diocese, with data of the progress of the church on Long Island. His own golden jubilee occurred in October, 1890, and was celebrated four days. He was presented with a purse of $37,000 with which he endowed St. John's Theological seminary. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1891.

LOUGHRIDGE, William, representative, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, July 11, 1827. He attended the public school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He practised in Mansfield, Ohio, 1849–52; and in Oskaloosa, Iowa, 1852–61. He was a member of the Iowa senate, 1857–60; was judge of the 6th judicial district of Iowa, 1861–67, and a Republican representative from the sixth Iowa district in the 40th, 41st and 43d congresses, 1867–71 and 1873–75. He died near Reading, Pa., Sept. 26, 1889.

LOUNSBURY, George Edward, governor of Connecticut, was born in Poundridge, Westchester county, N.Y., May 7, 1838; son of Nathan and Delia (Scofield) Lounsbury, grandson of Enos Lounsbury, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Richard Lounsbury, of Lounsbourgh, England, who settled at Stamford, Conn., about 1651. He removed with his parents to Ridgefield, Conn., when he was an infant. He prepared himself for college, was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1863, from the Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, in 1866; and in 1867, with his brother

Phineas C. Lounsbury (q. v.), engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in South Norwalk, Conn. In 1895 he was elected as a Republican a state senator, and was re-elected in 1897, serving as chairman of the committees on finance and humane institutions. In 1898 he was elected governor of Connecticut, and served for two years, until January, 1901, when he was succeeded by George P. McLean. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1900. He became an acknowledged authority on the history and legislation of the state.

LOUNSBURY, Phineas Chapman, governor of Connecticut, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1841; son of Nathan and Delia (Scofield) Lounsbury. His father was a farmer. He was educated in the public schools of Ridgefield, and enlisted as a private in the 17th Connecticut volunteer infantry in 1861. He was obliged to retire from the army on account of serious illness, and with his brother, George E. Lounsbury, he engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in New Haven and South Norwalk, Conn. He was married in 1867 to Jennie, daughter of Neziah Wright. In 1885 he became president of the Merchants' Exchange National bank of New York city, of which he had been a director for some years. He was elected a Republican representative in the Connecticut legislature in 1874, and served as speaker. In 1886 he was the candidate of the Republican party for governor of Connecticut, and in the election, Nov. 2, 1886, he received 56,920 votes to 58,818 for Edward S. Cleveland, Democrat; 4699 for S. B. Forbes, Prohibitionist, and 2792 for H. C. Baker, labor candidate. There being no choice by the people, a majority being necessary, the legislature elected the Republican state ticket, and Mr. Lounsbury served as governor, 1887–89. He was elected a trustee of Wesleyan university in 1880, and received the degree of LL.D. from there in 1887.

LOUNSBURY, Thomas Raynesford, teacher, was born in Ovid, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1838; son of the Rev. Thomas Lounsbury, D.D. (1789–1867), a graduate of Union, 1817, and Princeton Theological seminary, 1818; pastor at Ovid, N.Y., 1823–49, and later agent for the American Bible society. Thomas R. Lounsbury was graduated from Yale in 1859, and was engaged editorially on Appleton's "American Cyclopædia," 1859–62. He was a volunteer officer in the civil war, 1862–65; an instructor in English at Yale, 1870–71; professor of English there from 1871, and librarian of the Sheffield Scientific school from 1873. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1877; that of LL.D. from Yale in 1892 and from Harvard in 1893; that of L.H.D. from Lafayette in 1895, and that of Litt.D. from Princeton in 1896. He edited Chaucer's "Parliament of Foules" (1877), and is the author of: *History of the English Language* (1879); *Biography of James Fenimore Cooper* (1883); *Studies in Chaucer* (3 vols., 1891).

LOVE, George Maltby, soldier, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1831. He served three months in the 21st N.Y. militia, May–August, 1861; one year in the 44th N.Y. volunteers as lieutenant, participating in the battles from Hanover Court House to Malvern Hill; and as major and colonel of the 116th N.Y. volunteers from Sept. 5, 1862, to the close of the war. He commanded the regiment in the Department of the Gulf, at the battle of Plain's Store, La., May 21, 1863, and at the assault on Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted to the rank of colonel, July 16, 1863, and engaged in the Red River campaign, his regiment being assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th army corps, Gen. W. B. Franklin, taking part in the battles of Sabine Cross-Roads, April 8, 1864, Pleasant Hill, April 9, and Cane River, April 23, 1864. The 19th corps, Gen. W. H. Emory, was then ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and arrived in Washington in time to take part in repelling the invasion of Early. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Sept. 19, Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 7, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and also received a bronze medal of honor from the secretary of war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, June 8, 1865, and entered the regular service, March 7, 1867, as 2d lieutenant in the 11th infantry. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, March 7, 1867, for Plain's Store; captain for Port Hudson; major for Cedar Creek, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was transferred to the 16th infantry, April 14, 1869; promoted 1st lieutenant, March 1, 1875; and was retired, March 15, 1883, for disability incurred in the line of duty. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., March 19, 1887.

LOVE, James Madison, jurist, was born at Fairfax Court House, Va., March 4, 1820; son of John T. and Mary (Vermillion) Love. His father died while he was a mere lad and his mother re-

moved to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1832, where he attended the academy three years and then engaged in civil engineering with Samuel Ryan Curtis (q.v.) in charge of government works on the Muskingum river, 1837–39. He studied law with his older brother, Thomas R. Love, at Fairfax, Va., one year, and after completing his course with Judge Stillwell at Zanesville he began practice. He raised a company for service in the war with Mexico, and served as its captain, 1846–47. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850, and served in the state senate as chairman of the judiciary committee, 1852–54. He was appointed judge of the U.S. district court of Iowa by President Pierce, and served, 1855–91. In his thirty-five years on the bench but two of his decisions were reversed by the U.S. supreme court. He was married, first to M. P. Thomasson, of Louisville, Ky., and secondly in January, 1864, to Mary Milburn, of St. Louis, Mo., who survived him. He was professor of commercial law and the law of persons and personal rights in the State University of Iowa, 1878–91, and was chancellor of the law department for three years. He contributed to the magazines, and his lectures, *A Review from a Lawyer's Standpoint of the Case of Shylock against Antonio* and *Portia as a Lawyer*, were published in the *American Law Review*. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, July 2, 1891.

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, abolitionist, was born in Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802; son of the Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Pattee) Lovejoy, and grandson of Francis Lovejoy, of Amherst, N.H., who settled in Albion, Maine, in 1790, and of Ebenezer and Mary (Stimson) Pattee, of Georgetown, Maine. He was prepared for college at the academies at Monmouth and China, Maine, and was graduated from Waterville college in 1826. He was principal of China academy, 1826–27, and in 1827 removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in teaching. He was editor and publisher of the *Times*, a Whig newspaper, in St. Louis, 1828–32; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1832–33, and was licensed to preach by the second presbytery of Philadelphia, April 18, 1833. He established, edited and published the St. Louis *Observer*, a religious paper, the first number of which appeared Nov. 22, 1833, and he also conducted religious services. He was married March 4, 1835, to Helen Ann French, of St. Charles, Mo. In 1834 he had formally announced himself an advocate of anti-slavery, and in 1835 began to use his paper as an anti-slavery organ. His editorials created much excitement in the city and throughout the state, and in October, 1835, he was requested by his subscribers to abstain from discussing the question in his paper. He replied "that the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and that every person may freely speak, write and print on any subject—being responsible for the abuse of that liberty," which sentiment became a clause in the constitution of the state of Missouri. The opposition in Missouri became greater, and he was requested to resign his editorship, which he did. He removed to Alton, Ill., where he was elected moderator of the Alton presbytery. The office in St. Louis was entered before the outfit could be removed and much of the material destroyed. The printing-office press was not damaged, and was at once sent to Alton, Ill., where it was destroyed by a mob and thrown into the river. The citizens of Alton, regretting this act, furnished money to purchase a new press, and the *Observer*, with Mr. Lovejoy as editor, reappeared in the summer of 1836. The utterances of the paper

LOVEJOY'S PRINTING OFFICE - ALTON, ILLINOIS

against slavery being continued, on Aug. 21, 1837, a mob broke into the office and completely destroyed his press. Another was bought, and on September 21 of that year followed its predecessor to the bottom of the Mississippi. Mr. Lovejoy ordered a fourth press and resolved to fight the opposition to the end. A public meeting was called and he was urged to leave Alton. This he refused to do, and on Nov. 6, 1837, a new press arrived and was placed in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co., and a force of nineteen men, including Mr. Lovejoy, remained in the warehouse to protect the press. On the night of Nov. 7, 1837, a mob attacked the warehouse, and after the riot had apparently subsided Mr. Lovejoy opened the door and received five bullet wounds, from which he died almost instantly. A monument to his memory was dedicated in Alton Nov. 8, 1897. He died in Alton, Nov. 7, 1837.

LOVEJOY, Owen, representative, was born in Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811; son of the Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Pattee) Lovejoy. He worked on his father's farm, where he earned sufficient money to pay his way through college, and entered Bowdoin with the class of 1834. He left before graduating to study for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, but on being required to refrain from taking sides on the question of slav-

ery, he removed to Alton, Ill., in 1836, and was present when his brother Elijah was killed by the mob Nov. 7, 1837. He joined the Congregational church, studied for that ministry, and was pastor of the church at Princeton, Ill., 1838–54. He defied the laws of the state by holding anti-slavery meetings in all parts of Illinois, making his home in Princeton one of the principal stations of the "underground railroad." His course led to his arrest many times and to his paying innumerable fines. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1854, and succeeded in obtaining a repeal of the obnoxious law. He was a delegate to the national liberty convention at Buffalo in November, 1847, and in the state legislature supported the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for U.S. senator. He was a representative from the third district of Illinois in the 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1857–64, and died in office. While in congress he was chairman of the committee on agriculture and the District of Columbia. He took part in all the great debates on the slavery question in congress, and was a speaker in the political campaigns which followed the organization of the Republican party. He prepared with his brother, Joseph Cammet, *A Memoir of the Life of Elijah Parish Lovejoy* (1838). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 25, 1864.

LOVELL, Charles Swain, soldier, was born in Hull, Mass., Feb. 13, 1811. He enlisted as a private in the 2d U.S. artillery in 1831. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 6th U.S. infantry, October, 1837; 1st lieutenant, July, 1838; and captain, June, 1846. He participated in the battles of Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the city of Mexico; served in the west, 1847–61; was promoted major in May, 1861, and assigned to the 10th U.S. infantry. He commanded the battalion of the 10th U.S. infantry during the Peninsula campaign in 1862; and the 2d brigade, 2d division, 5th corps at the battles of Malvern Hill and Gaines's Mill, the 2d U.S. infantry at Second Bull Run and the 2d brigade at Antietam and Fredericksburg, Va. He was detailed on provost-marshal duty in Wisconsin, 1863–65; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 8th U.S. infantry, January, 1863; and colonel of the 14th U.S. infantry, February, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel U.S. army for Gaines's Mill, Va.; colonel for Malvern Hill, Va.; and brigadier-general for Antietam, Md. At the close of the civil war he was ordered to Fort Yuma, where he remained until Dec. 15, 1870, when he was retired from active service. He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1871.

LOVELL, James, delegate, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1737; son of John Lovell (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1756, A.M., 1759, and was for many years associated with his father in the Boston Latin school, as usher and as master of the North grammar school. He delivered, on April 2, 1771, the first anniversary oration on the Boston massacre. He was taken prisoner by the British commander after the battle of Bunker Hill; was carried to Halifax as a spy and kept in close confinement until exchanged in 1776. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776–82, and was a member of the committee of foreign correspondence. He was a friend and confidant of Gen. Horatio Gates, and tried to depose General Washington, threatening him in a letter dated Oct. 11, 1777. He was collector of customs for the city of Boston, 1784–88; collector of the port, 1788–90, and naval officer for Boston and Charlestown, 1790–1814. He published: *Oratio in Funeré H. Flyntii* (1760). He died in Wyndham, Maine, July 14, 1814.

LOVELL, James, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., July 9, 1758; son of James Lovell, the delegate. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779. He joined the patriot army in 1776; served as adjutant of Col. Henry Jackson's regiment, 1777–79; in Henry Lee's legion, with the rank of major, 1779–82, and was wounded. He died at St. Matthews, S.C., July 10, 1850.

LOVELL, John, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., June 16, 1710. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1728, A.M., 1731; succeeded Nathaniel Williams as assistant-master of the Boston Latin school, 1728–34, and was head-master, 1734–75. He delivered a eulogy on Peter Faneuil shortly after the completion of Faneuil Hall at the first annual town meeting held within its walls, March 14, 1743. He supported the British cause, and when the British army left Boston he removed to Halifax, N.S. He is the author of: *An Eulogy on Peter Funeuil* (1743), besides several political and theological papers, and contributions to the Boston *Weekly Rehearsal.* He died in Halifax, N.S., in 1778.

LOVELL, John Prince, manufacturer, was born in East Braintree, Mass., July 25, 1820; son of John Prince and Esther (Derby) Lovell. His ancestors, John and Jane (Hatch) Lovell, were residents of Weymouth, Mass., previous to 1678, in which year they removed to Barnstable, Mass. His father died in 1821, and he was obliged to leave school and work in a cotton factory. He removed to Boston with his mother in 1832 and attended the Hawkins grammar school one year. He was employed by Aaron B. Fairbanks in his gunsmith shop for three months, and was subsequently an apprentice to Mr. Fairbanks, gunsmith, until his majority. In 1839 he was made foreman of the shop, and in 1840 was offered a partnership in the business, Mr. Fairbanks agreeing to give him half-interest and to furnish the amount of capital required. Upon Mr. Fairbanks's death, Aug. 27, 1841, with Leonard Grover, a fellow-workman in the shop, Mr. Lovell acquired the entire plant, and the firm became Lovell & Grover. In 1844 Lovell bought out his partner's interest, and with his sons built up the John P. Lovell Arms Co., of which he was president and which became one of the most important business enterprises in Boston. He was the first president of the East Weymouth Savings bank for ten years and a director of the Weymouth National bank for twenty years. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1864, and refused the nomination for state senator. He was married, Aug. 17, 1841, to Lydia D. Whiton, of Weymouth, Mass. To this union was born five sons—John Whiton, Benjamin S. (1845–1900); Thomas P., Warren D., and George A. Lovell. His second marriage was to Lucinda W. Rice, who had one son, Henry L. Lovell. Mr. Lovell died at Cottage City, Mass., July 29, 1897.

LOVELL, Mansfield, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1822; son of Dr. Joseph Lovell. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842 and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery. He served in garrison until the beginning of the war with Mexico; was promoted first lieutenant Feb. 16, 1847, and served on the staff of Gen. John A. Quitman as assistant adjutant-general of his division. He participated in the principal battles of the war, was severely wounded at the Belen Gate, Sept. 14, 1847, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. He was on garrison duty in various places, 1849–54. He was married to Emily M.. daughter of Col. Joseph Plympton, U.S.A.; resigned his commission in the army in 1854, and engaged in mercantile business in New York city, 1854–58. He was elected superintendent of street improvements in New York in 1858, and was deputy street commissioner, 1858–61. He was appointed major-general in the Confederate army in 1861, and was in command at New Orleans, La. On June 15, 1862, he impressed fourteen river steamboats for the public service and converted them into a flotilla of rams for the defence of the Mississippi. Lovell afterward designated them: "too much steamboat and too little man-of-war to be effective." After the evacuation of New Orleans he moved his troops to Vicksburg, where he commanded the district of the Mississippi until superseded by General Van Dorn in July, 1862. He was second in command at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, his division holding the right of the line of battle, and he commanded the rear guard in the retreat. He was then relieved from duty in the field, and to justify his action in the capitulation of New Orleans he applied for a court of inquiry, and was acquitted. He afterward served as a volunteer staff officer to Gen. J. E. Johnston, in command before Atlanta, Ga., and at the close of the war he retired to New York city, where he engaged as a civil engineer and surveyor until his death. He died in New York city, June 1, 1884.

LOVERING, Henry Bacon, representative, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., April 8, 1841; son of John G. and Mary A. (Martin) Lovering; grandson of John and Abigail Bromfield (Gilman) Lovering, of Exeter, N.H., and a descendant of John Rogers, burned at the stake, 1555. His mother dying in 1844, his father removed to Lynn, Mass., and he was educated in the public schools there, and in 1855 learned the trade of shoemaking. He was color-corporal in Company D, 8th Massachusetts volunteers, 1862–63, and a private and company clerk in Company C, 3d Massachusetts cavalry, 1864–65, losing a leg at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. He was married, Dec. 25, 1865, to Abby J., daughter of Harrison and Eliza J. (Brown) Clifford, of Lynn, Mass. He engaged in manufacturing shoes in Lynn; represented Essex county in the Massachusetts legislature in 1872 and 1874; was a member of the board of assessors of Lynn, 1879–80, and mayor of Lynn, 1881–82. He was a representative from the 6th Massachusetts district in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87; was chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1886, and the Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts in

1887. He was U.S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts, 1888–91; president of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry association, 1888–89; warden of the Massachusetts state prison, 1891–93, and U.S. pension agent at Boston, Mass., 1894–98. He became a member of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston.

LOVERING, Joseph, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1813; son of Robert and Elizabeth Simonds (Young) Lovering. He was graduated with honors from Harvard, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836; was a teacher in Charlestown, Mass., 1833–35; studied at Harvard divinity school, 1835–37; was instructor of mathematics at Harvard, 1835–38; tutor and lecturer on mathematics and natural history, 1836–38; and succeeded Professor Farrar as Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, serving, 1838–88, when he resigned and was made professor emeritus. He was regent *pro tempore* of the college, 1853–54; succeeded Professor Cornelius Conway Felton as regent, serving, 1857–70; and was director of the Jefferson physical laboratory, 1884–88. He was connected with the U.S. coast survey, 1867–76, having charge of the computations for determining transatlantic longitude from telegraphic observations on cable lines. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, and of the National Academy of Science; was elected secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1854, and president in 1873; corresponding secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1869–73, vice-president, 1873–80, and president, 1880–87; and was also a member of the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1879. He delivered 108 lectures on astronomy and physics before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and shorter series in Baltimore, Washington, and various New England towns. He prepared a new edition of Farrar's "Electricity and Magnetism" (1842); fifteen volumes of the *Proceedings* of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was associated with Benjamin Pierce in the publication of the *Cambridge Miscellany of Mathematics and Physics*, and is the author of *Aurora Borealis* (1873). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18, 1892.

Joseph Lovering

LOVERING, William C., representative, was born in Woonsocket, R.I., where his parents were temporarily residing, in 1835; son of Willard (1801–67) and Susan (Loughead) Lovering of Taunton, Mass., and grandson of William and Mehitable (Clafflin) Lovering of Holliston, Mass. He was educated at Taunton, the Cambridge high school and the Hopkins classical school, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods with his father and brothers Charles L. and Henry M. in Taunton, Mass. On the retirement of his father in 1864 he became president and manager of the Whittenton Mills which in 1880, was incorporated as the Whittenton Manufacturing Co. of Taunton. He was also interested in several other manufacturing industries. He was a volunteer in the U.S. engineer corps at Fort Monroe during the civil war, but left the service on account of ill health. He was state senator, 1874–75; a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, June 2, 1880; and was a Republican representative from the twelfth district of Massachusetts in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905.

LOVETT, John, representative, was born in Newent Society, Norwich (now Lisbon), Conn., about 1760; a descendant of an English family that settled as early as 1640 on the Quinnebaug river, Connecticut. He was prepared for college at Lebanon academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1782. He studied law in Albany, N.Y., and was a lawyer at Fort Miller, N.Y. He was married about 1786 to Nancy, daughter of Gen. Samuel McClellan, of Woodstock, Conn. He removed to Lansingburg, N.Y., and thence to Argyle, Washington county, where he practised law, 1789–1807. He was a member of the state assembly for Rensselaer county before 1789, and in 1807 removed to Albany, N.Y., where he continued the practice of law, and was clerk of the common council of the city. In 1812 he became aide and military secretary to Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, serving in the Northwest. He was a representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. He then removed to Fort Meigs, Ohio, where, in connection with Dr. Josephus B. Stewart he built the first steamboat that navigated Lake Erie. He purchased the site and commenced the settlement of Perrysburg, near Fort Meigs, Ohio, where he died Aug. 12, 1818.

LOW, Abiel Abbot, merchant, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1811; son of Seth and Mary (Porter) Low. He attended the public schools of Salem, and was employed in the mercantile house of Joseph Howard & Co. In 1829 he removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where his father had already settled, and became associated with him in the importing business. In 1833 he went to China, became a clerk in the firm of Russell &

Co., the leading tea merchants of Canton, and in 1837 became a member of the firm. He returned to New York in 1840, established himself in the China trade, subsequently taking his brother, Josiah O. Low, into partnership, and later his brother-in-law, Edward H. R. Lyman. The firm of A. A. Low & Bros. was regarded as the leading mercantile house in the United States engaged in the China trade. He was elected a member of the New York chamber of commerce in 1846, and was its president in 1863 and 1866. He was treasurer of the Union defence committee of New York; a member of the war fund committee of Brooklyn, and president of the committee appointed to aid the sanitary service, 1861–65. He was president of the board of trustees of the Packer institute; a liberal contributor to the library and scientific apparatus of the institute; and a supporter of many charitable, religious and educational institutions in Brooklyn and New York city. He was married in 1841 to Ellen Almira, daughter of Josiah and Maria (Phippen) Dow, who died in 1850; and secondly, in 1851, to Ann Davison (Bedell) Low, widow of his brother, Willis Henry Low. His sons, Abbot, Augustus and Seth, succeeded him in business. Upon the death of his daughter Harriette in 1885, he erected the St. Phœbe Mission in Brooklyn to her memory. Although his sons were Episcopalian, Mr. Low was himself a Unitarian, and the funeral services were held at the church of the First Unitarian society in Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Concord, N.H., former pastor of the church. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1893.

LOW, Frederick Ferdinand, governor of California, was born in Frankfort, Maine, June 30, 1828. He attended school at Frankfort and Hampton academy, and entered mercantile business in Boston, Mass., in 1846. He went to California in 1849 and engaged in mining; in the shipping business in San Francisco, with Henry Lambert and later with his two brothers, and removed to Marysville, Cal., in 1855 and engaged in banking. He was a Republican representative from California in the 37th congress, 1861–63; was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco in 1863, and during the same year was elected governor of California, serving 1864–67. He was U.S. minister to China, 1867–74, and at the time of the sacking of the missions and massacre of missionaries at Tien Tsin, he severely criticised the emperor of China and forced him to recognize the power of foreign ministers to protect their citizens engaged as missionaries, and was one of the first foreigners to be admitted into the presence of the emperor. In February, 1871, he was empowered to negotiate with the empire of Corea for the protection of shipwrecked seamen, and for a treaty of commerce and navigation. For his services in behalf of Catholic missions Mr. Low was publicly thanked by the pope. Upon his resignation as U.S. minister, he became chief manager of the Anglo-Californian bank. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Californian Steam Navigation company in 1854, and was interested in the cultivation of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands. He died in San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1894.

LOW, Isaac, merchant, was born in his father's mansion on the Raritan river, near New Brunswick, N.J., April 13, 1731; son of Cornelius, Jr., and Johanna (Gouverneur) Low; grandson of Cornelius and Margaretha (Van Borsom) Lowe,

and of Isaac and Sarah (Staats) Gouverneur; a descendant of Peter Cornellessen Lowe of Holstein, Germany, who appeared in Esopus, N.Y., in 1659 and married Elizabeth Blanchan; of Egbert Van Borsom, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who was in New Amsterdam (New York), in 1644, married Annekin Hendricks, and operated the ferry between New York and Brooklyn, 1655–63; and of Nicholas Gouverneur, a French refugee to Holland and thence to New Amsterdam before 1663, who married Machtelt De Reimer, daughter of Isaac and Lisbeth Grevenraet and granddaughter of Metje Grevenraet, widow, who came from Amsterdam before 1632. Isaac Low was a partner with Abraham Lot in the importing dry goods and fur business and he built up an immense fur trade through the influence of the Schuylers, and owned large tracts of land in Montgomery county, N.Y. He married Margrieta, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine (Schuyler) Cuyler of Albany, July 17, 1760, and built "an elegant mansion" on Dock Street, New York city. He was a delegate to the Stamp Act congress of 1765; made speeches against taxation without representation; was chairman of the first and second committees of fifty to correspond with the colonies; a delegate to the general congress of all the colonies, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, and was elected to the Continental congress to assemble May 10, 1775. On April 29, 1775, he urged the people to form a compact body "to prevent mobs, to support the civil authority and to defend the rights and liberties of the people against the unjust claims of the British ministry," closing his address by say-

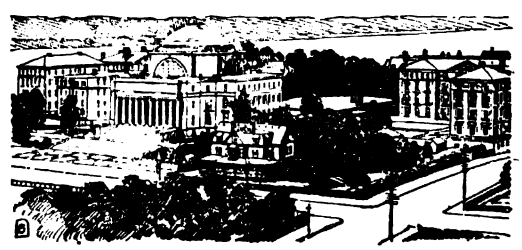
ing that although a member of the Church of England "he damned the King, cursed the ministry and insisted that all who refused to sign the 'articles of agreement' should be published as the enemies of America and the rights of mankind." He was colonial treasurer and president of the chamber of commerce. To the surprise of the patriots, in the spring of 1776, just after the battle of Lexington, he suddenly announced his opposition to any efforts to obtain independence and his belief that "we ought not to deny the just rights of our mother country." He used his official positions to assist the military authorities and he welcomed the British armies when they took possession of the city. On Oct. 22, 1779, he was attainted of treason by the legislature of New York, his property was confiscated and his person banished from the state. He fled to England, and his only son Isaac became commissary-general in the Royal army. His brother Nicholas, father of Henrietta Lowe, wife of Dr. Charles King (q.v.), president of Columbia college, was also a prominent merchant in New York, and remained true to the patriot cause, being a member of the state legislature and a delegate to the state convention at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, that deliberated on adopting the Federal constitution. Isaac Low died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, in 1791.

LOW, Philip Burrill, representative, was born in Chelsea, Mass., May 6, 1836; son of Francis and Reliance (Cobb) Low; grandson of Jennison and Dinah (Haynes) Low, and of Philip and Reliance (Burrill) Cobb, and a descendant of Francis Low of Cape Ann, whose ancestor fought in the Colonial and Indian wars, and, through the Cobbs, of Stephen Hopkins, the pilgrim. His father was a shipmaster. He was graduated from the high school, and adopted the profession of his father. In 1862 he volunteered in the U.S. navy and was appointed ensign, serving in the North Atlantic squadron, 1862–63. He engaged in mercantile business in Boston, 1863–65, and in the latter year removed to New York city, where he became identified with shipping and maritime interests. He organized and was the first commander of the New York state naval militia. He was a Republican representative from the fifteenth New York district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99.

LOW, Seth, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1850; son of Abiel Abbot and Ellen Almira (Dow) Low, and grandson of Seth and Mary (Porter) Low. He attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute until 1866, and was graduated from Columbia college in 1870. He entered his father's mercantile house as a clerk, and was admitted to a partnership in the firm in 1875. Upon the retirement of the senior members he succeeded to the business with other junior partners, in 1879; the business was finally liquidated in 1888. He was elected a member of the New York chamber of commerce, before which body he made several important addresses. He enlisted as a volunteer visitor to the poor in 1876, in a movement which reformed and subsequently abolished the system of outdoor relief in Kings county, and in 1878 he organized and was first president of the Bureau of Charities. He was married Dec. 9, 1880, to Annie, daughter of Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston. He was president of a Republican campaign club organized in Brooklyn in 1880 to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur, and the conspicuous success of the organization in swelling the party vote brought its president into public view. He was elected mayor of Brooklyn in 1881 as a reform candidate, and re-elected in 1883, serving until 1886. He was the first mayor to introduce the system of competitive examination for appointment to municipal offices. Upon the expiration of his term of office he visited Europe. He was elected a trustee of Columbia college in 1881, and president of the college, Oct. 7, 1889. During his administration the college became a university, the College of Physicians and Surgeons was incorporated with the university and the School of Mines was broadened into the Schools of Applied Science. An entire new set of buildings was erected for the university on a new site on Morningside Heights at a cost of about $7,500,000. In 1894 he gave for the endowment of the Henry

Seth Low

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



Drisler classical fund, in memory of his old professor, $10.000. In 1895 he gave $1,100,000 for the erection of a new university library; and in honor of his munificence the trustees established twelve scholarships in the college for Brooklyn

boys, and twelve in Barnard college for Brooklyn girls, and agreed to establish eight annual university scholarships. In 1896 he gave $10,000 to Barnard college and $5000 to the New York Kindergarten association. In 1893, during the threatened cholera epidemic, he was chairman of a committee appointed by the New York chamber of commerce to aid the authorities in precautionary measures, and Camp Low, named after him, was established at Sandy Hook by the national government. He became a student of social science and a frequent arbitrator of labor disputes. With his brother, Abbot Augustus Low, he built in 1894, and presented to the mission station of the Protestant Episcopal church in Wu Chang, China, a completely equipped hospital for the use of the mission, erected to perpetuate the memory of his father. He succeeded Charles P. Daly, deceased, as president of the American Geographical society in 1900, and also served as president of the Archæological Institution of America, and as vice-president of the New York Academy of Science. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Amherst college in 1889, by Harvard university, the University of the State of New York, the University of Pennsylvania, and Trinity college, Connecticut, in 1890, by Princeton in 1896 and by Yale in 1901. He resigned the presidency of Columbia university in 1901, upon his election as mayor of the city of New York, and was succeeded by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler (q.v.), who was inaugurated in May, 1902.

LOW, Will Hicok, artist, was born in Albany, N.Y., May 31, 1853; son of Addison and Elvira (Steele) Low, and grandson of Samuel Steele. His father was a constructing engineer and an inventor. The son attended school very little, on account of delicate health, and spent most of his time in drawing. In 1870 he sold a sketch to the New York *Independent* for $50, and soon after settled in New York, where he drew for *Appleton's Journal*, the *Hearth and Home*, and other periodicals, 1870–72. In 1872 he exhibited a small oil painting at the National Academy of Design. In 1873 he went to Paris, where he studied first under Gérôme and later under Carolus Duran. In 1874 he met Robert Louis Stevenson, who became his closest friend. He was married in 1875 to Bertha Eugene Marie Julienne, of Paris. In 1876 he first exhibited at the Salon, his subject being "Reverie," and the following year he sent a large painting of Albani as Lucia de Lammermoor, painted from life, and also "Le Jour des Morts." He returned to America in 1877 and opened a studio in New York city, where he occasionally made illustrations for books and magazines. He was a teacher in the antique and life classes of the Woman's Art school, Cooper Union, 1883–85, and in the schools of the National Academy of Design, 1889–92. He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, 1877, and was made a National Academician in 1890. His more important illustrations are the drawings for Keats's "Lamia" and "Odes and Sonnets" (1885), and a selection of the drawings from these works received award of a silver medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889. His first mural painting was done in 1881, when he assisted John La Farge in decorating the Vanderbilt houses; and his subsequent works in this line include: a ceiling for the reception-room of the Waldorf hotel, New York city, 1892; four panels in the music-room of C. T. Yerkes's residence, New York, 1896, and twenty panels for the concert hall and ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, 1897. He designed a series of ten stained-glass windows for St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Newark, N.J.; the diploma of awards for the Columbian exposition, 1893; several silver certificates for the U.S. government, and many stained-glass windows for large churches throughout the country. Besides the works already mentioned, his more noteworthy achievements include: *Calling Home the Cows* (1880); *Skipper Ireson's Ride* (1881); *Arcades* (1882); *Telling the Bees* (1884); *Dolce Far Niente*; *In a Paris Garden*; *The Beautiful Book*; *My Lady*; *Aurora* (1895). He is the author of numerous articles, chiefly on art subjects, contributed to periodicals.

LOWE, Enoch Louis, governor of Maryland, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 10, 1820; son of Lieut. Bradley S.A., and Adelaide Bellumeau (de la Vincendière) Lowe; grandson of Lloyd M. and Rebecca (Maccubbin) Lowe, and great-grandson of Michael and Ann (Magruder) Lowe. His ancestors settled in Maryland about 1675. He attended St. John's school in Frederick, Md., the Roman Catholic college near Dublin, Ireland, and a school at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, England, until 1839. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1842, and was a Democratic delegate to the Maryland legislature in 1845. He was married June 1, 1845, to Esther Winder, daughter of Col. James and Anne Maria (Stuart) Polk, of Maryland. He was governor of Maryland, 1851–53, and during his tenure of office

introduced many changes in the election laws and other reforms. He was appointed U.S. minister to China in 1857 by President Buchanan, but declined the office. He was a presidential elector in 1861, voting for Breckinridge and Lane. He removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1866, and practised law in that city until his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1892.

LOWE, Martha Perry, author, was born in Keene, N.H., Nov. 21, 1829; daughter of Gen. Justus and Hannah (Wood) Perry; granddaughter of Dr. Justus Perry and of Stephen Wood of Concord, Mass., and a descendant of Judge Ephraim Wood of Concord, Mass. She attended the Keene academy and was graduated from Mrs. Elizabeth Sedgewick's school at Lennox, Mass., in 1845. She studied music in Boston, Mass., 1848, and passed the winter of 1849 in the West Indies and the next year in Spain, where her brother, Horatio J. Perry, who married Caroline Coronado, poet laureate of Spain, was secretary of the American legation at Madrid. She was married in 1857 to the Rev. Charles Lowe of Exeter, N.H., pastor of the North church at Salem, Mass. She went with him to Somerville, Mass., in 1859, where he took charge of the First Congregational (Unitarian) society. She was in Europe with her husband, 1871–73, and after his death, June 20, 1874, she resided in Somerville. With Mrs. Maria Teresa Hollander she founded the Woman's Educational Union in Somerville, and served as its president during its existence. She was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and honorary president of the Suffrage league in Somerville. She is the author of: *The Olive and the Pine* (1859); *Love in Spain and other Poems* (1867); *The Story of Chief Joseph* (1881); *Bessie Gray; Memoir of Charles Lowe* (1883); *The Immortals* (Easter Poems). She died in Somerville, Mass., May 6, 1902.

LOWE, Peter Perlee, pioneer lawyer, was born near Lebanon, Ohio, June 11, 1801; son of Jacob D. and Martha (Perlee) Lowe. Jacob D. Lowe was born near Somerville, N.J., in 1767, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1791, and at his house in 1794 the first Masonic lodge in Ohio was organized. In 1800 he located near Lebanon in Warren county. Peter Perlee Lowe studied classics under the Rev. James Kemper, a pioneer preacher, and law under Thomas Corwin; was admitted to the bar in 1825, and practised in Dayton, Ohio, 1825–86. In 1832 he was admitted to practise in the U.S. courts of Washington, D.C. He was prosecuting attorney for Montgomery county, 1832, and took rank as the leader of the criminal bar in Ohio, and was also a noted civil lawyer. He was a Democratic representative in the Ohio legislature, 1838–39; and chairman of the judiciary committee. He declined the nomination for governor in 1850 in favor of his friend Reuben Wood, who was elected. He was a Whig until 1836, when he left the party on account of the Tyler exposure of the dealings of the U.S. bank with members of congress. He was a delegate to the Democratic state and national conventions, 1836–56, and in 1856 he joined the newly formed Republican party in national issues, but continued for some time to work with the Democrats in state politics. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 16, 1860. He was a promoter of the use of electricity as early as 1845, when he advanced a large sum of money to an inventor in Cincinnati by the name of Starr to visit Europe with his patent and obtain the opinion of scientists. When the invention was declared successful, Starr died suddenly and his patents in Europe and the United States were unknown to Mr. Lowe until the time to complete the same had expired. Mr. Lowe was a trustee of Miami university, 1839–57. He died at Dumbarton Farm, Baltimore county, Md., Aug. 7, 1886.

LOWE, Ralph Phillips, governor of Iowa, was born in Warren county, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1805; son of Jacob D. and Martha (Perlee) Lowe; grandson of Derick and Rebecca (Emmons) Low; great-grandson of Cornelius and Judith (Middagh) Low; and a descendant of the Middaghs, Bergens, Rapaeljes, Hansens, Tricos and Van Nests, early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, 1607–1664. He was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Ashville, Ala. He removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1834, and to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1840. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for the second judicial district of the territory of Iowa in 1841; was appointed general of the 2d division of Iowa militia by Governor Chambers in 1842; was district judge of the first judicial district of Iowa, 1852–57; governor of the state, 1858–60; judge of the supreme court, 1860–68; U.S. district attorney, 1868–71, and was appointed agent for the state to press claim against the United States for $800,000 for which purpose he removed to Washington, D.C., in 1874. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1883.

LOWE, Thaddeus S. C., scientist and inventor, was born at Jefferson, N.H., Aug. 20, 1832; son of Clovis and Alpha (Green) Lowe, and grandson of Thomas and Lydia Green of Berlin Falls, N.H. In early life he studied chemistry, with particular reference to its relation to gas and metallurgy. In 1855 he was married in New York city to Leontine A. Gachon of Paris, France. In 1856 he began the study of air currents, and as an aid to his investigations he constructed balloons of various sizes. In 1858–59 he secured instruments from the government,

and invented other instruments for investigating upper air currents, among these being an altimeter, for quickly measuring latitude and longitude without a horizon. In 1859–60 he built an aërostat 150 feet in perpendicular diameter, with a transverse diameter of 104 feet, lifting more than 16 tons, including instruments, a car for carrying crew, and a Francis metallic life boat, 30 feet long, 7-foot beam, and schooner-rigged. The trial trip of this monster machine was made in the summer of 1860, when a burden of 8 tons was carried from Point Breeze, Philadelphia, to Atlantic City, N.J. Preparatory to making a trip across the ocean, a long-distance land trip was made on April 20, 1861, under the auspices of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, when the distance of more than 800 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, to near the coast of South Carolina was covered in nine hours. Immediately after this, he entered the government service as chief of the aëronautic corps, which he organized, rendering valuable service by his observations in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, 1861–63. During the siege of Yorktown, the day before the evacuation, the enemy trained all its guns in the fort upon the balloon which was in the air from early morning until nightfall. Mr. Lowe, by continuing his observations during the night, discovered that the enemy were apparently evacuating the forts, and this information, confirmed by General Heintzelman, who made an observation from the balloon, enabled McClellan to overtake the enemy at Williamsburg. His observations before Richmond, and especially previous to and during the battle of Fair Oaks, furnished continual reports of the movements of the enemy. While on the Peninsula in 1862, he invented the system of signals from a high altitude to the commander of the field batteries, thus enabling the gunners to locate objects beyond their vision. This system was also extensively used in clearing the blockades at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi river. After the close of the war he used his balloons in instructing commissions sent from various countries, and finally sold the entire equipment to the Brazilian government, who used it effectively in their war with Paraguay. In 1865 he invented the compression ice machine,

and was the first to make artificial ice an article of commerce. He established the first cold storage for the preservation of meats, fruits and other food supplies, and was the first to equip a steamship with cold storage rooms which system made possible the great packing houses that followed his introduction of cold storage. He engaged in building regenerative metallurgical furnances for the use of gas and petroleum as fuel, 1869–72. He invented and built in 1873–75 the first water-gas machinery, which revolutionized the gas industry of the world. He was awarded by the Franklin Institute a diploma and three medals for the manufacture and utilization of water-gas and appliances connected therewith, in 1885, one of these medals being the highest that had ever been awarded by the Institute. In 1888 he removed to California and built in Los Angeles the first heavy crude oil water-gas apparatus, afterward extensively used wherever heavy oils abound. In 1891–94 he built the Mount Lowe aërial railway, projected a continuation of the road from the mountain top to the next peak by a suspended cable, and established the Lowe observatory in the Sierra Madre. He invented and put into operation, 1897–1901, the new Lowe coke oven system, for simultaneously producing gas and metallurgical coke.

LOWE, William Manning, representative, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 16, 1842; son of Gen. Bartley M. and Sarah Sophia (Manning) Lowe, and grandson of Dr. James and Sophia (Thompson) Manning. He attended school at Florence, Ala.; was graduated at the law department of the University of Virginia in 1860, and was attending the law department of the University of Virginia in 1861 when he entered the Confederate army as a private in the 4th Alabama infantry. He was seriously wounded at the first battle of Manassas; was appointed on the staff of Governor John G. Shorter with the rank of colonel, and engaged in organizing companies for the field. He was appointed captain on Gen. Jonas M. Withers's staff, serving through the Kentucky campaign and being wounded before Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was afterward transferred to Gen. J. H. Clanton's staff and served with him in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee until captured at the battle of Franklin. He was imprisoned at Camp Chase and at Fort Delaware until after the close of the war, and then returned to Huntsville, Ala. He was solicitor of the 5th judicial circuit of Alabama, 1865–68; represented Madison county in the Alabama legislature in 1870; and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1875. He was a representative from the eighth Alabama district in the 46th congress, 1879–81. He died in Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 12, 1881.

LOWE, William Warren, soldier, was born in Indiana, Oct. 12, 1831. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant of dragoons, July 1, 1853. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1854; was transferred to the 2d cavalry, March 3, 1855, and was on frontier duty and on scouting expeditions in Texas, 1855–60. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1856; and served as adjutant from May 31, 1858 to May 9, 1861. He served in the civil war in the defences of Washington, D.C., 1861; was promoted captain in the 2d cavalry, May 9, 1861, and was transferred to the 5th cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861. He participated in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861; was commissioned colonel of the 5th Iowa volunteer cavalry, Jan. 1, 1862; participated in the Tennessee campaign, being engaged at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13–15, 1862, and in command of Forts Henry, Donelson and Heiman, February, 1862, to March, 1863; and engaged in cavalry operations in middle Tennessee, northern Alabama and Georgia, commanding a brigade or division from March, 1863, to July, 1864. He was brevetted major, Oct. 9, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 15, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the cavalry engagement near Chickamauga, Ga., and in the cavalry action near Huntsville, Ala., and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 24, 1865. He was brevetted colonel in the U.S. army and brigadier-general of volunteers, and also brigadier-general in the U.S. army, March 13, 1865. He was promoted major of the 6th cavalry, July 31, 1866, and on June 23, 1869, resigned from the army. He established smelting and refining works in Omaha, Neb., engaged in mining in Utah, and built the first smelting works in Idaho. He also constructed a railroad and discovered a well of lubricating oil on the Little Popogie river, Wyoming Territory. He died at Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1898.

LOWELL, Anna Cabot (Jackson), educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1811; daughter of Patrick Tracy and Lydia (Cabot) Jackson, and granddaughter of the Hon. Jonathan (q.v.) and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson. She was married, April 18, 1832, to Charles Russell Lowell, son of the Rev. Charles (q.v.) and Harriet Bracket (Spence) Lowell, who graduated at Harvard, 1826, and died in 1870. She was the mother of two daughters and two sons. The latter, Charles Russell and James, were both killed in the civil war. She established and carried on in Boston a large girls' school, 1840–53. She is the author of: *The Theory of Teaching* (1841); *Edward's First Lessons in Grammar* (1843); *Edward's First Lessons in Geometry* (1844); *Olympic Games* (1845); *Outlines of Astronomy, or the World as it Appears* (1850); introduction to Madame Pulksy's "Black, Red and White" (1852); *Thoughts on the Education of Girls* (1853); *Seed-Grain for Thought and Discussion* (1856); *Posies for Children* (1870). She died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 7, 1874.

LOWELL, Charles, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1782; son of Judge John (born 1743) and Rebecca (Russell) Tyng Lowell, and grandson of the Rev. John and Sarah (Champney) Lowell and of Judge James and Katharine (Graves) Russell. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1800, A.M., 1803; studied theology in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1802–04; travelled in Europe in 1805; was installed as pastor of the West Congregational church, Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1806, and remained as such fifty-five years. On the failure of his health in 1837, Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol became his colleague, and Dr. Lowell travelled in Europe and the Holy Land, 1837–40. He was married, Oct. 2, 1806, to Harriet Bracket, daughter of Keith and Mary (Traill) Spence, of Portsmouth, N.H., and sister of Capt. Robert Traill Spence, U.S.N. (q.v.), and their son, Charles Russell Lowell, married Anna Cabot Jackson (q.v.). He was secretary of the Massachusetts Historical society; a corresponding member of the Archæological Society of Athens, and one of the founders and a member of the Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen. He was a fellow of Harvard in 1818 and received the degree of S.T.D. from there in 1823. He is the author of: *Occasional Sermons* (1855); *Practical Sermons* (1855); *Meditations for the Afflicted, Sick and Dying; Devotional Exercises for Communicants.* He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1861.

LOWELL, Charles Russell, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1835; son of Charles Russell and Anna Cabot (Jackson) Lowell, and grandson of the Rev. Charles (q.v.) and Hannah Bracket (Spence) Lowell. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1854, first in his class. When the civil war broke out he was manager of the Mount Savage iron works, Maryland, and he made his way at once to Baltimore and on foot to Washington from the Relay House, railway communication having been suspended from that point. He was commissioned captain in the 6th U.S. cavalry, April 20, 1861, and was the officer who recruited Adna R. Chaffee as private in that regiment. He was in command of a squadron of the 6th U.S. cavalry in the Army

C R Lowell, Jr

of the Potomac all through the Peninsula campaign, at the close of which he was brevetted major for gallantry and assigned to the personal staff of General McClellan. At Antietam he conveyed the orders of the commanding general under severe fire, rallied broken regiments and displayed a degree of courage that was rewarded by his being selected to carry the captured standards to Washington. In the autumn of 1862 he organized the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, and in May, 1863, was commissioned colonel of the regiment. He was in command of the advanced defences of Washington during the winter of 1863–64, and was engaged against the attack of Early in July, 1864. Later he commanded the provisional cavalry brigade under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and finally he was given command of the reserve brigade, made up of three regiments of U.S. cavalry, his own regiment and a battery of artillery, which distinguished itself at the battle of Opequon Creek (Winchester), Sept. 19, 1864, and on October 9 took a leading part in the overthrow of General Rosser's cavalry. At Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, he held the enemy in check until the arrival of Sheridan, who formed his new line close behind Lowell's men. Though wounded early in the day, he was lifted on his horse and led his brigade in the final successful charge, where he received his mortal wound. His commission as brigadier-general, issued at the request of General Sheridan, was signed at Washington on the day of this battle. He was married in October, 1863, to Josephine (q.v.), daughter of Francis and Sarah Blake (Sturgis) Shaw. He died at Middletown, Va., Oct. 20, 1864.

LOWELL, Edward Jackson, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1845; son of Francis Cabot and Mary Lowell (Gardner) Lowell, and grandson of Francis Cabot and Hannah (Jackson) Gardner. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1872, and practised law in Boston, Mass., when he retired from the bar and devoted himself to literary work. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the New York Historical society, the American Historical association, the Military Historical society of Massachusetts, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was married, Jan. 1, 1868, to Mary Wolcott, daughter of Samuel Griswold and Mary (Boot) Goodrich; she died, April 5, 1874. He was married secondly, June 19, 1777, to Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of George (q.v.) and Sarah M. (Gilbert) Jones of New York city. He contributed a chapter on *The Diplomacy and Finance of the Revolution* to Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (1884), and is the author of: *The Hessians and the other German Auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War* (1884); *The Eve of the French Revolution* (1892), and the following essays: *The Bayeux Tapestry; Life of Benvenuto Cellini; Clothes Historically Considered; A Liberal Education*, and *A Memoir of Tennyson*. He died in Cotuit, Mass., May 11, 1894.

LOWELL, Francis Cabot, manufacturer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., April 7, 1775; son of Judge John and Susan (Cabot) Lowell, and grandson of the Rev. John and Sarah (Champney) Lowell, and of Francis and Mary (Fitch) Cabot. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1793, A.M., 1796. He was married, Oct. 31, 1798, to Hannah, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, of Newburyport, Mass.; she died May 10, 1815. He travelled extensively through England and Scotland, 1810–11. In 1812, with Patrick Tracy Jackson, his brother-in-law, he undertook the manufacture of cotton under many difficulties, as the war of 1812 prevented the importation of machinery from England. After numerous experiments they succeeded in the autumn of 1812 in producing a loom with the assistance of Mr. Paul Moody, a mechanic, of Newburyport, and they obtained a charter under the name of the Boston Manufacturing company with a capital of $100,000. They established their mill in Waltham, Mass., which was probably the first mill in the United States that combined all the operations necessary for converting the raw cotton into finished cloth. Mr. Lowell was mainly instrumental in procuring from congress in 1816 the establishment of the minimum duty on cotton cloth, an idea which originated with him. After Mr. Lowell's death, Mr. Jackson purchased a section of Chelmsford and located mills there and the town was incorporated under the name of Lowell in 1826. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1817.

LOWELL, Francis Cabot, judge, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan, 7, 1855; son of George Gardner and Mary Ellen (Parker) Lowell; grandson of Francis Cabot and Mary Lowell (Gardner) Lowell, and of James and Annie (Tucker) Parker, and great-grandson of Francis Cabot (born 1775) and Hannah (Jackson) Lowell. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1879, and became a member of the firm of Lowell, Stimson & Lowell. He was married in New York city, Nov. 27, 1882, to Cornelia Prime, daughter of Edmund Lincoln and Nathalie (Ray) Baylies. He was a member of the Boston common council, 1889–92, and a representative in the Massachusetts legisature, 1895–98. He was appointed judge of the U.S. district court of Massachusetts by President McKinley, Jan. 10, 1898. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1886–91, and again from 1894; was made a fellow of that corporation, 1895,

and succeeded Roger Wolcott as president of the Unitarian club of Boston in 1897. He delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1895–96. He is author of: *Joan of Arc* (1896).

LOWELL, James Russell, poet, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819; son of the Rev. Charles and Harriet (Spence) Lowell. He attended the boarding school of William Wells at Cambridge and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1838, LL.B., 1840, A.M. 1841. While in college he edited the *Harvardiana*, 1837–38, and after his graduation he opened a law office in Boston, but did not practise, devoting himself instead entirely to literature. In 1841 his first book of poems appeared, some of which had been previously published in magazines, and in 1843, with Robert Carter, he started the *Pioneer*, a short-lived monthly magazine. He was married in 1844 to Maria White of Watertown, Mass., who was herself the author of several published poems, and was also a pronounced abolitionist. Both Mr. Lowell and his wife were regular contributors to the *Liberty Bell* and Lowell subsequently became corresponding editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. His "Biglow Papers," satirical poems in Yankee dialect, the first of which appeared in the columns of the Boston *Courier* in June, 1846, wielded a powerful influence on the politics of the day, and gained a permanent place among the classics. He was a frequent contributor to the *Dial*, the *Democratic Review* and the *Massachusetts Quarterly*, his articles being generally political. In 1851 he went to Europe where he remained more than a year, hoping to benefit Mrs. Lowell's health, but in 1853 she died. He spent 1854–55 in study in Europe, and in the latter year succeeded Henry W. Longfellow as Smith professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature and belles lettres at Harvard, and served, 1855–86. He was university lecturer, 1863–64. In 1857 he was married to Frances Dunlap, a niece of Governor Robert P. Dunlap of Portland, Maine. In addition to his college duties he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* 1857–62, and a joint editor, with Charles Eliot Norton, of the *North American Review*, 1863–72. In 1856 he became an active member of the Republican party, and although he never sought

office, in 1876 he was elected presidential elector and in 1877 was appointed by President Hayes U.S. minister to Spain. In 1880 he was transferred to the court of St. James, London, England, where he was U.S. minister until 1885. During his residence in England he was elected lord rector of the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1884, and received other notable recognition for his literary acquirements. He delivered many public addresses and was the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of Coleridge in Westminster Abbey in May, 1885. In 1887 he delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of lectures on the English dramatists. He returned to his country seat at "Elmwood" on the Charles river, Cambridge, Mass., where he devoted himself to study and literature, and continued his lectures at Harvard. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford university in 1873, and that of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1874, St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Harvard in 1884, and Bologna in 1888. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1887–91; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Philosophical society, and the Royal Academy of Spain; and a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Royal Society of Literature in London. He edited the poetical works of Marvell, Donne, Keats, Wordsworth and Shelley for the collection of British poets edited by Prof. Francis J. Child of Harvard. His published writings include: *Class Poem* (1838); *A Year's Life* (1841); *A Legend of Brittany and Other Miscellaneous Poems and Sonnets* (1884); *The Vision of Sir Launfal* (1845); *Conversations on Some of the Old Poets* (1845); *Poems* (1848); *The Biglow Papers* (1848, 2d ser., 1867); *A Fable for Critics* (1848); *Poems* (2 vols., 1849); *Poems* (2 vols., 1854); *Poetical Works* (2 vols., 1858); *Mason and Slidell, a Yankee Idyl* (1862); *Fireside Travels* (1864); *The President's Policy* (1864); *Under the Willows and Other Poems* (1869); *Among My Books* (1870); *My Study Windows* (1871); *The Courtin'* (1874); *Three Memorial Poems* (1876); *Democracy and Other Addresses* (1887). *American Ideas for English Readers, Latest Literary Essays and Addresses*, and *Old English Dramatists* were published posthumously (1892). He was engaged on a *Life of Hawthorne* at the time of his death. His last published poem, entitled *My Book*, appeared in the New York *Ledger* of December, 1890. In 1898 part of his estate, "Elmwood," was purchased by the Lowell Memorial Park Fund, nearly $40,000 having been obtained by popular subscription. Horace E. Scudder prepared a definitive life: *James Russell Lowell: A Biography* (2 vols., 1901). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 12, 1891.

LOWELL, John, jurist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., June 17, 1743; son of the Rev. John and Sarah (Champney) Lowell; grandson of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Shailer) Lowell and of Noah and Sarah (Tunnell) Champney; great-grandson of John and Hannah (Proctor) Lowell; great²-grandson of John and Mary Lowell, and a descendant of Percival Lowell, who came from Bristol, England, in 1639 and settled in Newbury. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1760, A.M., 1763; studied law in the office of Oxenbridge Thacher, and settled in practice in Newburyport in 1762. He was a representative in the general court from Newburyport, Mass., in 1777 and from Boston in 1779. He was one of the delegates to the state convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, and caused the clause, "All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties," to be inserted in the preamble of the constitution of the Commonwealth. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782–83, and was appointed by that body one of three judges of the court of appeals, for the trial of all appeals from the courts of admiralty of the several states. In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington judge of the U.S. district court of Massachusetts, and in 1801 President Adams appointed him chief justice of the U.S. circuit court for the first circuit, which included Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He originated the subscription for a professorship of natural history at Harvard; was a fellow of Harvard, 1784–1802, and received the degree of LL.D. there in 1792. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1780, and served as one of its counselors. He was married, Jan. 3, 1767, to Sarah, daughter of Stephen H. and Elizabeth (Cabot) Higginson; she died May 5, 1772. He was married secondly, May 31, 1774, to Susanna, daughter of Francis and Mary (Fitch) Cabot, of Salem, Mass.; she died March 30, 1777. He was married thirdly, Dec. 25, 1778, to Rebecca, widow of James Tyng, and a daughter of Judge James and Katherine (Graves) Russell, of Charlestown, Mass. He died at Roxbury, Mass., May 6, 1802.

LOWELL, John, publicist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 6, 1769; son of Judge John and Sarah (Higginson) Lowell, and grandson of the Rev. John and Sarah (Champney) Lowell and of Stephen H. and Elizabeth (Cabot) Higginson. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1786, A.M., 1789; studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1789. He was married, June 8, 1773, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Katharine (Greene) Amory, of Boston. His health began to fail, and in 1803 he retired from practice. He travelled in Europe, 1803–06, and on his return devoted himself to literature, writing on politics, agriculture and theology under the signatures, "Citizen of Massachusetts," "Massachusetts Lawyer," "Layman" and "Norfolk Farmer." During the war of 1812 he wrote constantly in support of the Federal policy, and when the Unitarian controversy broke out he published "An Inquiry into the Right to Change the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts," which in all probability stopped the proposed plan for an arbitrary consociation of churches. He was the first man in the United States to establish a greenhouse on an ample scale and on scientific principles. His private charities were so extended that for many years he employed an almoner, with whom he placed a sum annually to be expended in fuel for the poor. He was a prominent promoter of the establishment of the Massachusetts General Hospital and of the Provident Institution for Savings; president of the board of trustees and a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural society, and a patron of the Boston Athenæum. He was a fellow of Harvard, 1810–22, and an overseer, 1823–27. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1814. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. His political pamphlets were published in two volumes, and in 1901 were still extant. Among the pamphlets are: *Peace without Dishonor, War without Hope, an Inquiry into the Subject of the Chesapeake* (1807); *Candid Comparison of the Washington and Jefferson Administrations* (1810); *Diplomatic Policy of Mr. Madison Unveiled* (1810); and *Mr. Madison's War; a Dispassionate Inquiry into the Reasons alleged by Madison for declaring an Offensive and Ruinous War against Great Britain* (1812). His theological writings include *Are You a Christian or a Calvinist?* (1815). He died in Roxbury, Mass., March 12, 1840.

LOWELL, John, founder of the Lowell Institute, was born in Boston, Mass., May 11, 1799; son of Francis Cabot and Hannah (Jackson) Lowell. After attending the schools of Boston, he went with his father to Europe and entered

the high school at Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a student at Harvard, 1813–15, but was obliged to leave on account of ill-health, and in 1816 and again in 1817 went to India. He became a successful merchant in Boston, devoting all his leisure to study and collecting one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in the city. He was repeatedly elected to the common council of Boston and to the state legislature. He was married in Boston, April 6, 1825, to Georgina Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Fellows) Amory. In the winter of 1830–31 his wife and two daughters died, and after that time Mr. Lowell devoted much of his time to travel. In 1835, while travelling in Egypt, he was taken and during convalescence wrote his last codicil in which he completed the plan he had partially formulated in his will several years before. This will provided that one-half of his property should be used for the establishment and maintenance of the Lowell Institute, to consist of regular courses of free public lectures upon philosophy, natural history, and the arts and sciences, to be annually delivered in the city of Boston. This sum, amounting to nearly $250,000, was at that time, with the exception of Stephen Girard's bequest, the largest ever given in America by a private individual for the endowment of a literary institution. Besides the popular lectures the will provided for others "more abstruse, erudite and particular," for students. The funds were placed in the hands of the founder's cousin, John Amory Lowell (q.v.), constituted by the will sole trustee, and the will stated that "each trustee shall appoint his successor," and that "in selecting a successor the trustee shall always choose in preference to all others some male descendant of my Grandfather John Lowell, provided there be one who is competent to hold the office of trustee, and of the name of Lowell." The trustee was permitted to "establish from time to time lectures on any subject that in his opinion the wants and taste of the age may demand." See "History of the Lowell Institute," by Harriette Knight Smith (1898), and also "Memoir of John Lowell, Jr.," by Edward Everett, delivered in Boston, Dec. 31, 1839, as the introductory lecture on Mr. Lowell's foundation. Mr. Lowell died in Bombay, India, March 4, 1836.

LOWELL, John, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1824; son of John Amory and Susan Cabot (Lowell) Lowell, and grandson of John (born 1769) and Rebecca (Amory) Lowell and of Francis Cabot and Hannah (Jackson) Lowell. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1843, LL.B., 1845, A.M., 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in Boston, 1846–65. He was appointed judge of the U.S. district court of Massachusetts, March 11, 1865, by President Lincoln; judge of the U.S. circuit court by President Hayes, Dec. 18, 1878, and resigned, May 1, 1884, to resume general practice. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural and Historical societies; a trustee of the Massachusetts General hospital, and an overseer of Harvard, 1875–86. He received the degree LL.D. from Williams college in 1870 and from Harvard in 1871. He was elected president of the board of trustees of the Peabody Education Fund in 1896. He was married in Boston, Mass., May 18, 1853, to Lucy Buckminster, daughter of George Barrell and Olivia (Buckminster) Emerson. His decisions were published in two volumes (1872-77). He died at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Mass., May 14, 1897.

LOWELL, John Amory, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1798; son of John (b. 1769) and Rebecca (Amory) Lowell. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818, and became a manufacturer on the Merrimack river. He was a member of the convention that revised the state constitution in 1853 and was prominently connected with many public, literary and benevolent enterprises. By the will of his cousin, John Lowell, Jr., he was made sole trustee of the Lowell Institute, and as such he interpreted the will, put it into operation and for forty years managed the fund and engaged the lecturers. At the time of his death more than 3000 lectures had been given in the regular courses. In 1850 he established in connection with the Lowell Institute a free drawing school which was continued until 1879, and in 1866 he entered into an engagement with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, whereby courses of free lectures are provided for advanced students. These lectures, known as the Lowell Free Courses of Instruction under the supervision of the Institute, comprise nearly 150 annual lectures on science, language, history, architecture and engineering. Mr. Lowell also inaugurated in connection with the bequest many unique educational plans, including courses of instruction in science for the teachers of Boston, instruction by lectures to workingmen, and the Lowell School of Practical Design, established in 1872. For a further account of Mr. Lowell's work

as trustee see "History of the Lowell Institute" (1898), by Harriette Knight Smith. Mr. Lowell was twice married: first in Boston, Feb. 14, 1822, to Susan Cabot, daughter of Francis Cabot and Hannah (Jackson) Lowell, who died Aug. 15, 1827; and secondly at Salem, Mass., April 2, 1829, to Elizabeth Cabot, daughter of Judge Samuel and Sarah (Gooll) Putnam, and their son, Augustus Lowell, born Jan. 15, 1830, succeeded as trustee of the Lowell Institute. He was a fellow of Harvard, 1837-77; a member of the Linnean society, London, of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1851. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1881.

LOWELL, Josephine Shaw, humanitarian, was born in West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 16, 1843; daughter of Francis George and Sarah Blake (Sturgis) Shaw, and a sister of Col. Robert Gould Shaw (q.v.). In 1851 she went abroad with her parents, returning in 1855, when they made Staten Island their home. She attended schools in New York and Boston. She was married, Oct. 31, 1863, to Col. Charles Russell Lowell (q.v.). She took an active interest in the sanitary commission during the civil war, and after her husband's death devoted herself to work for the freedmen and to philanthropy and reform. She was appointed a member of the New York state board of charities by Governor Tilden in 1876, and served until 1889, having been reappointed by Governors Robinson and Cornell. She was one of the founders of the Charity Organization society of New York city in 1881. She advocated the rights of labor and of labor organizations, and became interested in civil service reform and in prison reform. In 1899 she was appointed by Governor Roosevelt a member of the board of managers of the New York State Reformatory for Women. She is the author of: *Public Relief and Private Charity* (1884); *Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation* (1893), and contributions to periodicals.

LOWELL, Joshua A., representative, was born in Thomaston, Maine, March 20, 1801; son of Rossamus and Deborah (Keen) Lowell; grandson of Reuben and Priscilla (Bartlett) Lowell; great-grandson of Stephen and Miriam (Collins) Lowell; great^2-grandson of Captain Gideon and Miriam (Swett) Lowell; great^3-grandson of Richard and Margaret Lowell, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Percival and Rebecca Lowle, 1639. His mother was of Scottish ancestry. He acquired his education without help from his father from whom he purchased his time in 1819. He was admitted to the bar in East Machias, Maine, in September, 1826; to the U.S. circuit court in 1836, and to the U.S. supreme court at Washington, D.C., in 1840. He was married in 1827 to Miranda Turner of East Machias. He was a Democratic representative in the Maine legislature in 1831, 1832, 1835 and 1837; a representative from Maine in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43, and a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1845. He devoted his leisure time to scientific farming. He died in East Machias, Maine, March 13, 1873.

LOWELL, Percival, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 13, 1855; son of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell. He was graduated from Harvard with the degree A.B. in 1876. For several years he resided in Japan and while there in 1883 was appointed secretary and counsellor to the Corean special commission to the United States, the first embassy sent from there to any Occidental power. In 1894 he established the Lowell observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz. In 1896 this observatory was for a time removed to the city of Mexico. He delivered before the Lowell Institute six lectures on "Japanese Occultism" in 1893-94, and four lectures on "The Planet Mars" in 1894-95. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia and of the American Oriental society. He is the author of: *Chosön: the Land of the Morning Calm* (1885); *The Soul of the Far East* (1888); *Noto: an Unexplored Corner of Japan* (1891); *Occult Japan, or the Way of the Gods* (1895); *Mars* (1895); and scientific papers.

LOWELL, Robert Traill Spence, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1816; son of the Rev. Charles and Harriet Bracket (Spence) Lowell. He was prepared for college at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., under Joseph G. Cogswell and George Bancroft, 1823-28, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He studied medicine at Harvard for a time, and was employed by his brother Charles Russell Lowell, a leading merchant, in Boston, Mass. He commenced the study of theology in 1839, and on the invitation of Bishop Spencer of Newfoundland, went to Hamilton, Bermuda, where he was ordered deacon in 1842, ordained priest in 1843, and served as domestic chaplain to the

bishop and as inspector of schools. He was rector at Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, 1843–47. During the famine there in 1846, his medical training enabled him to serve as chairman of the relief committee of the district and for his services he received the thanks of the government and of the people. He was married Oct. 28, 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of James and Harriet (Constable) Duane of Duane, N.Y. He returned to the United States in 1847, on account of failing health, and did mission work among the poor in Newark, N.J. He organized Christ church, and in 1849–50 built a stone edifice, serving as rector, 1850–59. He was rector of Christ church, Duanesburg, N.Y., 1859–69; head master of St. Mark's school at Southboro, Mass., 1869–73, and professor of Latin language and literature at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., 1873–79. He received the degree of D.D. from Union in 1864. He is the author of: *The New Priest in Conception Bay* (2 vols., 1858); *Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Thousand Years Ago, and other Things* (1860); *Poems* (1864); *Antony Brade* (1874); *Burgoyne's March* (the poem at the Saratoga Centennial celebration at Bemis Heights, 1877); *A Story or Two from a Dutch Town* (1878). He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1891.

LOWNDES, Arthur, clergyman and author, was born in London, England, June 13, 1858. He was educated at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, King's College school, and King's college, London. He came to America in 1880 and entered the ministry of the Anglican church, 1884, being ordained deacon and priest in the cathedral church, Fredericton, N.B., by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, Dr. John Medley. He was rector of Prince William, 1884–89; in charge of Doane Memorial chapel, South Amboy, N.J., 1889–91; rector of St. Mark's, Philmont, N.Y., 1891–94; chaplain of St. Gabriel's school, Peekskill, N.Y., 1894–98, and became rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, Freeport, N.Y., in 1898. He contributed to the *American Church Review* and the *Church Eclectic*, of which latter magazine he became editor in 1900. He received the degrees D.D. from Hobart and LL.D. from Rutherford in 1896. He is the author of: *Vindication of Anglican Orders* (2 vols. 1897). This work was sent out to all the bishops in Christendom not owing allegiance to the see of Rome with an encyclical printed in English and modern Greek dated June 24, 1899. This encyclical was the first issued in America and the first since the Reformation, by any Anglican bishops, and was signed by the bishops of Long Island, Springfield and Delaware.

LOWNDES, Charles, naval officer, was born in Kent county, Md., in 1798; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Lowndes. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, March 18, 1815; was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825; commander, Sept. 8, 1841; and captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He commanded the steam sloop *Hartford*, 1860–61, and was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861. He was promoted commodore on the retired list July 16, 1862, and served as a prize commissioner, 1854–65. He was married, May 24, 1824, to Sally Scott, daughter of Gov. Edward and Sally Scott (Murray) Lloyd. Commodore Lowndes died in Easton, Md., Dec. 14, 1885.

LOWNDES, Lloyd, governor of Maryland, was born in Clarksburg, Va., Feb. 21, 1845; son of Lloyd and Maria Elizabeth (Moore) Lowndes; grandson of Charles and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Lowndes; and great-grandson of Gov. Edward Lloyd and of Christopher Lowndes, who emigrated from England, settling in Bladensburg, D.C., before the national capital was located at Washington, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Benjamin Tasker. Lloyd attended Clarksburg academy, studied at Washington college, Pa., 1861–63, and was graduated from Allegheny college, Pa., with honors in 1865, and from the University of Tennessee, LL.B., 1867. He was married in December, 1869, to Elizabeth Tasker Lowndes and settled in Cumberland, Md., where his father had started in business. He was a Republican representative in the 43d congress, 1873–75, but was defeated for re-election in 1874 by William Walsh. He was elected president of the Second National bank of Cumberland, Md., in 1873. He was governor of Maryland, 1895–99, and was defeated in 1899 with the entire Republican ticket.

LOWNDES, Rawlins, president of South Carolina, was born at St. Kitts, British West Indies, January, 1721; son of Charles and Ruth (Rawlins) Lowndes, and grandson of Charles and Sarah Lowndes, and of Henry Rawlins. His father settled in Charleston, S.C., in 1730. On his mother's return to St. Kitts in 1735, he was placed in the family of Provost-Marshal Robert Hall, where he studied law. On Mr. Hall's death in 1740, the office of provost-marshal was temporarily filled until 1742, when Mr. Lowndes became of age and he was appointed to the office and held it until 1752. He commenced the practice of law in Charleston in 1752, was a member of the South Carolina legislature and subsequently speaker of

the house and justice of the quorum. He received the appointment of associate judge from the crown in 1766, and delivered the first judicial opinion in America upon the Stamp Act, May 18, 1766, declaring it to be against common rights. He also refused to enforce the use of the stamped paper in his court. He was removed from the bench by the governor of the province in 1775, but was soon after reinstated and made chief justice of South Carolina by the crown. He was a member of the Provincial congress of South Carolina, and of the committee of safety appointed in 1775, and also of the committee of eleven who drafted a constitution for the province in 1776. South Carolina declared her independence of the British crown in March, 1776, John Rutledge was elected president of the state and Mr. Lowndes became a member of the legislative council. He also served as president of South Carolina, 1778–79, and participated in the defence of Charleston. He subsequently served as a member of the state senate from St. Bartholomew's parish, and upon the declaration of peace in 1783, was elected a representative from Charleston in the state legislature, serving until the removal of the seat of government to Columbia in 1790. In January, 1788, when the constitution of the United States was submitted to the states for adoption he strenuously opposed it, objecting principally to the restrictions on slavery. He was married, Aug. 15, 1748, to Amarinthia, daughter of Thomas Elliott of Rantoules, Stono River; she died Jan. 14, 1750. He was married secondly, Dec. 23, 1751, to Mary Cartwright of Charleston, S.C., and thirdly about 1780, to Sarah Jones of Georgia. He died in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 24, 1800.

LOWNDES, Thomas, representative, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 22, 1766; son of Rawlins and Mary (Cartwright) Lowndes. He was educated for the law and settled in practice in his native city. He was a representative in the state legislature for several terms and in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–05. He was chairman of the committee on commerce and manufactures. He was married, March 8, 1798, to Sarah Bond, daughter of Richard Ion. He retired to his plantation near Charleston, S.C., in 1805, where he resided up to the time of his death, in Charleston, July, 8, 1843.

LOWNDES, William, statesman, was born in Colleton district, S.C., Feb. 11, 1782; son of Governor Rawlins and Sarah (Jones) Lowndes. He attended a school in London, England, 1789–92, where he contracted rheumatic fever that forced his return to South Carolina and affected his health throughout his life, causing his premature death. He continued his studies in South Carolina at private schools; entered the office of De Saussure & Ford, and was admitted to the bar in 1804. He was married in 1802 to Elizabeth Brewton, daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina. He gave up the practice of law after six months, and retired to his plantation near Charleston. He wrote a series of papers defending the proposition that free ships made free goods, and his views led to his election as a representative in the state legislature, where he served, 1806–11. In 1809 on the formation of the Washington light infantry of Charleston, S.C., he was elected captain of the organization. He was elected a representative from the Beaufort and Carleton districts to the 12th–17th congresses, 1811–23, but resigned in 1822, on account of continued ill-health. He was chairman of the committees on ways and means, 1815–18, coins and weights, 1818–19, and foreign affairs, 1819, and was a conspicuous advocate of the measures that led to the war of 1812. He was chairman of the naval committee, 1814, and moved the vote of thanks to Commodore Perry and other naval heroes and subsequently obtained a pension for the widow of Commodore Perry. He opposed privateering, devised the sinking fund, favored the Missouri compromise and was chairman of the committee to report on that measure. In the contest over the act of General Jackson in executing Arbuthnot and Ambrister, Representative Lowndes pursued a conciliatory course and gained the title "mediator of the house." His retirement caused the regret of the entire congress, irrespective of political affiliation. At his death Mr. Clay pronounced him the wisest man he had ever met; Speaker John W. Taylor, of New York, said that had Mr. Lowndes lived he would have been President of the United States and this belief was largely held both in and out of congress; and in after years Mr. Buchanan spoke of him in highest praise. He declined important cabinet positions and foreign missions from Presidents Madison and Monroe, on the ground that he was "of more use to the country" in the house of representatives. In 1821 the legislature of South Carolina nominated him for President by a very large vote, notwithstanding that Mr. Calhoun had accepted the nomination presented by the legislature of Pennnsylvania, and it was on this occasion that Mr. Lowndes made his celebrated remark: "The Presidency is not an office either to be solicited or declined." He urged his friends to cast the vote of South Carolina for Calhoun if the vote of the state would nominate him. He visited Europe in 1819 and on Oct. 21, 1822, sailed from Philadelphia for England on the ship *Moss*, with his wife and daughter, hoping to regain his health, but died at sea six days later. On learning of his death, congress, notwithstanding he was not a member at the time, voted that both houses honor his

memory by wearing mourning for thirty days. See "Life and Times of William Lowndes, of South Carolina, 1782–1822 "(1900), by his granddaughter, Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel. He died at sea, Oct. 27, 1822.

LOWREY, B. G. (no Christian name), educator, was born in Kossuth, Miss., May 25, 1862; son of Gen. Mark Perrin and Sara (Holmes) Lowrey, and grandson of Adam and Marguerite (Doss) Lowrey. He was prepared for college by Capt. T. B. Winston at Blue Mountain academy, and was graduated at Mississippi college, B.S., 1887, A.M., 1890. He also took a special course in English at Tulane university, New Orleans, 1888–89. He was married July 25, 1889, to Marylee Booth. He was professor of English at Blue Mountain college, 1890–98, and on the resignation of his brother, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Lowrey, in 1898, he became president of Blue Mountain college, Tippah county, Miss.

LOWREY, Mark Perrin, soldier, was born in McNairy county, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1828; son of Adam and Marguerite (Doss) Lowrey. Adam Lowrey was of Scotch descent and came from the north of Ireland to East Tennessee, early in the nineteenth century settling at Lowrey Ferry in East Tennessee. Mark was a soldier in the war with Mexico, 1847; became a Baptist minister, and served churches in Farmington, Corinth, Rienzi, Ripley, and other north Mississippi points, 1852–61. He married Sarah Holme and resided at Meadow Creek, Miss. In 1861 he was captain in and then colonel of the 2d Mississippi regiment, enlisted for sixty days, his regiment going direct to Bowling Green, Ky., where they were disbanded. He then raised the 32d Mississippi regiment for the war and was commissioned its colonel. He took part in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky and was severely wounded at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, where he led his regiment in Wood's brigade, Buckner's division. At Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, he commanded Gen. S. A. M. Wood's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps, as senior colonel in command of the 32d and 45th Mississippi; and after the battle, when General Wood resigned, he was given command of the brigade in recognition of his gallantry. He covered the retreat of the Confederate army into Georgia notably at Ringgold Gap, Nov. 27, 1863, and when Cleburne succeeded to the command of Hardee's corps he became commander of Cleburne's division. At the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, when General Cleburne was killed, General Lowrey succeeded to the command of the division, and soon after, when Gen. John C. Brown was severely wounded, he was transferred to the command of Cheatham's division, which he led in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, after the battle covering the retreat of the Confederate army. During his service in the army, General Lowrey preached regularly to the soldiers, and on one occasion baptized upwards of forty soldiers, going into the water in his major-general's uniform. At the close of the war he resumed his missionary duties, and reorganized the Baptist churches throughout the state. He edited the Mississippi department in the *Baptist*, Memphis, and contributed to the *Christian Index*. He founded the Blue Mountain Female college in 1873, and was its president, 1873–85, when he was succeeded by his son, William Tyndale Lowrey (q. v.). He refused political office when urged to stand as candidate for U.S. senator, for representative in congress and for governor of the state. While president of the college, he was active pastor of the churches at Blue Mountain and at Ripley; for ten years was president of the Mississippi Baptist state convention, and was a trustee of the University of Mississippi, 1872–76. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Mississippi college. He died suddenly, surrounded by a company of his pupils, in the waiting-room of the railroad depot, Middleton, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1885.

LOWREY, William Tyndale, educator, was born at Meadow Creek, Miss., March 3, 1858; son of Gen. Mark Perrin and Sara (Holmes) Lowrey, and grandson of Adam and Marguerite (Doss) Lowrey. He prepared for college at the Blue Mountain academy; was graduated from Mississippi college, A.B., 1881, A.M., 1884; attended the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, 1881–85, and was president of the Female college, Blue Mountain, Miss., 1885–98. He was married, Sept. 1, 1886, to Theodosia, daughter of the Rev. James Bryant Searcy, D.D., of Biloxi, Miss. In July, 1898, he accepted the presidency of Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss.

LOWRIE, John Cameron, clergyman, was born in Butler, Pa., Dec. 16, 1808; son of Senator Walter and Amelia (McPherrin) Lowrie, and grandson of John and Catherine (Cameron) Lowrie, who were born and married in Scotland, and came to America with their son, Walter, in 1792. John C. Lowrie was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1829; studied at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1829–32; was licensed to preach by the pres-

bytery of Ohio, June 21, 1832; studied at Princeton Theological seminary, 1832–33, and was ordained by the presbytery of New Castle, May 23, 1833. He was sent out by the Western Foreign Missionary society as a missionary to Northern India in 1833, and returned in 1836 on account of failing health. He was married in 1833 to Louisa, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Morgantown, Va., who died in India, and secondly in 1838 to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Boyd, of New York city. He was assistant secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 1838–50, corresponding secretary, 1850–91, and secretary emeritus, 1891–1900. He was pastor of the 42d Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1845–50, and moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1865. He received the degree of D.D. from Miami university, Ohio, in 1853. He edited the *Foreign Missionary Chronicle* (1838–49); the *Foreign Record* (1850–53, and 1861–86), and the *Foreign Missionary* (1842–65). He contributed articles and sermons to the *Princeton Review*, and is the author of: *Travels in North India* (1841), reissued as *Two Years in Upper India* (1850); *A Manual of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America* (1855); *Missionary Papers* (1882); *Presbyterian Missions* (1893); and *Memoirs of Hon. Walter Lowrie* (1896). He died at East Orange, N. J., May 31, 1900.

LOWRIE, John Marshall, clergyman, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 16, 1817; son of Matthew and Sarah (Anderson) Lowrie, and nephew of Senator Walter Lowrie (q.v.). He was graduated from Lafayette college in 1840, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1843. He was licensed to preach by the Newton presbytery, April 27, 1842, and was ordained at Blairstown, N.J., Oct. 18, 1843. He was pastor at Blairstown and Knowlton, N.J., 1843–45; at Wellsville, Ohio, 1846–50; at Lancaster, Ohio, 1850–56, and at Fort Wayne, 1856–67. He received the degree of D.D. from Miami university in 1858. He is the author of: *Adam and His Times* (1862); *Esther and Her Times* (1862); *The Hebrew Law Giver* (1866); *A Week with Jesus* (1866); *The Translated Prophet* (1868); *The Prophet Elijah* (1869); *The Life of David* (1869); and a tract entitled: *The Christian in the Church* (1879). He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 26, 1867.

LOWRIE, Jonathan Roberts, lawyer and botanist, was born in Butler, Pa., March 16, 1823; son of Walter and Amelia (McPherrin) Lowrie. He was graduated from Jefferson college in 1842, and studied law with his cousin, Walter Hoge Lowrie (q.v.). He practised at Holidaysburg, Pa., 1846–54, and at Warrior's Mark, Pa., in 1854–85. He devoted much time to the study of botany and to the cultivation of an arboretum on his estate. He made a large collection of rare plants and discovered one new species, *Prunus Alleghaniensis*, and others new to the state of Pennsylvania. He was married, Feb. 15, 1848, to Mary, daughter of John Lyon, and after her death to Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nassau. He served as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for several years. He died at Warriorsmark, Pa., Dec. 10, 1885.

LOWRIE, Randolph Washington, clergyman, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1839; son of William Frederick and Margaret Elizabeth (Sheriff) Lowrie, and grandson of Levi and Matilda (Wilson) Sheriff. His father, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, emigrated to America in 1828. He attended Bladensburg academy, Md., and studied law, but abandoned it for the ministry in 1861. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1863, and was ordained priest in 1865, at Baltimore, Md.; was curate in St. Alban's and the Ascension parishes, Washington, D.C., 1863–65; rector of the Church of Incarnation, Washington, 1865–71; of St. Paul's, Winona, Minn., 1873–78; curate of a parish in Prince George's county, diocese of Washington, 1885–91, co-editor for some years of the *Church Press*, New York city, and literary editor on several other corps. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Trinity college, Hartford, in 1885, and that of D.D. from St. John's college, Annapolis, in 1898. He is the author of: *History of the English Church* (1874–80); *How to Behave in the Parish* (1881); *The English Church for American Children* (1883); *Openly before the Church* (1884), and many poems, among them, *The Rock of Israel* (1875), and *Ship of My Soul*. He furnished articles for *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia*; also contributed to various American periodicals, and wrote many carols, poems, songs and hymns.

LOWRIE, Reuben Post, teacher and missionary, was born in Butler, Pa., Nov. 24, 1827; son of Walter and Amelia (McPherrin) Lowrie. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1846, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1849. He was principal of an academy at Wyoming, Pa., 1849–51; assistant professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literature in the University of the City of New York, 1851–52, and during the vacations of 1851–52, a teacher in the Spencer academy of the Choctaw Indian mission. He was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Luzerne, Pa., March 22, 1854. He was married, March 29, 1854, to Amelia Palmer, daughter of James N. Tuttle, and she accompanied him to Shanghai, China, on his missionary duties in 1854. He spent the remainder of his life there, and devoted himself to the study of the Chinese

language. He translated the shorter catechism, a catechism of the Old Testament history, and a commentary on St. Matthew's gospel, into the Shanghai colloquial dialect. He also devoted himself to the completion of a *Dictionary of the Four Books* which had been begun by his brother, the Rev. Walter Macon Lowrie (q. v.). He died in Shanghai, China, April 26, 1860.

LOWRIE, Samuel Thompson, clergyman, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 8, 1835 ; son of Walter H. and Rachel A. (Thompson) Lowrie; grandson of Mathew B. and Sarah (Anderson) Lowrie, and of Samuel and Mary (Parke) Thompson, and a descendant of John and Catherine (Cameron) Lowrie. John Lowrie (born in Scotland, Sept. 20, 1751) came with his family to the United States in 1792, and settled in Butler county, Pa. Mathew B. Lowrie was born May 12, 1778, in Scotland, came to the United States with his father, spent most of his life in Pittsburg, Pa., and was an older brother of Walter Lowrie (q. v.). Samuel T. Lowrie was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1854 ; from the Western Theological seminary in 1856, and was licensed the same year by the presbytery of Ohio ; studied at the University of Heidelberg, 1856–57, and at the University of Berlin in 1863. He was ordained by the presbytery of Huntingdon in 1858, and was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Alexandria, Pa., 1858–63 ; Philadelphia, Pa., 1865–69 ; Abington, Pa., 1869–74 ; Ewing, N.J., 1879–85, and co-pastor of Wylie Memorial church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1891–96. He was professor of New Testament literature and exegesis at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1874–78, and was chaplain of the Presbyterian hospital at Philadelphia, 1886–89. In 1893 he became corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Historical society, and in 1893 was elected a director of the Princeton Theological seminary. He was married Sept. 6, 1860, to Sarah A. Hague, who died March 6, 1862, and secondly March 5, 1867, to Elizabeth A., daughter of the Rev. H. S. Dickson, of West Chester, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1875. He was the principal translator of the commentary on Isaiah and Numbers in the Lange-Schaff Bible work, and is author of : *An Explanation of the Epistle to the Hebrews* (1884); *The Lord's Supper* (1888); and translator of *Beyond the Sea* (1885).

LOWRIE, Walter, senator, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 10, 1784 ; son of John and Catherine (Cameron) Lowrie. He came to the United States with his parents in 1792. They settled first on a farm in Huntingdon county, Pa., and later removed to Butler county. He was prepared for the ministry by the Rev. John McPherrin, the first Presbyterian minister in Butler county, but took up the study of law and entered political life. He was married in 1808 to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. John McPherrin. She died in 1832, and he married, secondly, in 1833, Mary K., daughter of Joshua Childs, of Springfield, Mass. He was a state senator from Butler county, 1811–18, and U.S. senator, 1819–25. During his senatorial term he was regarded as an authority on questions of political history and constitutional law. He was secretary of the U.S. senate, 1825–36 ; corresponding secretary of the Western Foreign Missionary society, 1836–37, and of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, 1837–68. He was one of the founders of the Congressional prayer-meeting and the Congressional temperance society, and was for many years a member of the executive committee of the American Colonization society. He died in New York city, Dec. 14, 1868.

LOWRIE, Walter Hoge, jurist, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., March 31, 1807 ; son of Matthew and Sarah (Anderson) Lowrie. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1826, and was admitted to the bar, Aug. 4, 1829. He established himself in practice in Pittsburg, Pa., and was judge of the district court of Allegheny county, 1846–51 ; justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1851–57, and chief justice, 1857–63. He resumed practice in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1863, and later became president judge of the court of common pleas of Crawford county, which position he retained until his death. He was ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Pa., for many years ; was a trustee of the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1851–55, and received the degree of LL.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1852. He contributed to the *Princeton Repertory* and other periodicals, and his published communications to the American Philosophical society include *Origin of Tides*, and *Cosmical Motion*. Many of his judicial opinions were also printed. He died in Meadville, Pa., Nov. 14, 1876.

LOWRIE, Walter Macon, missionary, was born in Butler, Pa., Feb. 18, 1819 ; son of Walter and Amelia (McPherrin) Lowrie. He was graduated from Jefferson college in 1837, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1840; and was ordained evangelist by the second Presbytery of New York, Nov. 9, 1841. He was sent as a foreign missionary to Macao, China, by the second presbytery of New York in January, 1842, and after three years of labor at this station, he removed in 1845 to Ningpo. He made a journey to the city of Shanghai in the summer of 1847 to attend a conference of missionaries, and on his return voyage his vessel was attacked by pirates and he was thrown overboard. He was

unmarried. He is the author of: *The Land of Sinai, or an Exposition of Isaiah XLIX, 12* (1850); *Sermons Preached in China* (1851). His *Memoir* was edited by his father and published in 1849. He died in the China sea, Aug. 19, 1847.

LOWRY, Joseph Edmond, educator, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., May 11, 1868; son of Hugh Kelso and Isabella (Cook) Lowry, and grandson of William and Nancy (Kelso) Lowry and of Jacob and Mary (Shields) Cook. He attended the High school in Loudon, Tenn., and was graduated from Hiwassee college, A.B., 1886, A.M., 1889. He was admitted to the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south, Oct. 3, 1888, and served charges in Maynardville, Knoxville, Louisville, Madisonville, and Philadelphia, Tenn. He was married July 19, 1892, to Mary Cordelia Ault of Knoxville, Tenn. On May 20, 1898, he was elected president of Hiwassee college and was re-elected to that office May 21, 1900.

LOWRY, Robert, representative, was born in Ireland in 1822. His parents immigrated to the United States and located in Rochester, N.Y., where he attended the public schools. He was librarian of the Rochester Athenæum and Young Men's Christian Association; studied law, and in 1843 removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. He was city recorder of Fort Wayne in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and settled in practice in Goshen, Ind., in 1846. He was appointed judge of the 10th circuit in 1852 to fill out an unexpired term; was the defeated candidate on the Democratic ticket for representative in the 35th congress in 1856; was president of the Democratic state convention that year, and one of the four delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, April 23 and Baltimore, June 18, 1860. He practised law in Chicago, Ill., 1861–62; was judge of the 10th Indiana circuit, 1864–75; was the defeated candidate for representative in the 40th congress in 1866 and again in 1868, and settled in practice in Fort Wayne in 1867. He resigned, and was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, July 9, 1872; and in 1875 resigned his circuit judgeship and became a member of the law firm of Lowry, Robertson & O'Rourke. He was judge of the newly established superior court of Allen county, 1877–82; was first president of the State Bar association in 1879, and was a representative from the 12th Indiana district in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87, where he was chairman of the house commission to investigate and report concerning the reorganization of the several scientific bureaus of the government, and of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department.

LOWRY, Robert, clergyman and song writer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1826; son of Crozier Lowry. His parents were members of the Associate Presbyterian church. He joined the Baptist church April 23, 1843, and began Sunday-school work. He was graduated at Bucknell university with valedictory honors, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Westchester, Pa., 1854–58; the Bloomingdale Baptist church, New York city, 1858–61; the Hanson Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1861–69; was Crozer professor of rhetoric, Bucknell university, and pastor of the Lewisburg Baptist church, 1869–75; curator of Bucknell university, 1875–82, and chancellor of the board, 1876–82. He removed to Plainfield, N.J., in 1875, and was the first pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist church, 1876–85. He made the tour of Europe twice, and in 1880 was a speaker at the Robert Raikes centennial in London, England. He was twice elected moderator of the East New Jersey Baptist association; was for several years president of the New Jersey Baptist Sunday-school convention, and a member of the New Jersey Baptist Education society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bucknell in 1875. He edited eighteen collections of hymns for church choirs and Sunday schools, and his compositions are in all the popular hymnals. He is the author of numerous well known gospel hymns, including: *Shall We Gather at the River; I Need Thee Every Hour; Where is My Wandering Boy;* all immediately popular in America and England. He died in Plainfield, N.J., Nov. 25, 1899.

LOWRY, Robert, governor of Mississippi, was born in Chesterfield district, S.C., March 10, 1829; son of Robert and Jemima (Rushing) Lowry, and grandson of John and Temperance (Rushing) Lowry. He received a country school education, became a lawyer and practised in Brandon, Rankin county, Miss., where he volunteered in 1861 as a private in Co. B, 6th Mississippi infantry, for service in the Confederate army. When the regiment was organized he was elected major, and the regiment was stationed at Bowling Green, Ky., and formed part of Gen. A. S. Johnston's army of the Mississippi. At the battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), April 6–7, 1862, the 6th regiment, which was part of Gen. P.

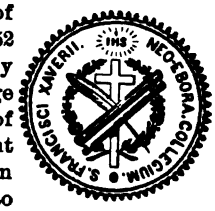
Robert Lowry

R. Cleburne's brigade, Gen. W. J. Hardee's corps, lost more in killed and wounded according to numbers than any other regiment on either side. In the first day's fight Major Lowry was wounded. On the reorganization of the regiment he was elected colonel, and he commanded the regiment at the battle of Corinth, Dec. 3–4, 1862; in the Vicksburg campaign, including Port Gibson, April 30–May 1, 1863; at Jackson, May 14, 1863, and Baker's Creek or Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; throughout the Georgia campaign in Adams's brigade, Loring's division, Johnston's army, being for a time in command of Featherstone's brigade; at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, where he succeeded to the command of Adams's brigade when that officer was killed, and he soon thereafter was appointed brigadier-general; at Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, where he led the brigade; and in the Carolina campaign, where he surrendered with Johnston's army, April 26, 1865. He then resumed the practice of law at Brandon; served in both branches of the state legislature, and was appointed with Col. Giles M. Hillyer a commissioner to visit President Johnson in 1866 in behalf of Jefferson Davis, and he visited Davis during his confinement in Fort Monroe. He was governor of Mississippi, 1882–90, and president of the boards of trustees of the University of Mississippi, the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Starkville, and the Industrial Institute and College for the Education of White Girls, Columbus.

LOY, Matthias, educator, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 17, 1828; son of Matthias and Christina (Reaves) Loy. His father came from Germany in 1817. He was graduated from the Lutheran Theological seminary, Columbus, Ohio, in 1849, and received the degree of A.M. in 1852. He was married Dec. 25, 1853, to May, daughter of Henry Willey of Delaware, Ohio. He was pastor of the Lutheran church of Delaware, Ohio, 1849–65. In 1865 he became professor in the Theological seminary and in Capital university, Columbus, Ohio, and in 1881 he was elected president of Capital university and subsequently of the Theological seminary. In 1860 he was elected president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and other states and continued in that office by repeated re-election until 1892. He received the degree of D.D. from Muhlenberg college in 1887. He edited the *Lutheran Standard*, 1864–90, was editor-in-chief of the Columbus *Theological Magazine*, 1881–87, and edited a translation of Luther's "House Postil" (3 vols., 1874–84). He is author of: *The Doctrine of Justification* (1862); *Life of Luther*, translation (1869); *Essay on the Ministerial Office* (1870); *Sermons on the Gospels* (1887); *Christian Prayer* (1890); *The Church* (1897).

LOYALL, L. George, representative, born in Norfolk, Va., May 29, 1789; son of George and Sarah (Willoughby) Loyall, and grandson of Paul Loyall, whose wife was Frances Newton, daughter of George and Alphea (Wilson) Newton. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1808. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1817–27; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1829, and a representative from Virginia in the 21st congress, as successful contestant for the seat of Thomas Newton. He served in the 21st congress from March 9, 1830, and in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. He was navy agent at Norfolk, Va., almost continuously, 1837–61. He died in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24, 1868.

LOYZANCE, Joseph Marie Rene, educator, was born in the parish of St. Ouen des Alleux, Rennes, France, March 12, 1820. He studied the classics and theology at Rennes, and was ordained a secular priest. On Dec. 3, 1849, he was received into the Society of Jesus at Vannes, and in 1852 was sent to New York city and assigned to the College of St. Francis Xavier, of which he was made president in 1863, and held the position until 1870 when he went to Canada as treasurer of St. Mary's college, Montreal. He was afterward superior of Manresa institute, a house of retreat, Keyser Island, South Norwalk, Conn. He died at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., Feb. 23, 1897.



LOZIER, Clemence Sophia, physician, was born in Plainfield, N.J., Dec. 11, 1812; daughter of David Harned. She was married in 1829 to Abraham W. Lozier of New York, and their son, Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, married Charlotte Irene Denman, who became a well-known physician. She conducted a school in the city of New York, 1837–48, during her husband's protracted illness. She became a member of the Moral Reform society, and after her husband's death attended lectures at the Rochester Eclectic Medical college; and was graduated M.D. from the Syracuse Medical college in 1853. She engaged in the practice of medicine in New York city and rose to prominence as a surgeon for women. She gave a series of lectures on medical subjects in her parlors in 1860, which resulted in organizing and establishing in 1863 the New York Medical college and hospital for women of which she was the dean of the faculty and clinical professor of the diseases of women and children. She was also president of the New York City Woman Suffrage society and of the National Woman Suffrage society, and a member of philanthropic and reform societies. She died in New York city, April 26, 1888.

LUBBOCK, Francis Richard, governor of Texas, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Oct. 16, 1815; son of Dr. Henry Thomas Willis and Susan (Saltus) Lubbock and grandson of Captain Richard and Diana Sophie (Sandwich) Lubbock and of Captain Francis Saltus of Port Royal, S.C. Both grandfathers were English. He was employed as a clerk at Charleston, 1829–32, and at Hamburg, S.C., 1832–34; and engaged in the drug business in New Orleans, La., in 1834. He was married Feb. 5, 1835, to Adele Baron, a French Creole. In January, 1837, he settled in Houston, Texas, and was one of the first to build a home there. He was clerk of the congress of the Republic of Texas, 1837–38; comptroller, 1838; and adjutant in the Texan army in the protection of the frontier, 1839. He removed to Austin, the new seat of government, where he was comptroller in 1841, and district clerk of Harris county, 1841–56. He was secretary of the first Democratic state convention, 1845, and a Democratic presidential elector in 1856. He was lieutenant-governor of Texas, 1857–59; was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic national conventions in 1860 and governor of Texas, 1861–63. During his term he aided the Confederate States in its struggle for independence. He refused re-nomination in 1863, and entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general in the Trans-Mississippi department, commanded by Gen. E. Kirby Smith. He served with Gen. John A. Wharton, commanding the entire cavalry in the Red river campaign until its close, when he was appointed to the staff of President Davis with the rank of colonel of cavalry in July, 1864. He went to Richmond, Va., with President Davis, and was captured with his chief and imprisoned in Fort Monroe, and was removed to Fort Delaware, where he remained in solitary confinement nearly eight months. He returned to Houston, Texas, in December, 1865, engaged in business in 1867 at Galveston, and established a beef-packing house at Anahuac. He was tax-collector at Galveston, 1873–76; president of the New York and Texas Beef Preserving company, 1874–75; was treasurer of Texas, 1878–90, and during his office improved the financial standing of the state. He was a member of the board of pardon advisers and of the Confederate home. His first wife died in 1882 and in 1883 he was married to Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Black) Porter, daughter of the Hon. James Augustus and Elizabeth Sarah (Logan) Black, and widow of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman. See *Six Decades in Texas, or Memoirs of Francis Richard Lubbock* (1900).

LUCAS, Daniel Bedinger, jurist, was born in Charlestown, Va., March 16, 1836; son of William and Virginia (Bedinger) Lucas, and descended from Robert Lucas, General Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1683. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1856, and from the law department of Washington college, Lexington, in 1858. He practised in Charlestown, 1858–60, and in Richmond, 1860–61. In 1861 he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Henry A. Wise, and at the close of the war returned to Charlestown and resumed the practice of law. He was married, Oct. 7, 1869, to Lena T., daughter of Henry L. Brooke, of Richmond, Va. He was a presidential elector on the Grant ticket in 1872, on the Tilden ticket in 1876, on the Cleveland ticket in 1884, and on the Bryan ticket in 1896, and was a representative in the West Virginia legislature, 1884–86. In March, 1887, on the failure of the legislature to elect a U.S. senator as successor to J. M. Camden, Gov. E. Willis Wilson appointed Mr. Lucas to the vacancy, and in 1888, when the legislature elected Charles J. Faulkner to complete the term, Governor Wilson appointed him president of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia, and he held the office until 1893, when he returned to his practice. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of West Virginia in 1883. He is the author of: *Memoir of John Yates Bell* (1865); *The Wreath of Eglantine and other Poems* (1869); *The Maid of Northumberland* (1879); *Ballads and Madrigals* (1884); *Nicaragua and the Filibusters* (1895).

LUCAS, John Baptiste Charles, representative, was born in Normandy, France, in 1762. He was graduated from the University of Caen, D.C.L., in 1782, and practised law in France. In 1784 he settled on a farm near Pittsburg, Pa. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1792–98; judge of the court of common pleas, 1794–1802, and a representative in the 8th congress, 1803–05. He was re-elected to the 9th congress in 1804, but resigned in 1805 before taking his seat in order to accept the appointment of judge of the U.S. district court for the Territory of Louisiana from President Jefferson. He removed to St. Louis, the capital, and the name of the territory was changed to Missouri in 1812 on the admission of Louisiana as a state. He also served as a member of the commission for the adjustment of land titles, 1805–12, and continued on the bench of the U.S. district court until 1820. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8, 1842.

LUCAS

LUCAS, Robert, governor of Iowa Territory, was born at Shepherdstown, Va., April 1, 1781; son of Capt. William (of the Revolutionary army) and Susannah Lucas, and a descendant of William Penn. He was taught mathematics and surveying, and removed with his parents in 1800 to Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio. He was appointed county surveyor in 1803 and justice of the peace for the town of Union in 1805. He was commissioned lieutenant in the state militia by Governor Tiffin in 1803, and was promoted through the successive grades to that of major-general in 1818. He was appointed captain in the regular army, March 14, 1812, and was assigned to the 19th infantry, July 6, 1812. He served on the frontier against the Indians and in Canada against the British, escaping capture at the surrender of General Hull to the British on Aug. 16, 1812. He returned to Ohio, resigned his commission as captain in the regular army, Jan. 2, 1813, and was offered the commission of lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 20, 1813, and that of colonel, subsequently, but declined both commissions. He was married, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died Oct. 18, 1812, and secondly, on March 7, 1816, to Friendly A. Sumner, a native of Vermont. He served as state representative, 1808–09 and 1831–32, and as state senator for fourteen terms, 1814–30; and was speaker of the senate, 1829–30. He presided over the first Democratic national convention at Baltimore, May 21, 1832. He resided in Piketon, Pike county, 1816–38; was a presidential elector-at-large on the Jackson and Calhoun ticket in 1828, and governor of Ohio, 1832–36. He removed to Iowa Territory in 1838, having been appointed territorial governor by President Van Buren. During his term he succeeded in settling the boundary line controversy between Missouri and Iowa, organized the public-school system, and enforced the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors. He settled on his farm near Iowa City in 1841 and was a member of the first state constitutional convention in 1846. He died in Iowa City, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1853.

Robert Lucas

LUCAS, Thomas John, soldier, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Sept. 9, 1826; son of Frederick and Letitia (Netherby) Lucas. His father, a native of Rennes, France, was educated for the priesthood, but became a soldier under Napoleon and immigrated to the United States in 1816, where he learned the trade of watch-making and worked at his trade in Baltimore, Md., Marietta and Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he married and established his home. Thomas learned the trade of watch-maker, and in 1847 he enlisted in the 4th Indiana volunteers as drummer boy, and the next day was made 2d lieutenant of the company, and while in service in Mexico was promoted 1st lieutenant and adjutant. He resumed his trade in 1848. In 1861 he raised a company of volunteers, was chosen captain, joined the 16th Indiana regiment, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and distinguished himself at Ball's Bluff, Va., where he covered the retreat of the defeated federal army. On Aug. 19, 1862, he was chosen colonel of the regiment, which re-enlisted for three years or during the war. He engaged in the battle of Richmond, Ky., Aug. 28, 1862, and his regiment, after a loss of 200 men, was completely routed, escaped to Lexington, Ky., and was sent to Indianapolis, Ind., and furloughed. The regiment was reorganized, embarked for Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1862, at which time the officers presented Colonel Lucas with a sword, and in December joined Grant's army at Vicksburg, being assigned to the 1st brigade, 10th division, 13th army corps. He served at Weisburg, where his regiment covered the retreat from Chickasaw swamp, and at Arkansas Post, where his command made a charge and was the first to gain entrance to the fortifications. He was slightly wounded three times, on account of which he went home on furlough, June 10, 1863. On his return in August, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the post of Vermillionville, La., and was placed at the head of a cavalry brigade, including his own regiment, mounted, Oct. 24, 1863. He served in the Red River expedition, commanding the 1st brigade of Gen. A. L. Lee's cavalry division, first in the advance and next in covering the retreat of Banks's army at Alexandria, and led the advance to the Mississippi in 1864. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 10, 1864, and commanded his brigade of cavalry in the operations around Mobile, defeated the Confederates at Claiborne, and led raids into western Florida, southern

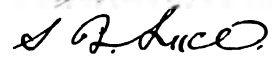
T. J. Lucas

Georgia and Alabama. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 26, 1865, and after his brigade had been mustered out was ordered to New Orleans by General Sherman, where he served until the affairs of the French in Mexico were settled, and he returned to Lawrenceburg, Ind., in January, 1866. He was employed in the U.S. revenue service, 1875–81; was postmaster of Lawrenceburg, 1881–85, and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress on the Republican ticket in 1886.

LUCE, Alice Hanson, educator, was born in Winthrop, Maine, June 24, 1861; daughter of George Gorman and Hannah Jane (Carr) Luce, and granddaughter of Gorham and Sabrina (Joy) Luce and of Daniel and Patience (Noyes) Carr. She attended the Edward Little high school at Auburn, Maine, and was graduated from Wellesley college, B.A., 1883. She was a teacher at the Putnam, Conn., high school, 1883–84; the Wellesley high school, 1884–85; the Girls' Latin school, Boston, Mass., 1885–93; studied in Leipzig university, 1893–95, and was regularly matriculated at Heidelburg university, in 1895. She was the first American woman to receive the doctor's degree from the philosophical faculty of Heidelberg university, it being conferred on her in 1896. She was teacher in the English department of Smith college, 1896–97; in the department of English literature at Wellesley college, 1897–1900, and was appointed dean of women and full professor of English literature at Oberlin college, April 14, 1900. She is the author of: *The Countess of Pembroke's Antonio* " (1897), her inaugural dissertation presented to the philosophical faculty at Heidelberg, for the degree of Ph.D.

LUCE, Cyrus Gray, governor of Michigan, was born in Windsor, Ohio, July 2, 1824; son of Walter and Mary (Gray) Luce; grandson of Cyrus Gray, whose ancestors came from England and settled near Winchester, Va., about 1750, and of Joshua Luce who settled in Tolland, Conn., early in 1700, his ancestors being early settlers in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., about 1650. His father, a native of Tolland, Conn., was a soldier in the war of 1812 and at its close went to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he married Mary Gray, a Virginian. They removed to Steuben county, Ind., in 1836 with their six boys, and cultivated a farm amid the hardships of frontier life. Cyrus attended the log schoolhouse; the Northeastern Indiana Collegiate institute for one year; was employed in a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, 1842–48; purchased land in Gilead, Mich., in 1848, and after 1849 engaged in farming. He was supervisor of the town of Gilead for twelve years; representative in the state legislature, 1854–56; treasurer of Branch county, 1858–62; state senator, 1865–69; state oil inspector, 1877–83; and governor of Michigan, 1887–91. He was married, Aug. 29, 1849, to Julia A. Dickinson, a native of Amherst, Mass., who removed to Gilead, Ind., in 1836, and died Aug. 13, 1882, and secondly Nov. 8, 1883, to Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, of Bronson, Mich.

LUCE, Stephen Bleecker, naval officer, was born in Albany, N.Y., March 25, 1827; son of Vinal and Charlotte (Bleecker) Luce; grandson of Cornelius and Olive (Foster) Luce, and a descendant of Jan Jansszen Bleecker, Albany, 1658. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 19, 1841; was promoted passed midshipman, April 1, 1848; circumnavigated the globe in the *Columbus*, 74, Commodore James Biddle, 1845–48, visiting Japan; served on the coast of California during the Mexican war, 1846–47; was attached to the astronomical party under Lieut. James M. Gilliss in December, 1852, and to the U.S. coast survey, 1854–57. He was married Dec. 7, 1854, to Eliza, daughter of Commodore John Dandridge Henley, U.S N. He was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; was assistant instructor at the U.S. Naval academy, 1860–61; third lieutenant of the *Wabash*, flagship, attached to the blockading squadron off the coast of South Carolina, 1861, and participated in the battle of Port Royal, Nov. 13, 1861. He was ordered to the naval academy at Newport, R.I., Jan. 10, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; took command of the practice ship *Macedonian* on a European cruise, June 1, 1865; commanded the *Nantucket, Sonoma, Canandaigua* and *Pontiac* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863–65, and during this time engaged with the Confederate forts Sumter, Moultrie and Battery Marshall. He reported to General Sherman at Savannah, Ga., for duty in connection with the army, December, 1864, and with the *Pontiac* he guarded the pontoon bridge at Sister's Ferry on the Savannah, while General Slocum's division crossed into South Carolina. He was ordered to the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., in September, 1865; relieved Commodore Fairfax as commandant of midshipmen in October, 1865; was commissioned as commander, July 25, 1866; commanded the practice squadrons of the naval academy, the *Mohongo*,



of the Pacific squadron, and the *Juniata* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1866–72; was equipment officer at the Boston navy yard, 1872–75; was commissioned captain, Dec. 28, 1872; commanded the *Hartford*, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, in November, 1875; was inspector of training ships, 1877–78; commanded the U.S. training-ship *Minnesota*, 1878–81; and the U.S. naval training squadron, 1881–84; was commissioned commodore, Nov. 25, 1881, and served as president of the commission on the sale of navy yards in 1882. He was ordered to the command of the North Atlantic squadron as acting rear-admiral, July 26, 1884, and was made president of the U.S. Naval War college, Coaster's Harbor Island, R.I., Sept. 20, 1884. He was promoted rear-admiral, Oct. 5, 1885, commanded the naval forces of the North Atlantic station, 1886–89, and was placed on the retired list, March 25, 1889. He was appointed commissioner-general to the Columbian Historical exposition at Madrid in 1892. On March 1, 1893, the Queen Regent of Spain conferred on him the Grand Cross of Naval Merit with the white distinctive mark, for services as delegate to the exposition. On June 1, 1901, he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy. He was an associate editor of Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia; naval editor of the Standard Dictionary, and is the author of *Seamanship* (1863), used as a text-book at U.S. Naval academy, and editor of *Naval Songs* (1883).

LUCKEY, Samuel, educator, was born in Rensselaerville, N.Y., April 4, 1791. He became a Methodist itinerant preacher in Ottawa, Canada, 1811, and served the Oneida conference, N.Y., 1812–21. He was president of the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, 1822–26; was stationed at New Haven, Brooklyn and Albany, and served as presiding elder of the New Haven district, New York East conference, 1826–36; was editor of the publications of the Methodist publishing society, New York city, 1836–40; presiding elder of the Rochester, N.Y., circuit, 1842–69, during which time he was chaplain of the Monroe county penitentiary nine years and regent of the University of the State of New York, 1847–69. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union in 1824. He is the author of: *Treaties on the Sacrament* (1859); *Hymns and Lessons for Children*, and sermons. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1869.

LUDDEN, Patrick Anthony, Roman Catholic bishop, was born near Castlebar, county Mayo, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1836. He was educated at St. Jarlath's college, Tuam, Ireland, and in 1854 came to the United States. He completed his education in the Grand seminary at Montreal, Canada, where he was ordained priest, May 21, 1864, by Mgr. Ignatius Bourget. He was rector of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Albany, N.Y., and secretary and chancellor to Bishop Conroy; pastor of St. Joseph's church, Malone, N.Y., and vicar-general of the diocese of Albany, 1877–80; pastor of St. Peter's church, Troy, N.Y., 1880–87, and was consecrated the first bishop of the newly formed diocese of Syracuse, N.Y., May 1, 1887, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishops Loughlin and McNierny. He held his first diocesan synod, Oct. 4, 1887. He was present at the œcumenical council at Rome in 1869, and was the theologian to the Bishop of Albany at the plenary council of Baltimore. He is the author of: *Church Property* (1882).

LUDINGTON, Harrison, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Kent, Putnam county, N.Y., July 31, 1812; son of Frederick and Susannah (Griffeth) Ludington; grandson of Col. Henry and Abigail (Ludington) Ludington, and of Joshua and Charity (Scofield) Griffeth; and a descendant of William Ludington, who settled at Charlestown, Mass., 1632, and died at the East Haven Iron Works, Conn., 1662–3. He received a common-school education, and in 1838 removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he engaged in general merchandising, and from 1841 in the lumber business. He was elected an alderman of the city of Milwaukee for two terms; was mayor, 1872–74 and 1875–76, and governor of Wisconsin, 1876–78. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1891.

LUDLOW, Benjamin Chambers, soldier, was born at Ludlow Station, Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1831. He was a student at Carey's academy, College Hill, Ohio, and at Kenyon college, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1854. He practised in New York city in 1854, in California in 1855, in Mexico, 1856–59, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1859–61. He raised a troop of cavalry in 1861, and offered his mounted men to the government, but both Secretary Cameron and General Scott considered the four regular cavalry regiments all the mounted troops required and he went to St. Louis, Mo., and offered his services to General Frémont. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and afterward captain of the "Frémont Hussars." They marched to southwestern Missouri under General Curtis in February, 1862, and the hussars were consolidated with the 5th Missouri cavalry in the autumn of 1862, and Ludlow was made major of the new organization. He was ordered to the army of the Potomac as aide-de-camp to Major-General Hooker in December, 1862, and was on his staff until Hooker was relieved by General Meade, when he became inspector of artillery on Meade's staff and served in the campaign of the Army of the Potomac from June, 1863, to February, 1864. He was appointed chief of cavalry of the Department of Virginia and North Caro-

lina under Gen. B. F. Butler in February, 1864, and in 1864 commanded the troops and the working party employed in cutting the Dutch Gap canal on the James river. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services at Dutch Gap and at Spring Hill, Va., Oct. 28, 1864, and commanded the James and York river defences, with headquarters at Fort Magruder until the surrender of Lee, after which he commanded the Eastern district of Virginia, with headquarters at Williamsburg until he resigned from the army in the autumn of 1865. He then resumed the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, and removed to California in 1885. His sister, Sara Bella Dunlap Ludlow, married Chief-Justice Salmon P. Chase. He died in Los Angelos, Cal., Jan. 10, 1898.

LUDLOW, Fitz Hugh, author, was born in New York city, Sept. 11, 1836; son of the Rev. Henry G. Ludlow. He was prepared for college at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and was graduated at Union college in 1856. He studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes, New York city, 1858–60, and supported himself by editing *Vanity Fair*. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 but after 1860 devoted himself entirely to literature. He was employed on the editorial staffs of the *World* and *Commercial Advertiser*, 1860–61; was dramatic and musical critic of the *Evening Post* and of the *Home Journal*, 1861–62, and visited California and Oregon in 1863, making his journey over the course subsequently adopted by the Pacific railroad. He dramatized "Cinderella" and coached a troop of children to act it for the benefit of the U.S. Sanitary Fair in 1864 and visited Europe for his health in 1870. He is the author of: *Apocalypse of Hasheesh* (1856); *The Hasheesh Eater* (1857); *Due South* (1861), being a series of letters from Florida published in the *Commercial Advertiser; Biographical Sketch of John Nelson Pattison* (1863); *Through Ticket to San-Francisco: A Prophecy* (1864); *Little Brother and other Genre Pictures* (1867); *What shall they do to be Saved?* (1867), published as *The Opium Habit* (1868); *The Heart of the Continent* (1870), and a number of poems and stories. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1870.

LUDLOW, George Craig, governor of New Jersey, was born in Milford, Hunterdon county, N.J., April 6, 1830; son of Cornelius and Julia Ann (Disborough) Ludlow, and grandson of Gen. Benjamin Ludlow of Long Hill, Morris county, N.J. His father removed to New Brunswick, N.J., in 1835, and he was graduated from Rutgers college, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practised in New Brunswick, N.J., serving as counsel for that city and for several large corporations. He married, Sept. 28, 1858, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Morris Goodwin of Savannah, Ga. He at one time served on the board of chosen freeholders of Middlesex county, and was president of the New Brunswick board of education. He was senator from Middlesex county in the state legislature, 1876–79, and was president of the senate in 1879. He was elected governor of New Jersey by the Democratic party, serving 1881–84, was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1894, and was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, June 13, 1895, succeeding Alfred Reed, his term to expire in 1902. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers college, New Brunswick, in 1895. He died in New Burnswick, N.J., Dec. 18, 1900.

LUDLOW, James Meeker, clergyman, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., March 15, 1841; son of Ezra and Mary (Crane) Ludlow; grandson of Joseph Ludlow, and a descendant of William Ludlow of Connecticut and Southampton colony, who came from Shropshire, England, in 1640. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1864, and was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, Jan. 19, 1865. He was married, July 5, 1865, to Emma, daughter of David Orr. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y., 1864–68, and of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York city, 1868–77, and during his pastorate there, a new church edifice was built on Fifth avenue at a cost of nearly $600,000. He was pastor of Westminster church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1877–85, and of the First Presbyterian church, East Orange, N.J., from 1886. In 1885 he declined the presidency of Marietta college, Ohio. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1872 and that of L.H.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1890. He is the author of: *A Man for a' That* (1883); *Concentric Chart of History* (1885); *Captain of the Janizaries* (1886); *A King of Tyre* (1891); *That Angelic Woman*, (1892); *The Baritone's Parish* (1896); *The Age of the Crusades* (1897); and *Deborah* (1901).

LUDLOW, James Ryley, jurist, was born in Albany, N.Y., May 3, 1825; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Catlyntje Van Slyck (Ryley) Ludlow. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1846; was judge of the court of common pleas, 1857–75, and presiding judge, 1875–86. He was a trustee of Jeffer son Medical college; a member of the American Philosophical society, 1884, and the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He received the hon-

orary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers college and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. He married Henrietta Francis, daughter of Jabez Lovett of New York. He was joint editor of *Adams on Equity* (1852). Richard Vaux prepared a memorial of his life. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1886.

LUDLOW, John, educator, was born in Acquackanonck, N.J., Dec. 13, 1793; grandson of Richard Ludlow, a major in the American army during the Revolution, and grand nephew of Judge George Duncan and Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow, sons of Gabriel Ludlow who came from Holland to America in 1699 and settled on Long Island opposite New Amsterdam. John Ludlow was graduated at Union college, N.Y., in 1814 and from the New Brunswick Theological seminary, N.J., 1817. He was tutor at Union college, 1815–16; minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N.J., 1817–23. He was married about 1817 to Catlyntje Van Slyck Ryley of New Brunswick. He was professor of Biblical literature and ecclesiastical history in the Theological seminary, 1819–23; minister of the Dutch Reformed church, Albany, N.Y., 1823–34; provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1835–53, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church government, New Brunswick Theological seminary, 1854–57. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1827 and that of LL.D. elsewhere. His sons, James Ryley (q.v.), John Livingston and Richard, were graduated of the University of Philadelphia. He died at the home of his son, Dr. John Livingston Ludlow, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8, 1857.

LUDLOW, Nicoll, naval officer, was born at "Riverside," Islip, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1842; son of William Handy and Frances Louisa (Nicoll) Ludlow, grandson of Ezra and Rachel (Saguine) Ludlow and of William Nicoll of Nicoll's Patent, Long Island, and his wife Sarah Greenly, and a descendant of Roger Ludlow, born 1590, in Wiltshire, England, who landed at Nantasket, Mass., 1630, and was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts under Endicott, and of Rhode Island under Roger Williams. Nicoll Ludlow entered the U.S. Naval academy, Oct. 28, 1859, and was ordered into active service and promoted ensign, Oct. 1, 1863; was attached to the steam-sloop *Wachusett*, of the Brazil squadron, 1863–65; to the *Monadnock* on her passage from New York to San Francisco in 1866, and was promoted master, Nov. 10, 1866. He served on the *Iroquois* of the Asiatic squadron, 1866–70, was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868, and was an instructor in gunnery at the U.S. Naval academy, 1870–73. He served on the *Monongahela* and the *Brooklyn* of the South Atlantic station, 1873–76; on torpedo duty, 1876–77; on the *Trenton*, flagship of the European station, 1877–80, and returned to the United States on the *Constellation*. He was ordnance inspector at the West Point foundry and South Boston iron works, 1881–82; was promoted commander, Oct. 1, 1881, and served on duty at the Midvale Steel works, Philadelphia, Pa., 1882–83. He commanded the *Quinnebaug* on the European station, 1883–86; was light-house inspector, 12th district, 1887–90; inspector of ordnance at Mare Island navy yard, California, 1890–91; light-house inspector, 9th district, 1891–92,

Nicoll Ludlow

and in command of the *Mohican* of the Pacific squadron, January to November, 1893, serving as senior officer in command of the Bering sea squadron during that time. In 1894 he was on leave of absence. He was promoted captain, May 21, 1895; served on duty at the war college in 1895, and commanded the *Monterey*, 1896; was ordered to the *Terror* of the North Atlantic squadron, July 8, 1897, and commanded that monitor in the war with Spain up to Sept. 22, 1898, when he was transferred to the command of the *Massachusetts*, which he held until June, 1899. He was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 1, 1899, and retired on his own application after forty years' service. He was married, May 12, 1870, to Frances Mary, daughter of Dr. Daniel Thomas, of Bloomfield, N.J., and secondly, Feb. 15, 1897, to Mrs. Mary (McLean) Bugher, daughter of Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUDLOW, William, soldier, was born at "Riverside", Islip, Long Island, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1843; son of William Handy and Frances Louisa (Nicoll) Ludlow. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and promoted 1st lieutenant in the corps of engineers, June 13, 1864. He served as chief engineer of the 20th army corps in the Georgia campaign, July to September, 1864. He had charge of the construction of defences at Rome, Ga., October and November, 1864, and was chief engineer of the army in Georgia from November, 1864, to March, 1865. He was brevetted captain, July 20, 1864, and major, Dec. 21, 1864, for meritorious services in the defence of Allatoona Pass, Ga., and in the campaign through Georgia. He was assistant engineer on the staff of General Sherman in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, and was engaged in

the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, in the occupation of Goldsboro, and in the capture of Raleigh, N.C. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for meritorious conduct in the campaign in the Carolinas; raised and commanded a company of engineers at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1865–66; commanded the depot and company at Jefferson barracks, 1866–67; was promoted captain, March 7, 1867; served as assistant engineer under Major Gillmore, 1867–72; as chief engineer of the department of Dakota, 1872–76; as assistant engineer to Lieutenant-Colonel Kurtz, 1876–77; assistant engineer under Colonel Macomb, 1877–81; in charge of Delaware river and harbor improvements and works of defence, 1881–82, and was promoted major, June 30, 1882. He was engineer secretary of the light-house board, 1882–83; chief engineer of the Philadelphia water department by authority of congress, 1883–86; engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, 1886–88; engineer of the 4th light-house district, March to December, 1888; in charge of river and harbor work in western Michigan and engineer of the 9th and 11th light-house districts, 1888–93; military attaché of the U.S. embassy at London, England, 1893–96, and president of U.S. Nicaragua canal commission in 1895. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the corps of engineers, Aug. 13, 1895, assigned to the command of the lighthouse depot and had charge of the river and harbor work of New York harbor. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, and assigned to the staff of the commanding general as engineer-in-chief of the armies in the field, and on June 29, 1898, was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, under General Shafter, and served in the Santiago campaign, where he was promoted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 7, 1898. He was made president of the board to establish the military transport service; then assigned to the command of a division with head-quarters at Columbus, Ga. He was appointed military governor of the city of Havana, Dec. 13, 1898, and on April 13, 1899, he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, and the same day was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general in the U.S. army, January

William Ludlow

21, and vacated his commission as lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, Jan. 29, 1900. He left Havana in February to become president of the board of officers appointed to consider the establishment of a war college for the army, and he visited France and Germany in the interests of this project. In April, 1901, he was ordered to the Philippines to command the department of the Visayas but was compelled to return immediately on sick-leave. He was married in 1866 to Genevieve A. Sprigg, of St. Louis, Mo. He was elected to membership in many scientific societies in America and abroad. He is the author of: *Explorations of the Black Hills and Yellowstone Country; Report of the U.S. Nicaragua Canal Commission*, and several annual and special reports. He died at Convent, N. J., Aug. 30, 1901.

LUERS, John Henry, R.C. bishop, was born at Leutten, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, Sept. 29, 1819. He came to the United States with his parents in January, 1833, and settled on a farm in Piqua, Ohio. He was a clerk in a store, and in 1835 the bishop of Cincinnati persuaded him to study for the priesthood, and he was ordained by Bishop Purcell at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1846. He was pastor of St. Joseph's church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1846–57, and completed the church building, cleared the parish from debt and built several schools. The diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., was established Sept. 22, 1857, and on Jan. 10, 1858, he was consecrated bishop of Fort Wayne by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishops St. Palais and Carrell. He built the cathedral and many churches, and held a synod in 1863 at the University of Notre Dame, where statutes were enacted that resulted in the abolition of the system of lay trustees. He visited Rome in 1864, and was authorized to make a distinct and separate society of the "Sisters of the Holy Cross" in the United States, and he founded St. Ignatius' academy at Lafayette, Ind., and also established the "Sisters of the Most Precious Blood" and placed them in charge of St. Mary's Home, Dick, Jay county, Ind. He erected an asylum for soldiers' orphans at Rensselaer, Ind., in 1868, and also built a hospital within his diocese. He organized the Catholic Clerical Benevolent association for pensioning aged priests, and attended all the provincial councils of Cincinnati and the

J. H. Luers

plenary council of Baltimore, Md., in 1866. He died of apoplexy, having just finished conferring holy orders, at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29, 1871.

LULL, Edward Phelps, naval officer, was born in Windsor, Vt., Feb. 20, 1836. His father died, and his mother, with a large family of children, removed to Wisconsin when he was a child and obtained for him in 1851 an appointment to the U.S. Naval academy. He was graduated, June 9, 1855; was attached to the *Congress*, Mediterranean squadron, 1856–58, and was assistant fencing master and professor of ethics at the Naval academy, 1859–60. He was promoted passed midshipman, April 15, 1858; master, Nov. 4, 1858, and lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1860. He was attached to the *Roanoke* of the home squadron, 1861, taking part in the engagement with the forts at Hatteras Inlet, July 10, 1861. He received promotion to lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862, and was commandant of midshipmen and executive officer of the U.S. Naval academy, Newport, R.I., 1862–63; and was attached to the *Brooklyn*, Capt. James Alden, West Gulf blockading squadron, 1864. He participated in the passage of the forts in Mobile Bay and the engagement with the Confederate gunboats, August 5, the bombardment of Fort Morgan, August 14, and commanded the captured iron-clad *Tennessee* at the second bombardment of Fort Morgan, Aug. 22, 1864. He subsequently commanded the *Seminole* in the blockade at Galveston, Texas; the iron-clad *Lafayette* in the Red River blockade, 1865, and the steamer *Swatara* on the West India station in 1866, and was at the Naval academy at Annapolis, 1867–69. He was promoted commander, June 10, 1870; commanded the store-ship *Guard*, 1871; served in the bureau of Yards and Docks in 1872, and on the Nicaragua survey expedition, 1872–73. He served at Torpedo station, and was a member of the interoceanic ship-canal commission, 1873–74, and had charge of a special survey of the Panama canal route, 1874–75. He was hydrographic inspector of coast survey, 1875–80; was promoted captain in 1881, and was in command of the Pensacola navy yard at the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1868. He died at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., March 5, 1887.

U.S.S. ROANOKE.

LUMMIS, Charles Fletcher, author and journalist, was born in Lynn, Mass., March 1, 1859; son of the Rev. Dr. Henry and Harriet (Fowler) Lummis; and grandson of William Lummis and of Oscar F. Fowler. He was educated at home, and at Harvard in the class of 1881, leaving college with brain fever three days before the completion of his course. In 1882 he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he edited the Scioto *Gazette*. In 1884 he walked from Cincinnati to Los Angeles, Cal., by a roundabout route, for adventure and observation, covering 3507 miles in 143 days. He was city editor of the Los Angeles *Daily Times* three years, and its correspondent in the Apache war of 1886, being the only newspaper man in the field. He was selected by General Lawton as chief of scouts for the campaign which captured Geronimo, but was recalled by the reorganization of the *Times*, of which he became one of the owners. Stricken by paralysis in 1888, he recovered his health in New Mexico, living five years in the Indian pueblo of Isleta, studying intimately the Indian customs and languages of the territories and travelling on horseback and on foot over the whole of the southwest. He thus explored practically the whole continent from Canada to Chile, and became a recognized authority on Spanish-American history and ethnology. He edited and conducted after 1893 the *Land of Sunshine*, "a magazine of the west," issued monthly at Los Angeles, and largely devoted to the publication of old historical documents. His books, mostly on Spanish-American themes, include: *A New Mexico David* (1891); *A Tramp across the Continent* (1892); *Some Strange Corners of Our Country* (1892); *The Land of Poco Tiempo* (1893); *The Spanish Pioneers* (1894); *The Man Who Married the Moon, and other Pueblo Indian Folk-Stories* (1894); *The Gold-Fish of Gran Chimu* (1896); *The Enchanted Burro* (1897); *The King of the Broncos* (1897); *The Awakening of a Nation, Mexico of To-day* (1898). He is also the author of contributions to the leading periodicals and in 1901 had in preparation critical editions of Benavides's "Memorial of New Mexico in 1630," and Villagran's "Conquest of New Mexico in 1598," and an economic and historical study of California.

Chas. F. Lummis

LUMPKIN, John Henry, jurist, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., June 13, 1812; son of George and Sarah (Pope) Lumpkin; grandson of

John and Lucy (Hopson) Lumpkin, and of Henry Pope of Oglethorpe county, Ga. He was reared on his father's farm, and assisted John Landrum, clerk of court of Oglethorpe county for one year. He attended Franklin college, University of Georgia, 1829–30, Yale college, 1830–32, when an epidemic of yellow fever broke up the class and he returned to Georgia. He served as secretary on the staff of his uncle, Gov. Wilson Lumpkin, 1832–33, and studied law with his uncle, Joseph Henry Lumpkin, 1833–34. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1834, and settled in practice at Rome, Floyd county, Ga. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1835, where he secured an appropriation of $10,000 to build academies in the Cherokee country. He was solicitor-general of the Cherokee circuit, 1839–42; Democratic representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, and in the 34th congress, 1855–57; and judge of the Cherokee circuit court, 1849–52. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1857, but was defeated by Joseph E. Brown. He was appointed a delegate to the Southern Commercial convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1858, by Governor Brown, and was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention held at Charleston, S. C., April 23, and at Richmond, June 21, 1860, and to the state Democratic convention in June, 1860. He was married in February, 1836, to Martha Antoinette, daughter of Robert M'Combs, of Milledgeville, Ga. She died in September, 1838, leaving one son. He married secondly in May, 1840, Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens, Ga. He died at Rome, Ga., June 6, 1860.

LUMPKIN, Joseph Henry, jurist, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Dec. 23, 1799; son of John and Lucy (Hopson) Lumpkin, natives of Virginia, who settled in Oglethorpe when the country was a wilderness; and a descendant of English settlers in Virginia. He entered the junior class at Nassau Hall, College of New Jersey, in 1817, and was graduated in 1819. He studied law at Athens, Ga., under Judge Cobb, was admitted to the bar in October, 1820, and practised at Lexington, Ga., for nearly twenty-four years. He represented Oglethorpe county in the Georgia legislature in 1824 and 1825. He visited Europe, 1844–45, and in 1845, during his absence, he was elected chief justice of the newly organized supreme court for the correction of errors, which office he held until his death. He organized the Phi Kappa society at the University of Georgia about 1819–20, declined the professorship of rhetoric and oratory there in 1846, and by his exertions and those of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, and W. H. Hull, established the Lumpkin law school as the law department of the University of Georgia in 1859, the school being named in his honor. He was the first to occupy the chair of law at the University of Georgia, 1859–61. The civil war closed the school, 1861–65, and he resumed the chair in 1865. He declined a seat on the bench of the U.S. court of claims offered him by President Pierce in 1855, and the chancellorship of the University of Georgia in 1860. He was an advocate of temperance and worked zealously for the reform. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Georgia in 1823, and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1851, and was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1854–67. He was one of the compilers of the penal code of Georgia in 1833. He married Calender Grieve, a Scotch lady, who survived him with the following children: Willoughby W., James, Frank, Joseph Henry, Lucy, who married Dr. Gerdine, Marion McHenry, who married Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb (q.v.); Calender, who married the Hon. Porter King, of Alabama, and became the mother of the Hon. Porter King, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga. Judge Lumpkin died in Athens, Ga., June 4, 1867.

LUMPKIN, Samuel, jurist, was born near Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1848; son of Joseph Henry (Junior) and Sarah (Johnson) Lumpkin; grandson of Samuel and Lucy (Deupree) Lumpkin, and great-grandson of John and Lucy (Hopson) Lumpkin. Samuel Lumpkin, the grandfather, was a brother of Wilson Lumpkin, governor of Georgia and U.S. senator, and of Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Senior, chief justice of Georgia. He was graduated at the University of Georgia, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869; was admitted to the bar in 1868; was solicitor-general of the northern judicial circuit of Georgia, 1872–76; state senator, 1878–80; judge of the superior court, northern judicial circuit, 1885–90; and on Jan. 1, 1891, became associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, having been elected to that office in October, 1890. On Jan. 4, 1897, was appointed presiding justice of the 2d division of that court. He was married on Oct. 17, 1878, to Kate, daughter of Col. Walker Richardson of Alabama, and granddaughter of Col. Adolphus M. Sanford of that state. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Southwestern Baptist university, Jackson, Tenn., in June, 1891.

LUMPKIN, Wilson, governor of Georgia, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Jan. 14, 1783; son of John and Lucy (Hopson) Lumpkin, both natives of Virginia, who had eight sons and one daughter, all citizens of Georgia. His ancestors were English. Wilson settled with his parents in the Wilderness, which afterward formed Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1784, and received a very limited education as there were no established schools. At the age of fourteen he was employed as a copyist in the superior court of Oglethorpe county, of which his father was clerk. He was admitted to the bar and settled in practice at Athens, Ga. He represented Oglethorpe county in the state legislature and was state senator at various times between 1804 and 1815. He was a representative from Georgia in the 14th congress, 1815–17, and in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31; and was governor of Georgia for two terms, 1831–35. During his administration the Cherokee Indians were removed beyond the Chattahoochee river and the territory they had occupied was made into thirteen counties, and the town and county of Lumpkin was named for him. He was elected U.S. senator, serving from Dec. 13, 1837, to March 3, 1841, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of John P. King. He was commissioned by President Monroe to ascertain and mark the boundary line between Georgia and Florida in 1823, and was appointed one of the first commissioners under the Cherokee treaty by President Jackson in 1835. He served as a member of the first board of public works of Georgia, and as state surveyor laid out nearly all the early lines of railway in Georgia. He was a delegate to the southern commercial convention in Montgomery, Ala., in 1858. He died in Athens, Ga., Dec. 28, 1870.

Wilson Lumpkin

LUNDY, Benjamin, abolitionist, was born at Hardwick, N.J., Jan. 4, 1789; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Shotwell) Lundy; grandson of Thomas and Joanna (Doan) Lundy and of Benjamin and Anne (Hallett) Shotwell, and a descendant of Richard Lundy, a Quaker, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1685. He was a saddler at Wheeling, Va., 1808–12; removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1812, and in 1815, he organized the first anti-slavery association in the United States, called the Union Humane society. He contributed articles on slavery to the *Philanthropist*, and joined Charles Osborne at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in the publication of that paper. At that time he decided to sell his property, dispose of his trade and devote his energies to the cause of anti-slavery. He went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1819, and while there agitated the slave question in the Missouri and Illinois papers. On his return to Mt. Pleasant in 1821, he established *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, and in 1822 removed the journal to Jonesboro, Tenn., travelling the five hundred miles on foot. There he issued a weekly newspaper and an agricultural monthly besides his own paper, and he transferred the journal to Baltimore, Md., in 1824. He had agents in the slave states and between 1820–30 visited nineteen states of the Union, and held more than two hundred public anti-slavery meetings. He visited Hayti in 1826 and 1829, Canada in 1830, and Texas in 1830 and 1833, for the purpose of forming settlements for emancipated and fugitive slaves, but the events preceding the annexation of Texas interfered with his plans for the establishment of colonies under the anti-slavery laws of Mexico. In September, 1829, he invited William Lloyd Garrison to Baltimore, where together they printed *The Genius of Emancipation* until March, 1830, when the partnership was dissolved. During Garrison's imprisonment Lundy was fined repeatedly and heavily, and was also imprisoned. Being obliged to leave Maryland by order of the court at Baltimore, he removed his paper to Washington in October, 1830, and he printed it there until 1834, when he removed it to Philadelphia, and changed its name to the *National Inquirer*. It was subsequently merged into the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, and his office was destroyed in the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, which was fired by the mob in May, 1838. He then removed to Lowell, La Salle county, Ill., and printed his paper under its old name, *The Genius of Emancipation*, for a few months. He married a Miss Lewis, and had five children. He died at Lowell, Ill., Oct. 22, 1839.

LUNT, George, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 31, 1803; son of Abel and Phœbe (Tilton) Lunt. He was graduated from Harvard in 1824, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised in Newburyport, 1831–48. He was a Whig representative in the general court of Massachusetts and a state senator from Essex county. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, and was appointed U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts by President Taylor in 1849. He was retained by President Fillmore, serving 1849–53. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1848, where he practised law and later in life devoted himself to

securing appropriations for the construction of harbors of refuge for storm-distressed vessels on the coast of Massachusetts. He supported the Democratic party after 1856 and was one of the editors of the *Boston Courier*, 1856–65. He married Sarah Miles Greenwood. He is the author of: *Leisure Hours* (1826); *The Grave of Byron, with other Poems* (1826); *Poems* (1839); *The Age of Gold* (1843); *The Dove and the Eagle* (1851); *Lyric Poems* (1854); *Julia* (1855); *Eastford, or Household Sketches* (1855); *Three Eras of New England* (1857); *Radicalism in Religion, Philosophy and Social Life* (1858); *The Union, a Poem* (1860); *The Origin of the Late War* (1866); *Old New England Traits* (1873); *Miscellanies, Poems, etc.* (1884), and orations and addresses. He died in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1885.

LUNT, Orrington, philanthropist, was born at Bowdoinham, Maine, Dec. 24, 1815; son of William and Matilda Lunt. He was an assistant in his father's store, becoming a partner in 1836 and sole proprietor on the retirement of his father shortly afterward. He was married Jan. 16, 1842, to Cornelia A. Gray of Bowdoinham, and in the same year he disposed of his business and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he became an operator in grain in 1844. During the civil war he raised and equipped the first regiment to start for Cairo, Ill., and also provided the army with supplies in large amounts throughout the war. He left the United States in 1865, being in ill health, and travelled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land for several years. Shortly after his return to Chicago the great fire occurred, in which he suffered severe losses, which his extraordinary energy soon retrieved. He was associated with John Evans and others in founding the city of Evanston, Ill., and in establishing the corporation known as Trustees of the Northwestern University in 1851, chartered Feb. 23, 1867, as Northwestern University and also its theological department, the Garrett Biblical institute. He was an original trustee, a member of the executive committee, 1851–97, and vice-president and president of its board of trustees, 1875–97. He also served as secretary and treasurer of the Garrett Biblical institute for over thirty years. He gave the university about $200,000 during his lifetime, which included nearly $100,000 for the Orrington Lunt library building in 1894. He was water commissioner of the southern division of Chicago, 1855–62; treasurer and president of the board of public works of Chicago, and auditor of the board of directors of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, and its vice-president for two years. He died in Evanston, Ill., April 5, 1897.

LUPTON, Nathaniel Thomas, educator, was born near Winchester, Va., Dec. 19, 1830. He was graduated from Dickenson college A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852, and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he studied chemistry under Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, 1855–56. He was professor of chemistry and geology at Randolph-Macon college, 1857–58, and at the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., from its organization, Oct. 3, 1859, to July, 1871, when he resigned. He was president and professor of chemistry at the University of Alabama, 1871–74; attended the congress of Orientalists in London, England, in 1874; was professor of chemistry and dean of the faculty of pharmacy at Vanderbilt university, Tenn., 1874–85; chemist for the state of Alabama, 1885–93, and professor of chemistry in the Agricultural college of Alabama, 1885–98. He was chairman of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1877, vice-president of the association in 1880, and vice-president of the American Chemical society in 1889. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Vanderbilt university and that of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1875. He is the author of: *The Elementary Principles of Scientific Agriculture* (1880). He died in Auburn, Ala., June 12, 1898.

LUQUIENS, Jules, educator, was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 24, 1845. He was graduated from the University of Geneva; immigrated to America in 1868; was a teacher in Charlier's institute for boys in New York city, in the Wesleyan college for women, Cincinnati, Ohio, and took a post-graduate course at Yale university under Prof. W. D. Whitney, 1868–73, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1873. He was instructor in the University of Cincinnati, 1873–74; a teacher in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1874–92, and professor of romance languages at Yale, 1892–99. He was married, Jan. 27, 1875, to Emma, daughter of William Henry and Mary (Boileau) Clark, and their son, Frederick Bliss Luquiens, became an instructor in French language in Yale university. He was a member of the American Oriental society and of the Modern Language society. He is the author of: *French Prose of Popular Science and Descriptive Literature* (1885); *A Second Year's Course in French Grammar* (2 parts, 1887); *Places and Peoples* (1895), and numerous articles for philosophical and scientific magazines. He died in Salem, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1899.

LURTON, Horace Harmon, jurist, was born in Newport, Ky., Feb. 26, 1844; son of Lycurgus Leonidas and Sarah (Harmon) Lurton and grandson of William Lurton of Scott county, Ky. He was graduated from Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1867, was admitted to the

bar in the same year; and settled in practice at Clarksville, Tenn. He was married, in September, 1867, to Francis, daughter of Dr. B. H. Owen, of Lebanon, Tenn. He was chancellor of the 6th chancery division of Tennessee, 1875–77; a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1886–93; chief justice in 1893, and on March 29, 1893, was appointed U.S. circuit judge of the sixth judicial circuit.

LUTHER, John Hill, educator, was born in Warren, R.I., June 21, 1824. His mother was of Huguenot descent and the Luthers were Welsh emigrants who came to Rhode Island and founded one of the earliest Baptist churches in America, the Rev. Samuel Luther being second pastor of Swansea Baptist church. John Hill Luther was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850, and from the Newton Theological institution in 1850. He taught school in Georgia, 1850–53; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1853, at Cuthbert, Ga., and was pastor at Robertsville, S.C., 1853–57. He was president of a seminary in Kansas City, Mo., 1858–61; pastor at Miami and Palmyra, Mo., 1864–65; edited the *Baptist Journal*, 1866–68, and the *Central Baptist*, 1868–78; was president of the Baylor Female college, Belton, Texas, 1878–91; pastor at Temple, Texas, 1891–92; professor of homilitics, Baylor university, Waco, Texas, 1892–94; and a missionary in Brazil, 1896–97. He resided in Dallas, Texas, 1894–96, and in 1897 made his home in Temple, Texas. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from William Jewell college in 1871. He is the author of *Souvenir Poems*.

LYBRAND, Archibald, representative, was born in Tarlton, Ohio, May 23, 1840. He removed in 1857 to Delaware, Ohio, where he studied at the Ohio Wesleyan university. He enlisted as a private in the 4th Ohio volunteer infantry in 1861; was transferred to the 73d Ohio volunteers, promoted first lieutenant, and captain, and was present at Rich Mountain, Cross Keys, Second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was aide-de-camp to Generals Steinwehr and Sigel and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, and the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek and again at Dallas, Ga., and returned to Delaware, Ohio, at the close of the war. He was elected mayor in 1869; was admitted to the bar in 1871 and became interested in the the Delaware Chair company in 1873. He was postmaster of Delaware, 1881–85, and was a Republican representative from the eighth district of Ohio in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901.

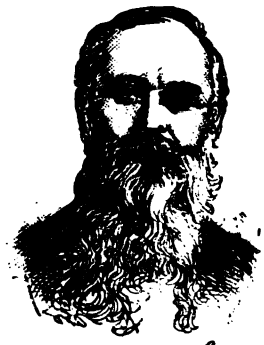
LYELL, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Richmond county, Va., May 13, 1775; the fifth son of John and Sarah Lyell. His parents, members of the Protestant Episcopal church, were isolated from the privileges of that church and he became a Methodist. In 1790 he began to exhort and in 1792 to preach in Virginia and subsequently in Providence, R.I. He was chaplain of the U.S. house of representatives, 1797–1804; was admitted to the diaconate in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Claggett in 1804, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Moore in 1805. He was rector of Christ church, New York city, 1805–48; secretary of the diocesan conventions, 1811–16; member of the standing committee, 1813–48; deputy to the general convention, 1818–44; trustee of the General Theological seminary, 1822–48; and senior member of the board of trustees of the Protestant Episcopal society for promoting learning and religion in the state of New York at the time of his death. He was married three times, his first wife being a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Abraham Beach, rector of Trinity parish. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown in 1803, and that of D.D. from Columbia in 1823. He died in New York city, March 4, 1848.

LYLE, Aaron, representative, was born in Northampton county, Pa., Nov. 17, 1759; son of Robert and Mary (Gilleland) Lyle, and grandson of John Lyle of Scotland, afterward of county Antrim, Ireland, who settled with a brother in eastern Pennsylvania. He attended the neighboring school, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was appointed by the legislature a trustee of Jefferson college under the charter of Jan. 15, 1802, and he resigned in April, 1822. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1797–1801; a state senator, 1802–04, to fill a vacancy; and a representative from Pennsylvania in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th congresses, 1809–17. He died at Cross Creek, Pa., Sept. 24, 1825.

LYMAN, Benjamin Smith, geologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., Dec. 11, 1835; son of Judge Samuel Fowler and Almira (Smith) Lyman, and grandson of Judge Joseph Lyman and of Benjamin Smith of Hatfield, Mass. His great-grandfather, Capt. Joseph Lyman, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of his first ancestors in America, Richard Lyman emigrated from England in 1631, and settled in Northampton, and Lieut. Samuel Smith came from England in 1634, and settled in Hatfield, Mass. Benjamin attended the common schools of Northampton and Phillips academy at Exeter, N.H., and was graduated from Harvard in 1855. He was principal of Deerfield academy, Mass., in 1856, and aided J. P. Lesley (q.v.) in a geological and topographical survey of Broad Top Mountain, Pa. He was assistant in Short's classical school for boys in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1856–57. Through the greater part of 1857, he travelled in Massachusetts Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania,

LYMAN

Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to collect statistics of the iron manufacture for the American Iron association. He was assistant to Professor James Hall on the state geological survey of Iowa in 1858, and assisted Mr. Lesley in private geological work in 1859. He studied at the Paris Mining school, 1859–61, and at the Freiberg Mining academy, 1861–62. He was occupied in geological work at Cape Breton, N.S., 1863–65, and in Pennsylvania, California (going by way of Panama and returning by overland stage in 1864), Virginia, Alabama, Illinois and on the Labrador Coast, 1862–69. He was employed by the British government to make surveys of oil fields in India, 1869–71. He received a patent on an application of the solar compass to the surveying transit in 1871. He resided in Philadelphia, Pa., 1871–72; making surveys in West Virginia and elsewhere; made a geological survey of the island of Yesso for the Colonization board of the Japanese government, 1873–75, and a geological survey of the oil fields of Japan for the home department and later the public works department, 1878–79. He returned to America at the end of 1880, resided in Northampton, Mass., and was engaged in geological surveys in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nova Scotia, Colorado and New Mexico. He made a survey of Bucks and Montgomery counties for the Pennsylvania state geological survey; and in 1887 he removed to Philadelphia. He was elected a member of many learned societies including the Geological Society of France, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Philosophical society; the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the German Geological society; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the American Oriental society; the Asiatic Society of Japan; the German East Asiatic society; the American Folk-Lore society; the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia and the National Geographic society. He is the author of: *Telescopic Measurement in Surveying* (1868); *General Report on the Punjab Oil Lands* (1870); *Topography of the Punjab Oil Region* (1871); *General Report on the Geology of Yesso* (1877); *Character of the Japanese* (1885); *Report on the New Boston and Morea Coal Lands* (1889); *An Old Japanese Foot Measure* (1890); *Japanese Swords* (1892). He also contributed to scientific magazines and the transactions of learned societies and published reports and articles which in 1901 had formed a bibliography of upwards of 100 separate titles covering his progress in geological research.



Benj. Smith Lyman

LYMAN, Chester Smith, physicist, was born in Manchester, Conn., Jan. 13, 1814. He was a student of astronomy while a boy, constructing apparatus, computing almanacs and making tables of eclipses without a teacher, 1830–31. He graduated from Yale in 1837, taught school in Ellington, Conn., 1838–39; and studied theology at the Union Theological seminary, New York, 1839–40 and at Yale Theological seminary, 1840–42. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Feb. 15, 1843, and was pastor at New Britain, Conn., 1843–45. He visited the Sandwich Islands in 1846, had charge of the Royal school at Honolulu for four months and made explorations to the volcano Kilauea, and established new theories as to the cause of volcanic eruptions. He engaged in surveying in California, 1847–50, during which time he furnished early authentic reports of the discovery of gold. He removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1850, where he had charge of the scientific terms in the revision of "Webster's Dictionary," 1850–58. He was professor of industrial mechanics and physics and instructor in theoretical and practical astronomy in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college, 1859–71; professor of astronomy and physics, 1871–84; professor of astronomy, 1884–89, and emeritus professor, 1889–90. He invented a combined zenith telescope and transit for latitude, longitude and time in 1852; an apparatus for illustrating the dynamics of ocean waves in 1867 and an apparatus for describing acoustic curves in 1871. He was the first to observe the planet Venus as a delicate luminous ring when seen in close proximity to the sun near inferior conjunction. He was president of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1857–77, and an honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Beloit college, Wis., in 1864. He is the author of numerous papers for the leading scientific magazines. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 29, 1890.

LYMAN, Daniel, jurist, was born in Durham, Conn., Jan. 27, 1756; son of Thomas and Anne (Merwin) Lyman, grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (———) Lyman, and a descendant of Richard Lyman, a native of Essex county, England, who emigrated to America with his family in 1631, and settled first in Charlestown, Mass., and in 1635 in Hartford, Conn. Daniel was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779, and in 1775 served as captain in the expedition against Ticonderoga,

Crown Point and St. John. He returned to the army after his graduation, was appointed brigade-major, and had his horse shot under him at the battle of White Plains, N.Y. He was promoted captain under Col. W. R. Lee, in 1777; became aide to General Heath in May, 1778, and adjutant-general of the eastern department in 1779, and was stationed on the Hudson River until the end of the war. He was married, Jan. 10, 1782, to Mary, daughter of John Wanton of Newport, R.I. He practised law in Newport, R.I., 1782–1808; and was chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, 1802–16. He built the Lyman cotton mill in Providence, toward the close of his life. He was a member of the Hartford convention that met Dec. 15, 1814; and was president of the state Society of the Cincinnati. He died in North Providence, R.I., Oct. 16, 1830.

LYMAN, David Belden, missionary, was born in New Hartford, Conn., July 28, 1803; son of David and Rhoda (Belden) Lyman; grandson of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman, and a descendant of Richard Lyman, 1631. He was graduated from Williams college in 1828 and from the Andover Theological seminary in 1831; and was ordained as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. at Hanover, N.H., Oct. 12, 1831. He was married Nov. 3, 1831, to Sarah Joiner of Royalton, Vt., and on November 26 they sailed from New Bedford, Mass., with a large reinforcement for the Sandwich Islands. The company arrived at Honolulu, May 17, 1832, after a passage of 172 days. Mr. Lyman and his wife were subsequently assigned to the station at Hilo, one of the remotest of the group. He was placed in charge of the church at Hilo and its outlying missions where he labored with success for several years. Upon the arrival of Titus and Fidelia Coan in 1836, he turned over his mission to Mr. Coan, and with the assistance of his wife, established an academy for young men, the pupils cultivating a farm and thus supplying the school with food. In 1873 Mr. Lyman retired from active work in the school. He died in Hilo, Hawaii, Oct. 4, 1884, and his wife Dec. 6, 1885.

LYMAN, Henry Munson, physician, was born in Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, Nov. 26, 1835; son of David Belden and Sarah (Joiner) Lyman. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1861. He was house surgeon at Bellevue hospital, New York city, 1861–62, enlisted in the Union army as acting assistant surgeon of volunteers, and served in military hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., until 1863, when he resigned and established himself in practice at Chicago, Ill. He was professor of chemistry in Rush Medical college, Chicago, 1870–75; professor of physiology and nervous diseases, 1875–90, and professor of the principles and practice of medicine, 1890–97, and senior dean of the faculty, 1897. He also filled the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the Chicago Woman's Medical college. He is the author of: *Artificial Anæsthesia and Anæsthetics* (1881); *Insomnia* (1885); *A Text-Book of the Practice of Medicine* (1892).

LYMAN, Joseph, representative, was born in Lyons, Mich., Sept. 13, 1840. He entered Iowa college, but upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as regimental clerk in the 4th Iowa cavalry. He was transferred to the 29th Iowa infantry and served as adjutant, 1862–65; was aide-de-camp and inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Samuel A. Rice in 1864; was promoted major of the 29th Iowa infantry, Feb. 21, 1865, and served till Aug. 10, 1865, and was aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Maj-Gen. Frederick Steele from Feb. 1, 1865, until he was mustered out of service. He was graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1866 and practised law at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was deputy collector of internal revenue, 1867–70; circuit judge of the 13th judicial district from Jan. 1 till Dec. 31, 1884, and was a Republican representative in the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89. He died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 9, 1890.

LYMAN, Joseph, artist, was born in Ravenna, Ohio, July 26, 1843; son of Joseph and Mary (Clark) Lyman. He attended the high school at Cleveland, Ohio, and studied art in New York under John H. Dolph and Samuel Colman. He traveled in Europe, 1866–70 and in 1883. He first exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1886, and was elected an associate of the academy the same year. His paintings include: *Summer Night; Evening* (1880); *Percé Rock, Gulf of St. Lawrence* (1881); *Moonlight at Sunset on the Maine Coast* (1882); *Waiting for the Tide* (1883); *Street in St. Augustine, Florida* (1884); *Under her own Fig-Tree* (1885).

LYMAN, Joseph Bardwell, agricultural editor, was born in Chester, Mass., Oct. 6, 1829; son of Timothy and Experience (Bardwell) Lyman and grandson of Timothy and Dorothy (Kinney) Lyman. He was graduated from Yale in 1850; taught school in the south, 1850–53; was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, LL.B., 1856, and settled in practice in New Orleans. In March, 1863, he served as commissary in the Confederate army to avoid conscription, and in September of that year he joined his family in Boston, removing to New York in 1864 and thence in 1865 to Stamford, Conn., where he devoted himself to horticulture and literary work. He removed to New York city and became agricultural editor of the *World*

in 1867. He was managing editor of the *Hearth and Home* in 1868 and was a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, 1868–72. He was a member of the Farmers' club; the Rural club; an honorary member of many horticultural associations and a manager of the American institute. He was married July 14, 1858, to Laura Elizabeth Baker who was born in Kent's Hill, Maine, April 2, 1831, and was graduated from Wesleyan academy, Mass., in 1849. She published a series of articles in the *Hearth and Home* under the pen name "Kate Hunnibee," and was elected president of the Woman's Physiological society of Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1875, and edited the "Home Interest" department in the New York *Tribune*, 1869–87, and the *Dining Room Magazine*, 1876–77. In conjunction with his wife, Mr. Lyman wrote *The Philosophy of Housekeeping* (1867). He is the author of: *Resources of the Pacific States* (1865); *Women of the War* (1866), and *Cotton Culture* (1867). He died in Richmond Hill, Long Island, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1872.

LYMAN, Phineas, soldier, was born in Durham, Conn., in 1716; son of Noah and Elizabeth Lyman and grandson of Thomas and Ruth (Holton) Baker Lyman of Northampton, Mass. He learned the trade of a weaver and was gradusted from Yale, Dean's scholar, A.B., 1738, A.M., 1741; was a tutor there, 1738–41, and was admitted to the bar and settled in Suffield, Mass. In 1749 he procured the admission of the town of Suffield as part of Connecticut, and he was senior representative from Suffield in the Connecticut assembly, 1750–52, and a member of the upper house of assistants, 1752–59. He was appointed major-general, and commander-in-chief of the forces sent against Crown Point in March, 1755, and in the summer of 1756 he built Fort Lyman, afterward Fort Edward. He commanded in the battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755, after Sir William Johnson was wounded, but Johnson's official report gave him no credit for the victory. In February, 1757, he commanded a regiment of 1400 men raised for service under the Earl of Loudoun, and during part of the subsequent campaign he commanded at Fort Edward. In March, 1758, with a force of 5000 men, he took part in the engagements that led to the repulse of General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga and in the defeat of Lord Howe. He commanded the Connecticut troops under General Amherst in the capture of Crown Point and Ticonderoga; in the reduction of Fort Louis at Oswego and the capture of Montreal. In March, 1762, he was placed in command of the entire provincial force engaged in the unsuccessful expedition against Havana, Cuba. He was in England, 1763–72, in the interest of the survivors of the French and Indian war, and obtained a grant of land 20 miles square, east of the Mississippi and south of the Yazoo river, and in 1772 he went with a few companions to make preparation for the removal of the survivors and their families. He was married Oct. 7, 1742, to Eleanor, daughter of Col. Timothy Dwight of Northampton, Mass. She removed to the settlement near Natchez, Miss., in 1776, where she died in April, 1777, and where General Lyman had died Sept. 10, 1774.

LYMAN, Samuel, representative, was born in Goshen, Conn., Jan. 25, 1749; son of Deacon Moses and Sarah (Hayden) Lyman, and grandson of Capt. Moses and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1770, A.M., 1773; studied theology in conformity with the wish of his father, and then took up the study of law at Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Hartford, Conn. He was married to Mary Pynchon of Springfield, Mass.; removed to that place, and served as judge of the circuit court. He was a representative from Springfield in the general court of Massachusetts, 1786–88; a state senator, 1790–93; and a representative in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses, 1795–1800. He resigned in 1800 on account of failing health, and devoted himself to his farm. He died in Springfield, Mass., June 6, 1802.

LYMAN, Theodore, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1792; son of Theodore and Lydia (Williams) Lyman; grandson of the Rev. Isaac and Sarah (Plummer) Lyman; great-grandson of Capt. Moses and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, and a descendant of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman. Richard Lyman was a native of High Ongar, Essex county, England, and came to America in the ship *Lion* in 1631, settling first at Charlestown, Mass., and in 1635 at Hartford, Conn. Theodore Lyman, Sr., was an eminent merchant, engaged in the northwest fur trade and in the coast and China trade. Theodore Lyman, Jr., was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1815. He studied literature in the University of Edinburgh, 1812–14, travelled on the continent for a short time in 1814, and was in France during the first restoration. He returned to the United States in the autumn of 1814, and revisited Europe in June, 1817. He travelled in Germany with Edward Everett, visited Greece, Egypt and Palestine, and returned to Boston, Mass., in 1819. He was married, May 15, 1821, to Mary Elizabeth Henderson of New York and resided at Waltham, Mass., 1821–44. He commanded the Boston brigade, state militia, 1823–27; was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1821–24, state senator, 1824, state representative, 1825, and mayor of Boston, 1834–35. On Oct. 21, 1835, he rescued William Lloyd Garrison from the mob that attacked the

meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery society while he was in attendance. After his wife's death in 1835, he devoted himself to assisting the poor and criminal classes. He removed to Brookline in 1844. He was president of the Boston Farm school, 1840–46; and in 1846, and subsequently during his lifetime, gave $22,500 to the state reform school at Westboro, Mass. He left in his will the sum of $50,000 to the state reform school; $10,000 to the farm school of Boston, and $10,000 the Massachusetts Horticultural society of which he was a life member. He is the author of: *Three Weeks in Paris* (1814); *The Political State of Italy* (1820); *The Hartford Convention* (1823); *The Diplomacy of the United States* (2 vols., 1828). He died in Brookline, Mass., July 18, 1849.

LYMAN, Theodore, naturalist, was born in Waltham, Mass., Aug. 23, 1833; son of Theodore and Mary E. (Henderson) Lyman. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1855, S.B., 1858, and was married, Nov. 28, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of George R. and Sarah (Shaw) Russell. He was assistant in zoölogy at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, 1860–61, and pursued his studies in Europe, 1861–63. He was volunteer aide with rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, 1863–65, participating in the movements on Mine Run and Centreville in 1863, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; through the investment of Petersburg; in the rout and pursuit of Lee's army, and its capture at Appomattox Court House. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 20, 1865, and returned to his home in Brookline, Mass. He was fish commissioner for Massachusetts, 1865–82; and made the first scientific experiments undertaken for the cultivation and preservation of food fishes by any state in the Union. He also prepared "Reports of the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries of Massachusetts" (1865–82). He was a representative from the ninth Massachusetts district in the 48th congress, 1883–85; an overseer of Harvard, 1868–80 and 1881–88; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the Massachusetts Historical society; honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the National Academy of Sciences, 1872–97. He

Theodore Lyman

was president of the Boston farm school, and a trustee of the Peabody education fund, the Peabody Museum of Archæology, and the state reform school. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1891, contributed to the building of Memorial hall and served on the building committee. He left $10,000 to Harvard and his collection of scientific books to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. He contributed articles to scientific journals and published: *Illustrated Catalogue of the Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy* (1865); *Report on Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ Dredged by Louis F. de Pourtales* (1869); *Old and New Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ of the Hassler Expedition* (1875); *Dredging Operations of the U.S. Steamer Blake; Ophiurans* (1875); *Padrome of the Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ of the Challenger Expedition* (Part I., 1878; Part II., 1879); *Report on the Ophiuridæ Dredged by H. M. S. Challenger During the Years 1873–76* (1882); *Papers Relating to the Garrison Mob* (1870). He died at Nahant, Mass., Sept. 9, 1897.

LYMAN, Theodore Benedict, fourth bishop of North Carolina and 103d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Brighton, Mass., Nov. 27, 1815; son of the Rev. Asa and Mary (Benedict) Lyman; grandson of William and Mary (Parker) Lyman, and of Aaron Benedict of Middlebury, Conn., and a descendant of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman. He was graduated at Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1837, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1840. He was ordered deacon in Christ church, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1840, and ordained priest in St. John's, Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 19, 1841, where he was rector, 1841–51. He was rector of Trinity church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1851–60; and during his residence in Europe, 1860–70, he declined the deanship of the General Theological seminary, New York city. He established and was rector of the American church at Florence, being also the founder of St. Paul's Within the Walls, the American chapel at Rome, Italy. He was rector of Trinity church, San Francisco, Cal., 1870–73, and in the latter year was elected assistant bishop of North Carolina, and was consecrated in Christ church, Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 11, 1873, by Bishops Whit-

Theo. B. Lyman

tingham, Atkinson and Lay, and on the death of Bishop Atkinson, Jan. 4, 1881, he succeeded to the bishopric as fourth bishop of North Carolina. Bishop Lyman was appointed to take charge of the American Episcopal churches in Europe, as successor to the bishop of Long Island in 1886, but the increasing cares of his own diocese compelled him to relinquish his charge in 1887. The fiftieth anniversary of the bishop's ordination to the priesthood was celebrated in Raleigh, on Dec. 19 and 20, 1891, and the ceremonies were participated in, not only by the clergy and the laity of the church in North Carolina, but by the citizens generally without reference to creed. He was married in June, 1845, to Anna M., daughter of Jacob Albert of Baltimore, Md.; and secondly, Feb. 9, 1893, to Susan B. Robertson of Charleston, S.C. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. James college, Md., in 1856, LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1887, and that of D.C.L. from Hamilton in 1892. He died at Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 13, 1893.

LYMAN, William, representative, was born in Northampton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1755; son of Capt. William and Jemima (Sheldon) Lyman; grandson of Lieut. Benjamin and Thankful (Pomeroy) Lyman; great-grandson of John and Dorcas (Plumb) Lyman, and a descendant of Richard, 1631. He was graduated from Yale in 1776, and then entered the American army, serving until its close as brigadier-general of militia. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, state senator in 1789, and a representative in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793–97. He and Gen. Andrew Jackson were the only two representatives in the 4th congress who voted against the commendatory resolutions on the retirement of General Washington from the presidency. He was U.S. consul at London by appointment of President Jefferson, 1805–11. He died in London, England, Sept. 2, 1811.

LYNCH, Charles, soldier, was born in Virginia; son of Charles Lynch who emigrated from Ireland when a boy and settled on a large body of land on the James river, near the Peaks of Otter. Charles served in the Revolutionary war as colonel of a regiment of riflemen, and was conspicuous for gallantry at Guilford, N.C. He is said to have originated and enacted the celebrated code called "Lynch Law" during the Revolution, in order to punish a band of lawless tories and desperadoes about Lynchburg, which place was founded by his brother John. Colonel Lynch, who was a staunch Whig, organized and led a strong party of patriots and scoured the country for the desperadoes, and when taken gave them a summary trial at which he sat as judge, empaneled a jury and executed punishment. He died near Staunton, Va., about 1785.

LYNCH, Charles, governor of Mississippi, was born in Virginia; son of Col. Charles Lynch (q.v.). He removed to Monticello, Lawrence county, Miss., where he established a successful mercantile business. He was elected governor of Mississippi in 1836, being the eighth governor chosen by the people and the second under the constitution of 1832, and he served, 1836–38. He died in Monticello, Miss., Feb. 9, 1853.

LYNCH, James Daniel, author, was born near Old Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg county, Va., Jan. 6, 1836; son of James Daniel and Frances Gregory (Baird) Lynch, and grandson of Charles William and Frances (Gregory) Baird. His father was a member of the family which founded the city of Lynchburg, and his mother a descendant of the famous Dr. John Gregory of Scotland, and of the Claibornes of Virginia. Having lost his father in his infancy he was adopted and reared by his maternal grandfather. He was matriculated at the University of North Carolina, with the class of 1859, but withdrew at the close of his junior year on account of ill health, and returned to his grandfather's home in Virginia. He was assistant teacher in the Franklin academy, Columbus, Miss., in 1860. He was married in February, 1861, to Hettie Martin Cochran of Lowndes county. Soon afterward he joined the Confederate army, and served as a private until after the Shiloh campaign, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health. Later he organized a company of cavalry, and served under General Wheeler, being seriously wounded at Lafayette, Ga., and was subsequently taken prisoner while making a cavalry charge near Rome, Ga., but escaped at Resaca while en route to Johnson's Island. He was afterward transferred to the Nitre and Mining bureau at Selma, Ala., of which he was in charge at Gainesville at the close of the war. After the war he practised law at West Point, Miss., until obliged to retire from the bar on account of defective hearing. He then devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of numerous poems, including *Robert E. Lee, or the Heroes of the South* (1876); *The Ku-Klux Tribunal* (1878): *The Clock of Destiny* (1878); *The Siege of the Alamo* (1884); *The North Carolina University Centennial Ode* (1895); and *Columbia Saluting the Nations*, the last named being adopted by the World's Columbian Commission, in 1893, as the welcome of the United States to the nations of the world. *The Siege of the Alamo* was printed on parchment, framed, and hung on the walls of the fortress by order of the governor of Texas. His prose works include: *Kemper County Vindicated, or a Peep at Reconstruction in Mississippi* (1878); *Bench and Bar of Mississippi* (1880); *Bench and Bar of Texas* (1885); *A History of the Five Civilized Nations* (1901).

LYNCH, John Roy, representative, was born in Concordia Parish, La., Sept. 10, 1847; son of Patrick and Catherine Lynch. He was a mulatto, and after his father's death he was carried with his mother to Natchez, Miss., where they were held as slaves. After emancipation he engaged in photography and obtained a fair education by attending evening school. In 1869 he was appointed justice of the peace by General Ames, military governor of Mississippi. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1869–73, and speaker of the house, 1872–73; was a representative from the sixth district of Mississippi in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77; claimed to have been counted out by the Democrats in 1876 for the 45th congress, General Chalmers being seated, and in 1880 he defeated Chalmers and served in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, Chicago, June 3, 1884, and June 19, 1888, and Minneapolis, June 7, 1892. He was elected temporary chairman of the Chicago convention of 1884; made a speech seconding the nomination of Chester A. Arthur for President, and was a member of the committee appointed to notify James G. Blaine of his nomination. In 1884 Mr. Lynch retired to his plantation in Adams county, Miss. He was chairman of Republican state executive committee, 1881–89; and was appointed by President Harrison fourth auditor of the U.S. treasury, to succeed C. M. Shelly of Alabama. He was married Dec. 18, 1884, to Ella W., daughter of James A. and Mary E. Somerville, of Mobile, Ala. In the war with Spain in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a paymaster in the U.S. volunteer service.

LYNCH, Patrick Neeson, R.C. bishop, was born in Clones, Ireland, March 10, 1817. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1819 and settled at Cheraw, S.C. Patrick attended Bishop England's Seminary of St. John the Baptist at Charleston, S.C., and in 1834 was sent by Bishop England to the Propaganda college, Rome. He was ordained priest, April 5, 1840, by the Cardinal Prefect, and returned to Charleston, where he was assistant at the cathedral, 1840–44; pastor of St. Mary's, Charleston, 1844–55, serving also as vicar-general of the diocese. In 1855 he became administrator to Bishop Reynolds, deceased, and governed the see until 1858, when he was elected his successor and was consecrated bishop of Charleston, March 14, 1858, by Archbishop F. P. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Portier and Barry. He took personal charge of a yellow-fever hospital during the epidemic of 1848, and his own life was saved by the nursing of faithful sisters. Bishop Lynch was a firm supporter of the South in the civil war. In 1861 a fire broke out in Charleston, destroying the cathedral and the bishop's house, and during the subsequent siege his people were greatly scattered. He was sent by the Confederate authorities on a special mission to France, intended to counteract the effect of Bishop Hughes's mission in behalf of the North. At the close of the war the rebuilding of such churches and institutions as were absolutely necessary cost $150,000, and in addition he owed the sum of $100,000 to poor people who had intrusted him with their money. The latter part of his life was spent in collecting this money, which was all paid except $17,000 at the time of his death. He edited Deharbe's "Series of Catechisms," and is the author of an account of the Vatican council and *The Blood of St. Januarius*, published in the *Catholic World* and in book form. He died in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 26, 1882.

LYNCH

LYNCH, Thomas, delegate, was born on the North Santee river, S.C., about 1720; son of Thomas Lynch, a pioneer cultivator of rice on the alluvial bottoms on tide water of South Carolina; and of Austrian descent. He was educated in Enrope, where he was a resident for several years. He was a wealthy planter on the North Santee river, in South Carolina, and a patriot in the Revolutionary struggle as early as 1765, when he was a delegate to the colonial congress and took an active part in the debate against the usurpation of parliament. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1774–76. He resigned his seat in congress in the spring of the latter year and returned to his home in South Carolina, where he died shortly after his arrival in 1776.

LYNCH, Thomas, signer, was born in the parish of Prince George, on the North Santee river, S.C., Aug. 5, 1749; son of Thomas Lynch, delegate. He was educated in England, studying at Eton and taking his degree at Cambridge university, and pursued a course of law in the Temple, returning to America in 1772. He was married to a Miss Shubrick. On the outbreak of the Revolution he was commissioned captain in the 1st South Carolina provincials. Col. Christopher Gadsden, serving, 1775–76, and on the death of his

father in 1776, he was elected by the Provincial assembly a delegate to the Continental congress as his successor and he arrived in Philadelphia in time to become one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His health, which had been broken by his services in the army, failed soon after, and he returned to his plantation in South Carolina in 1777. By advice of his physician he undertook the sea voyage to the Island of St. Eustatius, W.I., in 1779, intending to take passage from there for the south of France. The vessel in which he sailed from Charleston was never heard from after being sighted when four days out of port in 1779.

LYNCH, Thomas, representative, was born in Milwaukee county, Wis., Nov. 21, 1844 ; son of Patrick and Mary Lynch, and grandson of John Lynch. He was brought up on a farm, and acquired his education chiefly in the local schools. In 1863 he removed to Chilton, Calumet county, Wis., where he taught school until 1871. He was a representative in the Wisconsin legislature, 1873 and 1883 ; was graduated from the Wisconsin university, LL.B., 1875 ; was district attorney of Calumet county, 1878–82, and in the latter year removed to Antigo, Langlade county. He was mayor of Antigo, 1885 and 1888, and a Democratic representative from the ninth Wisconsin district in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95. He died at Pelican Lake, Wis., May 4, 1898.

LYNCH, William Francis, naval officer, was born in Norfolk, Va., April, 1801. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1819, and was promoted lieutenant in 1828. He proposed the expedition to explore the river Jordan and the Dead Sea in 1847, and receiving from the government a favorable reply to his proposition, he sailed on the U.S. store-ship *Supply* to Smyrna, made an overland journey to Constantinople, and after obtaining the necessary authority and protection from the Turkish government, he landed at the Bay of Acre, in March, 1848, and in metallic life-boats navigated and explored the Jordan from Lake Tiberius to the Dead Sea. On his return to the United States he planned an expedition to explore Western Africa, which the government failed to sanction. He was promoted commander in 1849, and captain in 1856. In 1861 he resigned his commission in the U.S. navy and enlisted in the Confederate navy. He was commissioned flag officer, and assigned to the command of the coast defence of North Carolina ; captured the Federal supply ship *Fanny* ; commanded the mosquito fleet, composed of the Confederate vessels *Appomattox*, *Seabird*, *Ellis*, *Black Warrior*, *Curlew* and *Fanny*, in the defence of Roanoke Island ; unsuccessfully resisted the attack of Flag-Officer Louis M. Goldsborough ; fired one of his own steamers, the *Curlew*, to prevent her capture ; blew up Fort Forrest, and retreated up the Pasquotank river, where he concentrated his vessels behind a four-gun land battery, below Elizabeth City, On Feb. 10, 1862, he engaged the Union fleet, under Commander Rowan, with a loss of five of the six vessels comprising his fleet, and he escaped to Norfolk in the *Beaufort*. He subsequently commanded the defences of Smithville, N.C., during the attack on Fort Fisher, December, 1864–January, 1865, and after the surrender he dismantled the defences and returned with his marines to Wilmington, N.C. He is the author of : *Narrative of the United States Expedition up the River Jordan and the Dead Sea* (1849); *Naval Life, or Observations Afloat and Ashore* (1851). He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17, 1865.

LYNDE, Benjamin, jurist, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 22, 1666 ; son of Simon and Hannah (Newgate) Lynde, and grandson of Enoch and Elizabeth (Digbie) Lynde, of London, England, and of John Newgate, of Boston, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1686, A.M., 1689, and studied law in the Middle Temple, England, 1692–97. He returned to America in 1697 with a commission as advocate-general of the court of admiralty of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He removed from Boston to Salem, Mass., in 1698, and engaged in practice, although he did not take the oath of office till 1701. He was representative from Salem in the general court of Massachusetts in 1703, 1706, 1711 and 1712, and a member of the council, 1713–37. He was judge of the superior court of Massachusetts in 1712–28, and upon Judge Sewall's resignation in 1728, became chief justice, which office he held until his death. He was married April 27, 1699, to Mary, daughter of Judge William and Hannah (Curwin) Browne, of Salem. He died at Salem, Mass., Jan. 28, 1745.

LYNDE, Benjamin, jurist, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 5, 1700, son of Judge Benjamin and Mary (Browne) Lynde, and grandson of Judge William and Hannah (Curwin) Browne. He graduated at Harvard in 1718, and studied law with his uncle, Samuel Browne. He was naval officer for the port of Salem, 1721–29 ; a special judge of the court of common pleas for Suffolk county, 1734 ; agent of the province to settle the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1737 ; judge of the court of common pleas for Essex county, 1737–46 ; judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1746–71, and chief justice, 1771–72. During his judicial term, in the absence of Chief-Justice Hutchinson, he tried the soldiers who fired on the mob in State street, and was accused of packing the jury. He resigned in 1772, and was appointed judge of the probate for the county of Essex.

He was an active member of the society formed for the employment of poor people in the manufacture of linen in 1754; a signer of one of the Salem addresses to Gen. Thomas Gage in 1774; and councillor for Massachusetts for twenty-eight years. He was married Nov. 1, 1731, to Mary, daughter of Maj. John Bowles, of Roxbury, Mass. He died in Salem, Mass., Oct. 3, 1781.

LYNDE, Francis, author, was born in Lewiston, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1856; son of William Tilly and Elizabeth (Need) Lynde; grandson of Hawkins and Maria (Carruthers) Lynde and of Thomas and Julia (Sanderson) Need; and a descendant of Thomas Lynde, who came from England in 1634 and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay colony. He attended the grammar school of Kansas City; pursued home study in New England, and studied under private and academic teachers. He was married in 1873 to Marietta Williams, and in 1888 to Mary Antoinette Stickle. He was in the railway service in the motive power, accounting and passenger departments, 1872–93. He retired from the railway service in 1893 and devoted his time to writing stories. He is the author of: *A Romance in Transit* (1897); *The Helpers* (1899); *A Private Chivalry* (1900), and numerous contributions to periodicals.

LYNDE, William Pitt, representative, was born in Sherburne, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1817; son of Tilly and Elizabeth (Warner) Lynde, both natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Sherburne in 1800. Tilly Lynde was a member of the assembly seven years and a state senator six years. William P. Lynde was a student at Hamilton college, 1834–36, and was graduated from Yale, valedictorian, A.B., 1838; A.M., 1841. He attended the law department of the University of the City of New York, 1838–39, and Harvard Law school, 1839–41; was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1841, and practised in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory. He was married in 1841 to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Azariah Blanchard of Truxton, N.Y. He was attorney-general of Wisconsin Territory, 1844–45; U.S. district attorney for the district of Wisconsin, 1845–47, and upon the admission of the state into the Union in 1847, he was its Democratic representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the supreme court bench in 1840; mayor of Milwaukee, 1860–62; state representative, 1866–68; state senator, 1868–69, and a representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875–79. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 18, 1885.

LYNDON, Josias, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., March 10, 1704; of a wealthy and influential family. He was clerk of the lower house of the general assembly, and of the superior court of the county of Newport, 1730–78, with the exception of the one year he was governor of the colony, 1768–69. His election as governor was brought about by the respective friends of Samuel Wood and Stephen Hopkins, who both withdrew from the canvass in his favor. Governor Lyndon's administration was crowded with the exciting events that preceded the Revolution. He was a firm patriot, and wrote several letters as from the "Governor of Rhode Island" to the King and to the Earl of Hillsborough reciting the grievances of the colony chartered by Charles II., and protesting against taxation without representation, as recorded in Bartlett's "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island." When the British took possession of Newport, Lyndon, feeling that one who had been so conspicuous as a rebel would be unsafe in the town, removed to Warren, R.I., where he died March 30, 1778.

LYON, Asa, representative, was born in Pomfret, Conn., Dec. 31, 1763. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1790; and studied theology with the Rev. Charles Backus. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Sunderland, Mass., 1792–93; organized and was first minister of the Congregational church at Grand Isle, Vt., serving for over forty years, though he was never installed as pastor. He secured a tract of valuable land in North Hero, Vt., and built a house of cedar logs in which he lived with his family most of his life. He was a representative from South Hero in the general assembly, 1799–1803, 1804–08, and from Grand Isle, 1812–15. He was chief justice of the county court, 1805, 1806, 1808 and 1813, and a representative in the 14th congress, 1815–17. He died in Grand Isle, Vt., April 4, 1841.

LYON, Caleb, representative, was born in Lyonsdale, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1822; son of Caleb and Mary (Dupont) Lyon, and grandson of Lieut. Caleb Lyon, wounded at Bunker Hill. His ancestor, Caleb Lyon, was a Scotchman who immigrated from Hertfordshire, England, and settled in New England. His father was the founder of Lyonsdale, and built a bridge and a grist mill there, 1829–31. Caleb was graduated from Norwich university, Vt., in 1839, and at an early age became known as a lecturer. He was appointed by President Polk U.S. consul to Shanghai, China, Feb. 15, 1847, but soon after reaching his post intrusted the office to a deputy and returned to the United States by way of South America and Panama. On reaching California he became interested in the organization of a state government, and was one of the secretaries of the state constitutional convention, and upon the question of selecting a state seal, the design offered by Mr. Lyon was accepted, Sept. 2, 1849, for which he was paid the sum of $1000. In 1850 he returned to Lyonsdale, N.Y., and was elected to

the state assembly, resigning April 26, 1851. He was chosen a state senator in November, 1851, and soon after the expiration of his term of office, he visited Europe and travelled extensively in Turkey, Egypt and Palestine. While at Constantinople he addressed a letter to Com. Duncan A. Ingraham of the U.S. corvette *St. Louis*, highly approving of the measure taken in the rescue of Martin Koszta from an Austrian brig. On returning to the United States he was elected a representative in the 33d congress, serving 1853–55. He was governor of Idaho, 1864–66. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Norwich university in 1851. A number of his poems were published in current magazines. His home in Lyonsdale was burned in 1866 and he removed to "Ross Castle," Staten Island, N.Y., where he died Sept. 8, 1875.

LYON, Chittenden, representative, was born in Fair Haven, Vt., in 1786; son of the Hon. Matthew and Beulah (Chittenden) Galusha Lyon, and grandson of Gov. Thomas and Elizabeth (Meigs) Chittenden. In 1801 he removed with his father to Eddyville, Ky. He was a representative in the Kentucky legislature; a state senator; a Jacksonian Democratic representative in the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1827–35, and an unsuccessful candidate for presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in 1836. His wife died Feb. 4, 1828, leaving five children, and their daughter, Margaret A., became the wife of Willis B. Machen (q.v.). Lyon county, Ky., of which Eddyville is the capital, was named in his honor. He died in Caldwell county, Ky., Nov. 23, 1842.

LYON, David Gordon, orientalist, was born at Benton, Ala., May 24, 1852; son of Isaac and Sarah Caroline (Arnold) Lyon. He was a student at William Jewell college, Mo., 1869–72; at Howard college, Ala., 1872–75, receiving his A.B. degree from Howard college in 1875. While an undergraduate he had charge of the business interests of the *Alabama Baptist*, a religious weekly, and held this office one year after graduation. He was a student at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, 1876–79. He then pursued special courses in Semitic philology at the University of Leipzig, 1879 to 1882, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. In 1882 he accepted the Hollis professorship of divinity in Harvard university, and was also made curator of the newly established Semitic Museum in 1891. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society in 1882 and its recording secretary in 1886, serving in this capacity for nine years. He was corresponding secretary of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, 1894–99. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1901. His works include: *Keilschrifttexte Sargons Königs von Assyrien* (Leipzig, 1883); *An Assyrian Manual for the Use of Beginners in the Study of the Assyrian Language* (1886; new ed., 1892).

LYON, Francis Strother, representative, was born in Stokes county, N.C., Feb. 25, 1800; son of James and Bethethland (Gaines) Lyon; grandson of James and Bettie (Strother) Gaines and a descendant of Francis Strother of Culpeper county, Va. He removed to St. Stephens, Washington county, Miss. Ty., with his brother, James G. Lyon, in 1818, and was employed in the office of the clerk of the court. He studied law under Abner S. Lipscomb, W. H. Crawford and Henry Hitchock; was admitted to the bar in 1821, and practised at Demopolis, Ala. He was secretary of the Alabama senate, 1820–30; state senator, 1833–34, and president of the senate in 1834. He was a representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and in 1845 when the state bank and its branches were placed in liquidation he was selected with William Cooper and Clement C. Clay as a commissioner to adjust all claims, and after their report in 1847 he continued as sole commissioner until the final settlement in 1853. He was a representative in the Alabama legislature in 1861; declined to serve as a representative in the provisional Confederate congress, but was a member of the 1st congress under the Confederate constitution, 1862–64. He was re-elected to the 2d Confederate congress in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1875 and made the draft of the constitution adopted by the convention, and was a state senator in 1876. He was married, March 4, 1824, to Sarah Serena, daughter of Allen Glover of Marengo county, Ala. He died in Demopolis, Ala., Dec. 31, 1882.

LYON, Lucius, senator, was born in Shelburne, Vt., Feb. 26, 1800. In 1822 he removed to Bronson, Michigan Territory, where he engaged as surveyor-general of the Northwest Territory. He was territorial delegate to congress, 1833–35; a delegate from the eleventh district to the state constitutional convention of 1835; U.S. senator from Michigan for the short term, 1835–39; removed to Grand Rapids, and was a Democratic representative from the 5th congressional district in the 28th congress, 1843–45. He was a regent of the University of Michigan by appointment, 1837–39, and by re-appointment, Feb. 27, 1839, for a term of four years, but resigned in 1839. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 24, 1851.

LYON, Mary, educator, was born at Buckland, Mass., Feb. 28, 1797; daughter of Aaron and Jemima (Shepard) Lyon; granddaughter of Isaac

and Jemima (Smith) Shepard, and a descendant of Lieut. Samuel Smith who came from England in the *Elizabeth*, 1634. She taught a district school in 1814 and in the winters of 1817 and 1818; was a student at Sanderson academy, Ashfield, 1817–21; at Joseph Emerson's school, Byfield, 1821–22, and in 1823 attended Professor Eaton's lectures on chemistry at Amherst. She was assistant-principal in the Ashfield academy, 1822–23, and assisted Miss Grant in an academy for girls at Derry, N.H., 1824–27, also teaching in the winters in Ashfield and a school of her own in Buckland. She taught in Miss Grant's school at Ipswich, Mass., 1828–34. In 1834 she laid before a delegation of gentlemen from Ipswich plans for the endowment of a seminary for young women. This committee appointed the Rev. Roswell Hawks to solicit funds. Miss Lyon's views were pronounced impracticable and visionary by leading educators, but notwithstanding public ridicule she accompanied Mr. Hawks from town to town and within two months had collected from the women of Ipswich and vicinity the sum of $1000. He obtained additional aid, and on Feb. 11, 1836, Governor Everett, signed the charter incorporating Mount Holyoke seminary at South

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Hadley, Mass. On Oct. 3, 1836, the corner-stone was laid, and on Nov. 8, 1837, the seminary was opened. The feature of Miss Lyon's plan most ridiculed was that every student should give an hour a day to domestic labor, thus providing for all the household work of the institution without infringing on school duties. This plan not only reduced the outlay, but created a home atmosphere and developed a spirit of self-help. Miss Lyon continued as principal of this seminary until her death. Nearly two hundred pupils were refused admittance the first year and four hundred the second for want of room, and in the fourth year, although the capacity of the building has been doubled, the applicants greatly exceeded the increased accommodations. She published pamphlets on *Tendencies of the Principles Embraced and the System adopted in the Mount Holyoke Seminary* (1840), and the *Missionary Offering* (1843). Edward Hitchcock wrote: "Power of Christian Benevolence Illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon" (1851), and Fidelia Fiske, "Recollections of Mary Lyon" (1866). A sentence from one of her last talks with the school forms the epitaph over the grave, "There is nothing in the universe that I fear but that I shall not know all my duty or shall fail to do it." In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, made in October, 1900, Mary Lyon was one of the fifteen names in "Class C, Educators," and received twenty-one votes, Horace Mann receiving sixty-seven and alone securing a place. She died in South Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1849.

LYON, Matthew, representative, was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, July 14, 1750. He was sent to school in Dublin, and instructed in English, Latin and Greek. His father engaged with the "White Boys" in a conspiracy against the British crown for which he was put to death while Matthew was at school. In 1763 the property of his father having been confiscated, Matthew entered a printing and bookbinding office in Dublin, where he learned the trade. His mother married a second time and the cruelty of his stepfather is said to have induced him to immigrate to New York in 1765, where he was landed as a redemptionist, forced to that extremity by the bad faith of the captain of the vessel. He was bound to Jabez Bacon of Woodbury, Conn., the wealthiest merchant in Connecticut, and he resided in that state until 1774. Here he continued the studies so well begun in Dublin and before reaching his majority had acquired a superior education. He became a freeman in 1768 and was married in 1771 to Miss Hosford, a niece of Ethan Allen. With Thomas Chittenden and other pioneers he removed to Vermont, known then as the New Hampshire Grants, in 1774, and settled in Wallingford while Chittenden went to Williston. Immediately on reaching Vermont he called together the younger men of the neighborhood and they formed an armed association, hired an old man to teach them discipline, each took command of the company in turn and when the news of the battle at Lexington reached the settlement Lyon took part of the command and joined Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga with its immense military stores. He served as adjutant of Colonel Warner's regiment

under General Montgomery in Canada in the fall of 1775. Warner was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in command of the Green Mountain Boys in July, 1776, and Lyon a second lieutenant in the regiment. He was cashiered by General Gates, Oct. 16, 1776, because his company, ordered to remain at Jericho, deserted their post and forced the officers, two captains and one lieutenant besides Lyon, to accompany them. General St. Clair who presided at the court-martial recommended Lyon to General Schuyler and obtained for him a commission as paymaster with the rank of captain in the Continental regiment commanded by Seth Warner. He led a detachment in the fight at Hubbardton, July 7, 1777, and acted as guide to General St. Clair in his masterly march to join General Schuyler at Fort Edward, July 12, 1777. He served in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga and resigned from the army in the spring of 1778. He served the state as a member of the council of safety, captain in the militia, paymaster-general, deputy secretary to Governor Chittenden and his council, assistant to the treasurer, and colonel of militia. He represented Arlington (to which place he had removed from Wallingford in 1777 and where his wife died in 1782), in the state legislature, 1779–83, and Fair Haven for ten years between 1783 and 1797. He was the founder of Fairhaven in 1783, where he built saw and grist mills, established an iron foundry, manufactured paper from basswood pulp, established a printing office in 1793 and published *The Farmer's Library*, a newspaper which became the Fairhaven *Gazette*, and in 1798, while a candidate for representative in congress, commenced the publication of *The Scourge of Aristocracy*, a semi-monthly magazine. In October, 1798, he was indicted for writing a letter criticising the President for his part in procuring the passage of the alien and sedition acts, which letter was printed in the Windsor, Vt., *Journal*. He was imprisoned in Vergennes, Vt., for four months and paid a fine of $1000 and while in prison his constituents re-elected him to congress. He was married secondly in 1783 to Beulah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden and widow of George Galusha, and of their nine children, four were sons; Chittenden, Matthew, Noah C., and Giles. He was the unsuccessful anti-Federalist candidate for representative in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1791–99, and was elected by his party in 1798 and 1800, serving in the 6th and 7th congresses, 1799–1801. His first speech in congress was in support of his motion "that such members as do not choose to attend upon the President, to present the answer to his speech shall be excused." His words served to excite the Federalists and strengthen the determination of the Anti-Federalists who were opposed to aristocratic usage. On Jan. 30, 1798, an altercation on the floor of the house led to the following resolution offered by Representative Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts: "Resolved, that Matthew Lyon, a member of the House, for a violent attack, and gross indecency committed upon the person of Roger Griswold, another member, in the presence of this House, whilst sitting, be, for this disorderly behavior, expelled therefrom." The matter was caricatured and made ridiculous by the public press, but caused a clash of factions and the leaders on both sides have left record of their views in their published papers. He was not expelled as forty-four representatives voted against the resolution. When he cast the vote of Vermont in the 6th congress which elected Jefferson to the Presidency in 1801 he considered himself avenged. He removed from Vermont to Kentucky the same year, largely through the advice of Andrew Jackson, and he there founded the town of Eddyville. He declined the position of commissary-general of the western army offered him by President Jefferson; was a representative in the Kentucky legislature from Livingston county, 1802, and a representative in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1803–11. He made a notable speech in reply to John Randolph of Roanoke, who had attacked Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, which is given in the annals of the 8th congress. He warned Jackson against the secret operations of Burr and Wilkinson in the southwest. He opposed the second war with England and this cost him his seat in the 12th congress, but he engaged in building gunboats for the navy at his ship-yards in Eddyville. He became bankrupt about this time through the embargo act, and the loss of a valuable vessel, and in 1818 applied to his political friends in Washington for office. He was appointed U.S. factor to the Cherokee nation in Arkansas Territory by President Monroe in 1820, and settled at Spadra Bluff. He was elected the second delegate to congress from Arkansas, but did not live to take his seat. See "Matthew Lyon, the Hampden of Congress, a Biography," by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, LL.D. (1900). He died at Spadra Bluff, Ark., Aug. 1, 1822.

LYON, Nathaniel, soldier, was born in Ashford, Conn., July 14, 1818; son of Amasa and Kezia (Knowlton) Lyon, and grandson of Ephraim Lyon, a farmer and lawyer of Ashford, and of Lieut. Daniel Knowlton, an officer in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. Nathaniel was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1841 and was 2d lieutenant of the 2d infantry. He served in the Seminole war, 1841–42; was in garrison at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., 1842–46, and at Fort Columbus, N.Y., in 1846. He was promoted first lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847, and took

part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847, the battle of Cerro Gordo, where his company alone reached the crest of the hill in time to hasten the enemy's retreat; at Oka Lake, August 16, at Contreras, August 19, and at Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847. He was brevetted captain, August 20, for Contreras and Churubusco. He also engaged at Molino del Rey, September 8, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13–14, 1847, where he was wounded while fighting in the streets near the Belen Gate. He was in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., in 1848; on frontier duty, and on quartermaster duty at San Diego, 1850–51; was promoted captain, June 11, 1851, and was in Kansas, Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska, 1853–61. He was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861, and succeeded Major Hagner in the command of the St. Louis arsenal. On May 6, 1861, the demand was made by the governor of Missouri that the troops should be removed from all stations outside the U.S. arsenal which contained 60,000 stand of arms, but the demand was refused by Captain Lyon and the governor organized Camp Jackson as a rendezvous for state troops. On May 10, 1861, Captain Lyon with about 5000 troops surrounded this camp and caused its surrender. Later in the day an encounter between the U.S. soldiers and the citizens resulted in the death of several unarmed citizens and the incident caused great excitement in St. Louis. On May 11, General Harney arrived at St. Louis and assumed command, but was recalled May 21, 1861, and Lyon led in the pursuit of Jackson's state troops and overtook and scattered them at Booneville, June 13, 1861. He left Booneville July 3 for Springfield, Mo., arriving there July 15. Then followed the action at Dug Spring August 2, and on August 7 he led the attack on the state forces at Wilson's Creek, where he was mortally wounded while leading a charge. He bequeathed his entire property, nearly $30,000, to the U.S. government. He is the author of: *Political Writings* (published posthumously, 1862). He died near Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861.

LYONS, Albert Brown, chemist, was born in Waimea, Hawaii, April, 1, 1841; son of the Rev. Lorenzo and Lucia Garratt (Smith) Lyons and a descendant of William Lyon, of Middlesex county, England, who came to Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. His parents were missionaries on a station remote from any town and he received his primary education at home. He attended Oahu college, 1857–63, and was graduated at Williams college, Massachusetts, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868; University of Michigan, M.D., 1868. He was professor of chemistry, Detroit Medical college, 1868–80; consulting chemist for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, 1881–86; and edited the *Pharmaceutical Era*, 1887. He returned in 1888 to the Hawaiian Islands where he was employed by the government as expert chemist and by the trustees of Oahu college as professor of chemistry. In 1897 he returned to the United States to accept the position of consulting chemist and secretary of the firm of Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, manufacturing pharmacists. He was made a member of the committee of revision of U.S. Pharmacœpia in 1900. He is the author of: *Manual of Pharmaceutical Assaying* (1887); *Practical Assaying of Drugs and Galenicals* (1899); *Plant Names, Scientific and Popular* (1900).

LYONS, Judson Whitlock, treasury official, was born in Burke county, Ga., Aug. 15, 1858; son of slave parents. He attended a night school in Augusta, Ga., 1871–73, and the Augusta institute conducted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Robert, 1872–78. He taught summer schools, 1874–80; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, June 2, 1880; internal-revenue gauger, 1880–82; and deputy collector, 1882. In 1883 he studied law with Gibson & Brandt, Augusta, Ga., and he was graduated from Howard university LL.B. in 1884. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of Georgia in November, 1884; and was a lawyer in Augusta, 1884–98, being the first colored man to practice in the state. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892; head of the Republican national electoral ticket in Georgia in 1892 and was instrumental in 1896 in increasing the number of judges of the supreme court of Georgia through an amendment to the state constitution. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, June 16, 1896, where he was elected a member of the Republican national committee to represent Georgia. He was the candidate of the colored Republicans of Augusta for postmaster of the city, 1897–98; and in March, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley register of the U.S. treasury and took office early in April. He was elected trustee and president of the board of trustees of Haines college, Augusta, Ga., and in 1900 received the honorary degree of A.M. from the Baptist college, Atlanta, Ga., and that of D.C.L. from Shaw university, Raleigh, N.C.

LYONS, Samuel Ross, educator, was born in Winnsboro, S.C., April 28, 1849; son of George and Priscilla (Gibson) Lyons, grandson of James and —— (Elliott) Lyons. He served in the 154th Illinois volunteers in 1865; subsequently entered Monmouth college, Ill., and was graduated from there A.B. in 1877. He studied theology at Xenia, Ohio; was ordained to the United Presbyterian ministry in 1880; was pastor at Marissa, Ill., 1880–85; and at Bloomington, Ind., 1885–98. In 1892 he was elected a trustee of Indiana university and in 1898 became president of Monmouth college. He was married in 1891 to Alethia, daughter of Andrew S. Cooper; she died in Monmouth, Ill., April 10, 1901. Erskine and Westminster colleges conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1898.

LYTE, Eliphalet Oram, educator, was born at Bird-in-Hand, Pa., June 29, 1842; son of Louis Clarkson and Rebecca (Martin) Lyte; grandson of Martin Lyte and of Robert Martin, and a descendant of Joshua Peeling, a prominent Revolutionary soldier. He served in the civil war, 1861–65, being wounded at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863. He taught school, 1867, was graduated from the State Normal school, Millersville, Pa., in 1868, and remained there as professor of language and pedagogy until 1887, when he was advanced to the principalship. He became prominent in educational matters throughout the state. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association in 1891, and of the National Educational Association, of which he was a life-director, in 1899. Franklin and Marshall college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1878, and that of Ph.D. in 1887. His published works include: *Forms of Parsing and Analysis* (1879); *Practical Bookkeeping* (1880); *The School Song-Book* (1883); *Grammar and Composition* (1886); *The School Bell* (1892); *Elementary English* (1898); *Elements of Grammar and Composition* (1898); *Advanced Grammar and Composition* (1899).

LYTLE, Robert Todd, representative, was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, in 1804; son of William and Eliza Nowell (Stahl) Lytle; grandson of William and Mary (Steel) Lytle, and a descendant of Christopher and Mary Lytle. His father (born at Carlisle, Pa., 1772; died, 1831) was major-general of state militia for the southern district of Ohio; served in the Indian wars, was also surveyor-general of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; and founded Williamsburg, Clermont county, Ohio. His grandfather, William Lytle, was a commissioned officer in the French and Indian war, 1754–63, who removed to Kentucky from Pennsylvania in 1779. Robert T. Lytle was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1828–29; a major-general in the Ohio militia; a representative from the first district of Ohio in the 23d congress, 1833–35, and U.S. surveyor-general of public lands in Ohio, 1835–38. He married Elizabeth Haines of Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 21, 1839.

LYTLE, William Haines, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1826; son of Gen. Robert Todd and Elizabeth (Haines) Lytle. He was graduated from Cincinnati college, studied law with his uncle, E. S. Haines, and in 1846 became lieutenant in the 2d Ohio infantry, and captain, Dec. 21, 1847. After the Mexican war he practised law in Cincinnati; was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1852–54, and in 1857 was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio on the ticket with H. B. Payne for governor. At the outbreak of the civil war he was major-general, commanding the 1st division, Ohio militia, and mustered the 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th regiments for three months' service. He also proposed to furnish an artillery regiment, but his offer was declined by the secretary of war. He was commissioned colonel of the 10th Ohio infantry, and commanded a brigade in the engagement at Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861, where he was severely wounded. On his recovery he commanded the camp of rendezvous and instruction at Bardstown, Ky.; was assigned to the command of the 17th brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Ohio, and served in the Alabama campaign and during General Buell's march into Kentucky, where he covered the rear of the army. He was conspicuous for his bravery at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, where he led a charge in person, and in carrying out a flank movement a fragment of shell struck him and he was left on the field for dead. He was taken prisoner, and was exchanged, Feb. 4, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862, during his imprisonment; commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, Army of the Cumberland, in the Chickamauga campaign, and at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, during a charge which he led in person, he was pierced by several bullets and survived but a few moments. He is the author of the poem beginning: "I am dying, Egypt, dying!" first published, July 29, 1858. He died near Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

M.

MABIE, Hamilton Wright, editor and author, was born at Cold Spring, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1846. He was graduated from Williams college in 1867 and from Columbia, LL.B., in 1869. He practised law in New York city, 1869–79; became connected with the *Christian Union* in 1879 and formally an editor in 1884, continuing as such after that paper became *The Outlook*, in June, 1893. He became well known as a lecturer on literary and educational topics, and as a contributor of essays to the leading periodicals. He was elected a trustee and secretary of the board of trustees of Barnard college, a trustee of Williams college, and president of the New York Kindergarten association. He received the degrees of A.M. and L.H.D. from Williams, and LL.D. from Union in 1899. His published books include: *Norse Stories* (1884); *My Study Fire* (1st ser., 1890; 2d ser., 1894; 3d ser., 1899); *Under the Trees and Elsewhere* (1891); *Short Studies in Literature* (1891); *Essays on Literary Interpretation* (1892); *Nature and Culture* (1897); *Books and Culture* (1897); *Work and Culture* (1898); *In the Forest of Arden* (1898); *The Life of the Spirit* (1899); *Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist and Man* (1900); *A Child of Nature* (1901); and a selection of *Old English Ballads and Love-Songs.*

Hamilton W. Mabie

McADOO, William, representative, was born in Ireland, Oct. 25, 1853. He was brought to America at an early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, N.J. After attending the public schools he studied law, and in 1874 he was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the state assembly and a Democratic representative from the seventh district of New Jersey in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1883–91. He was assistant secretary of the navy during President Cleveland's second administration, 1893–97, and at the close of his term resumed the practice of law in Jersey City.

McAFEE, Robert Breckinridge, lawyer, was born in Mercer county, Ky., in February, 1784; son of Robert and Anna (McCoun) McAfee, and grandson of James McCoun, who came from Ireland in 1742 and married Margaret Walker in 1744. Robert McAfee was one of three brothers who went to Kentucky from Botetourt county, Va., in 1773, and were the first pioneers after Boone. He attended Transylvania university and conducted a farm and practised law in Mercer county, Ky., 1805–12. He was successively private, sergeant, ensign, and captain in the northwestern army, 1812–14; served in Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment, first as quartermaster in the relief of Fort Wayne, and as captain at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. He was a representative in the Kentucky legislature, 1810–15 and 1819; a senator, 1821–24, and lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, 1824–28. He was again a representative in the state legislature, 1831–32, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., May 21, 1832. He was chargé d'affaires at Bogota, Colombia, South America, 1833–37, and senator in the Kentucky legislature, 1841–45. He was married to Mary, daughter of James Cardwell. He was a member of the Royal Antiquarian society of Denmark, and an honorary member of the Kentucky Historical society. His private journal contained data of the early history of Kentucky and he is the author of a *History of the War of 1812* (1816). He died in Mercer county, Ky., March 12, 1849.

McALEER, William, representative, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1838. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1851 and settled in Philadelphia, where he later engaged with his father and brothers in the flour and grain business. He was a member of the city council, 1871–73; was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor in 1873, was vice-president and president of the board, and was connected with other charitable and benevolent associations. He was state senator, 1886–90, and was nominated president *pro tempore* by the Democratic members in 1889. He was a Democratic representative from the third district of Pennsylvania in the 52d, 53d, 55th and 56th congresses, 1891–95 and 1897–1901.

MacALISTER, James, educator, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 26, 1840. He was a student at Glasgow university and at Brown university in the class of 1856, and was graduated from the Albany Law school, LL.B., 1864. He was superintendent of public schools in Milwaukee, Wis., 1873–83; regent of the Wisconsin Normal schools, 1878–83; and was the first superintendent of public schools in Philadelphia, Pa., 1883–91. In 1891 he was elected president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., and he was lecturer on pedagogy in Johns Hopkins university in 1893, and at the University of the City of New

York in 1894. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1886; an *officier d'Academie Paris* in 1889, and served as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1885–97. In 1890 he received from Brown university the degree of A.M., by special vote, and the honorary degree of LL.D. He is the author of: *Manual of Primary Instruction* (1884); *Manual of Instruction in United States History and Civil Government* (1887); *Catalogue of Pedagogical Library with Biographical Notes* (1887); *Manual Training in the Public Schools of Philadelphia* (1890); *Art Education in Public Schools* (1893); besides addresses, reports and contributions to periodicals.

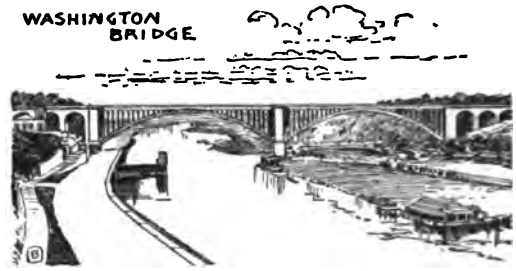
McALLISTER, Matthew Hall, jurist, was born in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 26, 1800; son of Matthew and Hannah (Gibbons) McAllister; grandson of Col. Richard and Mary (Dill) McAllister; grand-nephew of William Gibbons, delegate (q. v.), and great grandson of Archibald McAllister. His father, born May 4, 1758, was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, 1779; U.S. district attorney for Georgia during Washington's administration, judge of the superior court, mayor of the city of Savannah during the war of 1812, and died, May 9, 1823. Matthew Hall McAllister matriculated at the College of New Jersey, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1821, and practised in Savannah, Ga. In 1827 he was appointed U.S. district attorney for Georgia by President J. Q. Adams. He opposed nullification in 1832; was a representative in the Georgia legislature in 1835, and subsequently state senator for seventeen years and president of the senate most of the time of his service. He established the court of errors of Georgia and declined the U.S. senatorship. He was defeated for governor of Georgia on the Democratic ticket in 1845, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1848. He removed to San Francisco, Cal., with his family in 1850; was U.S. circuit judge for California, 1855–62; and rendered valuable services by adjusting disputed land titles and by maintaining the rights of the government to administer the law, when that prerogative was usurped by the vigilance committee. In 1862, being in ill health, he resigned. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia college in 1860. His *Opinions* were edited by his son, Matthew Hall McAllister. He married Louisa Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin Clark and Sarah Charlotte (Mitchell) Cutler and had sons: Julian, colonel, U.S.A.; Hall, lawyer; Ward, lawyer, and author of: *Society as I Have Found It;* Cutler, lawyer; and Francis Marion, clergyman. Dr. McAllister is the author of a *Eulogy on President Jackson.* He died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19, 1865.

McALLISTER, Robert, soldier, was born in Lost Creek Valley, Juniata county, Pa., June 1, 1813; son of William, grandson of Hugh, and great-grandson of Archibald McAllister. Archibald McAllister came from Scotland in 1732, and settled in Cumberland county, Pa. William McAllister was a farmer, who held various public offices, and Robert was brought up on the farm and attended the neighborhood school. He was a member of the state militia, and reached the rank of brigadier-general. In 1861 he recruited a company of volunteers at Oxford, N.J., where he was engaged in building a railroad, and reported with the company at Trenton, where he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st New Jersey regiment by Governor Olden. He served in General Runyon's 4th (reserve) division at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, the division being stationed about six miles in the rear, guarding the road to Alexandria. His regiment returned to New Jersey at the end of three months' service and he recruited the 11th New Jersey volunteers for the war and was elected colonel. He served in Carr's (1st) brigade, Sickles's (2d) division, Stoneman's (3d) corps at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; in Carr's brigade, Berry's division, Sickles's corps at Chancellorsville, May 2–3, 1863 and in Carr's brigade, Humphrey's division, Sickles's corps at Gettysburg, July 1–4, 1863, where he was wounded and invalided home. He returned to the army after three months' absence and was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 4th division of Hancock's 2d corps and at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, he led the brigade at the "bloody angle" forming the second line of battle in the assault at the salient. On May 13, 1864, on the consolidation of the corps, the 4th division was absorbed and Colonel McAllister resumed command of the 11th New Jersey in the 3d brigade as reconstructed, taking part in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, and in the further campaign of Grant against Petersburg and Richmond, gaining for his conduct at the battle of Boydton plank road, Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27, 1864, the brevet of brigadier-general. In the Appomattox campaign he commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant

Robert McAllister

and meritorious conduct throughout the war. He engaged in railroad business and in mining and smelting iron ore in the Lehigh valley, residing at Allentown, Pa., 1865-82, and in 1883 he removed to Belvidere, N.J. He was married, Nov. 9, 1841, to Ellen Jane Wilson of Mercersburg, Pa. He is the author of: *McAllister's Brigade at the Bloody Angle* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV. p. 176. Gen. J. Watts de Peyster wrote a sketch of his life. He died at Belvidere, N.J., Feb. 23, 1891.

McALPINE, William Jarvis, civil engineer, was born in New York city, April 30, 1812; son of John and Elizabeth (Jarvis) McAlpine; grandson of Capt. Donald and Elizabeth (Storer) McAlpine, and a descendant of Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut, and of the Scottish Kings of Clan Alpine. He attended school at Newburgh, N.Y., and at Rome, N.Y., and studied civil engineering with John B. Jarvis on the Carbondale railway in Pennsylvania, 1827-30. He was assistant to Mr. Jarvis on the Mohawk and Hudson River railroad and on the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, 1830-31; resident engineer on the Chenango canal, 1832-34; in charge of surveys for the enlargement of the Erie canal from Little Falls to Albany, 1835-36; and chief engineer of the eastern division, 1836-44. In June, 1845, he left the employ of the state to accept the position of chief engineer in the construction of a dry dock at the U.S. navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a work of great magnitude and extraordinary difficulty which he successfully accomplished. He designed and superintended the construction of the original water works at Albany, N.Y., and at Chicago, Ill., 1850-54. He was state engineer and surveyor, 1852-54; state railroad commissioner, 1855-57; acting president and chief engineer of the Erie railway, 1856-57, and chief engineer and vice-president of the Galena and Chicago railroad, 1857. He was chief engineer of the Third Avenue bridge across the Harlem river, 1860-61; general superintendent of the eastern division, Ohio and Mississippi railroad, 1861-64; and chief engineer of the Pacific railway, 1864-65. He visited Europe, 1866-67; was consulting engineer for the Clifton suspension bridge, Niagara Falls, 1868, and of the water works of various cities, including New Bedford, Mass., 1868-75. He superintended the construction of the capitol at Albany, 1873, and constructed its foundation. The Danube Navigation company adopted his plans for the improvement of the rapids of the Danube river, Austria, at and about the "Iron Gate." He was engineer of the department of parks, New York city, 1879-80; chief and consulting engineer of the Washington Bridge, New York, 1885-88; and prominently connected with the water supply and rapid transit improvements in New York city, 1888-90. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Feb. 3, 1853, being the seventeenth on its list of membership; was its president, 1868-69, and an honorary member, 1888-



90. He was the first American citizen to receive honorary membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) in 1867, and he received from that institution the Telford medal in 1868. He was a member of the Australian Society of Engineers and Architects, and of the prominent scientific societies of the United States; and of the New York chamber of commerce. Among his forty-three printed papers are reports of his various works as mentioned above, and of: *Galveston Harbor*, *The Foundations of Washington Monument*, and *The Purification of the Basin of the Harbor of Baltimore.* His last book was a treatise on *Modern Engineering.* He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1890.

MacARTHUR, Arthur, jurist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 26, 1815. He came to America with his parents, who settled in Springfield, Mass. He was prepared for college at Uxbridge and Amherst academies, matriculated at Wesleyan university in the class of 1840, but left during his freshman year. He studied law in New York city, 1837-41, and practised in Springfield, Mass., 1841-43, where he was public administrator for Hampden county and judge advocate for the western division of the state militia. He practised law in New York city, 1845-49, and in Milwaukee, Wis., 1850-67. He was corporation counsel, 1851-52; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1856-58; and upon the resignation of Gov. W. A. Barstow, March 21, 1856, he served as governor until the inauguration of Coles Bashford, March 25, 1856. He was judge of the 2d judicial circuit, 1856-69; was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867, and was associate justice of the supreme court of the district of Columbia, 1870-87. He was president of the Washington Humane society; president of the Associated Charities for the District of Columbia, and president of the board of regents of the National university. He delivered lectures on historical and literary subjects and published three volumes of reports containing the important decisions

of the supreme court of the District of Columbia (1875, 1877 and 1881). He was twice married, his second wife being the widow of Benjamin F. Hawkins, representative in congress from Wisconsin. He is the author of: *Education in its Relation to Manual Industry* (1884), and *Biography of the English Language* (1889). He died in Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 24, 1896.

MacARTHUR, Arthur, soldier, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 1, 1845; son of Judge Arthur MacArthur (q.v.). In 1849 he went with his father to Milwaukee, Wis., and there attended school until Aug. 4, 1862, when he was appointed by Governor Salomon 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin volunteers. His first battle was Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, in the 37th brigade, 11th division, 3d army corps. At Stone's river, Tenn., Dec. 30–31, 1862, his regiment was part of the 1st brigade, Sheridan's 3d division, McCook's right wing, Army of the Cumberland. He was second in command during the engagement, the regiment being commanded by Major Hibbard, and he was commended for bravery in the official report of the commander of the brigade. At Chickamauga he was again second in command, and at Chattanooga he gained a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery in action Nov. 25, 1863, while serving as 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin infantry. He was promoted major Jan. 25, 1864, and commanded the regiment at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, he commanded his regiment in Opdyke's brigade, Stanley's division, and General Stanley gave the 24th Wisconsin credit for doing "a large part" in saving the day. He was severely wounded and could not take part in the battle of Nashville. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel May 18, 1865, and was mustered out June 10, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for Perryville, Stone's river, Missionary Ridge and Dandridge, Tenn., and colonel of volunteers for services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and in the Atlanta campaign, March 13, 1865. On Feb. 23, 1866, he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 17th infantry and the same day was promoted 1st lieutenant. He accepted the commission April 30, 1866, was promoted captain of the 36th infantry July 28, 1866; major and assistant adjutant-general July 1, 1889; lieutenant-colonel May 26, 1896; brigadier-general Jan. 2, 1900, and major-general Feb. 5, 1901. He re-entered the volunteer army as brigadier-general May 27, 1898, and was promoted major-general of volunteers Aug. 13, 1898. He succeeded Gen. Elwell S. Otis in command of the Division of the Philippines, Feb. 5, 1901, and on June 15, 1901, issued a proclamation of amnesty to the natives. He assumed command of the Department of the Lakes, March 25, 1902.

MacARTHUR, Charles Lafayette, journalist, was born in Claremont, N.H., Jan. 7, 1824; son of Charles G. and Philena (Stearns) MacArthur and a descendant of Daniel MacArthur. He was graduated from the Black River institute, Watertown, N.Y.; learned the printer's trade, and removed to Carthage, N.Y., in 1840, where he established the *Carthaginian*. He was a reporter on the Detroit *Free Press*, 1841; went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1842, and accompanied an expedition to the head waters of the Platte river to treat with the Sioux Indians, and the same year became senior editor of the *Sentinel*, the first daily newspaper published in Wisconsin. He was city editor of the New York *Sun*, 1846–47, and editor and proprietor of the Troy *Daily Budget*, 1847–59, and of the Troy *Daily Arena*, 1859–61. He was 1st lieutenant and quartermaster, 2d N.Y. volunteers, 1861–62, being present at the battle of Great Bethel, and in the capture of Norfolk, Va. He was transferred to the regular army as assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in 1862; served as brigade and division quartermaster, and participated in all the battles from Fair Oaks, May 11–15, 1862, to Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11–15, 1862. He was twice brevetted by Governor Fenton for gallant and meritorious services. When the slavery issue divided the Democratic party he affiliated with the Free Soil wing until the formation of the Republican party which he assisted in organizing. He founded and edited the Troy *News*, the pioneer Sunday newspaper in the state outside of New York city, in 1864, and sold it in 1866 to become an editor and proprietor of the Troy *Daily Whig*. The Troy *Northern Budget*, an extreme Democratic paper, was suspended in 1863, and Mr. MacArthur republished it as a Sunday paper in 1867, making it a Republican organ and a leader of the political sentiment of the party in that section of the state. Mr. MacArthur was a member of the Democratic state central committee; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1856; city alderman, 1852–56; collector of the port of Troy for a number of years under Republican administration; was a Republican state senator, 1882–83, and as a member of the committees on commerce

and navigation and canals introduced measures that resulted in the enlargement of the Erie canal and looked to the building of a ship waterway to complete the navigation of the great lakes in connection with the Erie canal. During his travels abroad he gave to the *Budget* a succession of letters. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic; served as president of the Rensselaer County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument association, and principally through his efforts the $50,000 for the Troy monument was procured. He died in Troy, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1898.

McARTHUR, Duncan, soldier, was born in Dutchess county, N.Y., June 14, 1772. His parents removed to the Pennsylvanian frontier in 1780, and in 1790 Duncan enlisted as a volunteer in Gen. Josiah Harmar's expedition against the Miami Indians. He was engaged in Indian warfare in Kentucky and Ohio, 1790–94, and subsequently settled near Chillicothe, Ohio, and engaged as a surveyor. He purchased a large tract of land near Chillicothe; was a representative in the state legislature, 1804–05, 1815–16, 1817–18 and 1826–27, and speaker, 1817–18. He was elected major-general of the state militia in 1808, and was commissioned colonel of the 1st Ohio volunteer regiment, May 7, 1812. He was second in command at the time General Hull surrendered Detroit, and led the foraging party that obtained provisions from the British settlements on the Thames river. Although absent at the time of Hull's surrender, he was included in the terms and was released by exchange and commissioned brigadier-general, March 12, 1813. Upon the resignation of General Harrison, May 31, 1814, McArthur succeeded to the command of the Northwestern army. He formulated a plan for the conquest of Canada, and on Oct. 26, 1814, crossed the St. Clair river with 750 men and five field pieces, drove the militia from Oxford, Nov. 4, 1814, and reached Brantford, where he was confronted by a large force of British regulars and Indians. He turned southward, and upon reaching Dover learned that Gen. George Izard, whom he had counted upon for support, had withdrawn his troops from Canada, and he retreated to Detroit by way of St. Thomas, discharged his troops at Sandwich, Nov. 17, 1814, and was mustered out, June 15, 1815. He was a Democratic repre-

D. McArthur

sentative in the 13th and 18th congresses, 1813–15 and 1823–25; governor of Ohio, 1830–32, and a candidate for representative in congress in 1832. He died near Chillicothe, Ohio, April 28, 1839.

McARTHUR, John, architect, was born in Bladenoch, Wigtownshire, Scotland, May 13, 1823. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1833, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he studied architectural drawing. He served as foreman under his uncle in the construction of the Pennsylvania hospital; as architect and superintendent of the House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848, and as architect in charge of hospitals and government buildings in Philadelphia, 1861–65. He secured the contract to design and construct the city hall in Philadelphia in 1869, and was architect of the post-office building erected in Philadelphia in 1871. He declined the supervision of the architecture of the U.S. treasury building, Washington, D.C., 1874; examined and reported on the construction of the custom-house building at Chicago, Ill., in 1875, and selected the plan for the new court-house at Boston, Mass., in 1885. Buildings of his design and supervision not enumerated, include the naval hospitals at Philadelphia, Pa., Annapolis, Md., and Mare Island, Cal.; the state hospitals for the insane at Danville and Warren, Pa.; Lafayette college at Easton, Pa.; the Continental, Girard and Lafayette hotels, and the *Public Ledger* building, Philadelphia, Pa., and the town and country residences of George W. Childs. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, 1890.

McARTHUR, John, soldier, was born in Erskine, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1826; son of John and Isabella (Neilson) McArthur. He attended the public schools and worked in his father's blacksmith shop until 1849. He was married in 1848 to Christina Cuthbertson, of Erskine, Scotland; immigrated to the United States in 1849 and obtained employment in Chicago, Ill., in 1849 as a boiler-maker and subsequently established a business of his own. He was captain of the "Highland Guards" attached to the state militia, and in 1861 they volunteered and reported at Springfield, where he was elected and commissioned colonel of the 12th Illinois volunteers. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division of the army under Gen. U. S. Grant, at the assault on Fort

John McArthur

Donelson, Feb. 14, 1862, and he was promoted brigadier-general, March 21, 1862. He commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, Army of the Tennessee at the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, where he was wounded. He commanded the 1st brigade, 6th division, Army of the Tennessee, at Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, and the 6th division, 17th corps, Army of the Tennessee, during the Vicksburg campaign, May 1 to July 4, 1863. He was in command of the 1st division of A. J. Smith's detachment of the Army of the Tennessee in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, and on Dec. 16, impatient at the delay in the attack, McArthur received Smith's silent approval to charge the hill in front of General Couch's command, which that commander had been refused the privilege of charging, and withdrawing McMillen's brigade from the trenches, he marched it by flank in front of Couch's position and charged the hill with fixed bayonets. The hill was capped by a redoubt manned by Bate's division and mounted with Whitworth's guns, and in the face of a tremendous fire McArthur, without firing a shot, gained the summit and planted the flag. His gallantry won for him the brevet of major-general. He was president of the board of commissioners of public works of Chicago during the fire of 1871; postmaster of the city, 1873–77, and in in 1901 he was a retired manufacturer.

MacARTHUR, Robert Stuart, clergyman, was born in Dalesville, Quebec, Canada, July 31, 1841, of Highland Scotch parents. He attended the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, Ont.; and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1867, and from the Rochester Theological seminary in 1870. He was chosen pastor of the Calvary Baptist church at New York city in 1870. Under his pastorate the church grew rapidly and in 1882–83 a new and spacious edifice was erected on Fifty-Seventh street. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1880; and that of LL.D. by Columbian university in 1896. He was for a number of years the New York correspondent of the Chicago *Standard*, and editor of the *Christian Inquirer*, and of the *Baptist Quarterly Review*, and contributed largely to magazines and other publications. His popular lectures, *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, *The Story of the Huguenot*, *Glimpses of Sunny Spain*, *The Empire of the Czar—the Great Bear of the North*, and *Elements of Success in Life*, were repeated in the principal cities of the United States. He succeeded the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon in furnishing sermons for the *Christian Herald*. He is the author of volumes of sermons, essays, and travels in many lands, published annually, and he compiled the *Cavalry Selection*, the *In Excelsis* and other popular Baptist hymn books.

McAULEY, Thomas, educator, was born in Ireland in 1780. His parents immigrated to America and settled in Salem, N.Y., where he prepared for college. He was graduated at Union college, N.Y., A.B., 1804, and remained there as a tutor, 1805–06; lecturer on mathematics and natural philosophy, 1811–14, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1814–22. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1822, and was pastor of the Rutgers Street church, New York city, 1822–27, of the Tenth church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1827–33, president of the Philadelphia board of education, 1830; and pastor of the Murray Street church, New York city, 1833–40. He was a founder of Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1836; a

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, N.Y.

member of its original board of directors, 1836–40; and president of the seminary and professor of pastoral theology, 1836–40. As a prominent member of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1837, which resulted in the division of the church into the new and old schools, he advocated reconciliation. He retired from active educational work in 1840. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1822 and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He died in New York city, May 11, 1842.

McBRIDE, George Wickliffe, senator, was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, March 13, 1854; son of James and Mahala McBride and grandson of Thomas McBride. He attended public schools, was a student at Christian college, Monmouth, Ore., for two years, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. He engaged in the mercantile business at Saint Helen, Ore., 1872–82, and in June, 1882, was elected Republican representative in the state legislature and speaker, 1882; secretary of state, 1886–95; U.S. senator and chairman of the committee on coast defences, 1895–1901, and U.S. commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, 1904.

MACBRIDE, Thomas Huston, educator, was born in Rogersville, Tenn., July 31, 1848; son of James Bovard and Sarah (Huston) Macbride. He was graduated from Monmouth college, Ill., A.B.,

1869, A.M., 1872. He was appointed professor of botany at the State university of Iowa in 1884 and spent a part of the year 1891 in study in Germany. He was married, Dec. 31, 1874, to Harriet Diffenderfer of Hopkinton, Iowa. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Monmouth college. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Society of Geologists. He made a special study of fungi and contributed botanical articles to various scientific magazines. He is the author of text books on *Botany* and *The North American Slime Moulds*, and became editor of the *Iowa Bulletin of the Laboratories of Natural History*.

McBRYDE, John McLaren, educator and scientist, was born in Abbeville, S.C., Jan. 1, 1841; son of John and Susan (McLaren) McBryde; grandson of John and Margaret (Donnan) McBryde and of Adam and Agnes (McKillop) McLaren, and a descendant of the distinguished Presbyterian divines John and Robert McBryde of Belfast, Ireland. His parents came to America from Scotland between 1820 and 1830, and settled in South Carolina. He was educated at the South Carolina college, and the University of Virginia. He obtained a commission in the Confederate army, serving, 1861–63, when his health obliged him to retire. He was married, Nov. 18, 1863, to Cora, daughter of Dr. James and Anna Maria (Harrison) Bolton of Richmond, Va. He was employed by the Confederate States treasury department, 1863–65, and at the close of the war he removed to Buckingham, Va., and engaged in farming. He removed to Albemarle county in 1867, where he pursued scientific studies. He was president of the Belmont Farmers' club, and was active in the organization of other farmers' societies. He was professor of agriculture and botany at the University of Tennessee, 1879–82; was elected professor of agriculture and botany at the South Carolina college in 1882, and upon the resignation of President William P. Miles in 1882, he served as president, 1882–83. He was regularly elected to the office in May, 1883, and served in that capacity until 1888. He was elected president of the University of Tennessee in 1887, but declined the honor. In 1888 he became president of the University of South Carolina and director of the experiment stations of South Carolina. In 1891 he accepted the presidency of the Virginia Polytechnic institute and the directorship of its experiment station. He declined the position of U.S. assistant secretary of agriculture in 1893. He was a member of the Miller board of trustees of the University of Virginia; corresponding member of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific society of North Carolina; fellow of the American Geographical society and of the American Statistical association and a member of several other scientific societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Southwestern Presbyterian university in 1884 and that of Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1887.

McCABE, Charles Cardwell, M.E. bishop, was born in Athens, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1836; son of Robert and Sarah Cardwell (Robinson) McCabe and grandson of Robert McCabe, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Tyrone county, Pa., and of Richard and A. (Cardwell) Robinson of England. He attended the public schools of Athens, and the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, but left before completing the course on account of ill health. He was married, July 5, 1860, to Rebecca Peters of Ironton, Ohio. He was a teacher of the High school at Ironton, 1860–61; pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Putnam, Ohio, 1861–62; chaplain of the 122d Ohio volunteers, 1862–63; pastor at Portsmouth, Ohio, 1865–68; secretary of the Church Extension society of the M.E. church, 1868–84; secretary of the missionary society of the M.E. church, 1884–96, and was chosen a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1896.

C. C. McCabe

McCABE, James Dabney, author, was born in Richmond, Va., July 30, 1842; son of the Rev. James Dabney McCabe (born 1808, died 1875), who was a Methodist clergyman, received orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1856, was associate rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md., and rector of various other churches in Maryland, twice declining election as bishop. James attended the Virginia Military institute and joined the Confederate army in 1861. He was a contributor to and in 1863–64, editor of the *Magnolia Weekly*. He is the author of: *Fanaticism and its Results* (1860); *The Aide-de-Camp* (1863); *The Bohemian* (1863); *Life of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson* (1863); *Memoir of Gen. Albert S. Johnston* (1866); *Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee* (1867); *The Grey Jackets* (1867); *Planting the Wilderness* (1869); *History of the late War between Germany and France* (1871); *Lights and Shadows of New York Life* (1872); *The Great Republic* (1872); *A History of the Grange Movement* (1874); *Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight* (1875); *Centennial History of the United States* (1875); *Pathways of the Holy Land* (1877); *His-*

tory of the Turko-Russian War (1879); *Our Young Folks Abroad* (1881); *Our Young Folks in Africa* (1882). He also wrote *Sword of Harry Lee*, and other war poems; and three war plays, produced at the Richmond theatre, 1862–63. He died in Germantown, Pa., Jan. 27, 1883.

McCABE, John Collins, clergyman, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1810. He left school to take a position in a Richmond bank. He was prepared for the priesthood by Bishop Meade; was ordained in 1845, and was rector of Christ church, Smithfield, Va., 1845–50; and of St. Johns, parish of Elizabeth City, Hampton, Va., 1850–55. He made abstracts from the parish registers for an "Early History of the Church in Virginia" and transferred his manuscript to Bishop Meade for use in compiling his "Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia" (1857). Dr. McCabe was chairman of the state yellow fever committee in 1855. He removed to Maryland in 1856, was rector in Baltimore, 1856–59; and in Anne Arundel county, 1859–61. He was chaplain of a Virginia regiment in the Confederate army, 1861–63, and chaplain of Libby prison, Richmond, Va., 1862–65. He returned to Maryland at the close of the war; was pastor of St. Matthew's, Bladensburg, 1865–67; of St. Anne's, Middletown, Del., 1867–72 and of Trinity, Chambersburg, Pa., 1872–75. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of William and Mary in 1855. He is the author of several poems, collected under the title of *Scraps* (1835); and contributed papers on colonial history to periodicals. He died in Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 26, 1875.

McCABE, Lorenzo Dow, educator, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1817; son of Robert and Mary (McCracken) McCabe, and grandson of Alexander McCracken. He was graduated from Ohio university, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846. He joined the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843; preached, 1843–44; was professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy in Ohio university, 1844–45; professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy in Ohio Wesleyan university, 1845–60; professor of biblical literature and moral philosophy, 1860–64; professor of philosophy, 1864–71; vice-president of the university, 1871–78; acting president, 1873–76, and again 1888–89, and emeritus professor of philosophy and vice-president, 1889–97. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Allegheny college in 1855 and that of LL.D. by Syracuse university in 1875. He is the author of: *Philosophy of Holiness* (1875); *Foreknowledge of God and Cognate Themes* (1879); *Divine Nescience of Future Contingencies a Necessity* (1882); *Light on the Pathway of Holiness* (1892); *St. Peter the Rock;* and magazine articles. He died in Delaware, Ohio, June 18, 1897.

McCABE, William Gordon, educator, was born near Richmond, Va., Aug. 4, 1841; son of the Rev. John Collins and Sophie Gordon (Taylor) McCabe; grandson of Col. James Taylor, of Virginia, and great²-grandson of George Taylor, the signer. He attended the preparatory academy at Hampton, Va., and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served as a private, 1861–62, and as captain of artillery, 3d army corps, Army of Northern Virginia, 1862–65. Shortly after the close of the war he established at Petersburg, Va., the University School, of which he was elected head master, and subsequently removed it to Richmond, Va. He was married, April 9, 1867, to Jenny Pleasants Harrison Osborne, of Richmond, Va. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the College of William and Mary in 1868 and by Williams college, Mass., in 1889, and that of Litt.D. by Yale in 1897. He translated Wilhelm Brambach's *Latin Orthography* (1872); compiled and edited a volume of verses under the title of *Ballads of Battle and Bravery* (1873), and is the author of: *The Defense of Petersburg, Campaign of 1864–65* (1876); *Latin Grammar* (1883); *Latin Reader* (1886); *Virginia Schools* (1900); and edited a volume of *Cæsar's Gallic War* (1886) and *Horace's Works.*

McCAFFREY, John, educator, was born in Emmitsburg, Md., Sept. 6, 1806. He attended the Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's university in Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest in 1838. He was elected president of Mount St. Mary's college in 1838 and began the erection of a church there, besides introducing many improvements to the college buildings and grounds. He was twice offered a bishopric, but declined. He delivered a course of literary and philosophical lectures before the Philomathean society of the college and subsequently before the Catholic association of Baltimore, which attracted much attention and were published. He prepared a series of catechisms. He died in Emmitsburg, Md., Sept. 25, 1882.

McCALEB, Theodore Howard, educator, was born in Pendleton District, S.C., Feb. 10, 1810; son of David and Matilda (Farrar) McCaleb; grandson of Capt. William (1747–1813) and Anne (McKey) McCaleb and of Col. Thomas and Margaret (Prince) Farrar, of South Carolina; and great-grandson of William McCaleb, who fought at Culloden in 1746; in 1747 immigrated with his family to Pendleton District, S.C., where his son William was born the same year, and served in the American Revolution as captain of horse in the battles of Charleston, Ninety-six, Guilford C.H., and in the siege of Savannah, where he was wounded. He was afterward a delegate to the South Carolina convention which ratified the

constitution of the United States, representing the south side of Saluda river district and voting for the ratification. Col. Thomas Farrar served under General Pickens, and at the close of the war was in command of Fort Ninety-six. Theodore Howard McCaleb was prepared for college at Exeter academy and was matriculated at Yale, but left before graduation to take up the study of law in New Orleans, where he succeeded his brother Thomas Farrar McCaleb (q.v.), 1832–41. He was appointed in 1841 by President Tyler U.S. district judge for Louisiana, but congress in 1846 passed an act making his court the U.S. district court for the eastern district of Louisiana, and he was reappointed by President Polk in 1846 and held the office until the secession of the state in 1861. In addition to his judicial duties he served as president of the University of Louisiana, 1850–54, and dean and professor of admiralty and international law in its law department. He delivered orations at the dedication of Lyceum hall; at the obsequies of Henry Clay, and at the unveiling of the Clay statue on Canal street, New Orleans, and a eulogy on Sargeant S. Prentiss. He entertained notable visitors at New Orleans, including Thackeray, Macready, Chateaubriand and De Tocqueville. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Centenary college, Louisiana. He died at his plantation "Hermitage," Claiborne county, Miss., in 1864.

T. H. McCaleb

McCALEB, Thomas Farrar, lawyer, was born at Pendleton C.H., S.C., Nov. 29, 1795; eldest son of Capt. David and Matilda (Farrar) McCaleb. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1818, and established himself in the practice of law in New Orleans, La., where he was counsel in nearly every important case before the supreme court of the state and was attorney for Donaldson, founder of Donaldsonville, La., and for John McDonough, the eccentric philanthropist. In 1830 he came within one vote of being elected U.S. senator, being defeated by Robert Carter Nicholas. He was elected secretary of state of Louisiana in 1831. He died of cholera in New Orleans, La., Nov. 5, 1832.

McCALL, Edward R., naval officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 5, 1790. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1808, and served on the brig *Enterprise*, commanded by Lieut. Johnston Blakely, and subsequently by Lieut. William Burrows. He was second in command in the engagement with the *Boxer*, Sept. 4, 1813, having been promoted lieutenant, March 11, 1813. When Lieutenant Burrows was mortally wounded early in that engagement the command fell on Lieutenant McCall, who received the surrender of the British brig and was awarded a gold medal by congress. He was promoted master commandant, March 3, 1825, and captain, March 3, 1835. He died in Bordentown, N.J., July 31, 1853.

McCALL, George Archibald, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1802; son of Archibald and Elizabeth (Cadwalader) McCall; grandson of Archibald and Judith (Kemble) McCall, and great-grandson of George and Ann (Yeates) McCall, who came to Philadelphia before 1700. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1822; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1829, and was aide de-camp to Gen. E. P. Gaines in the Seminole war, 1831–36. He was promoted captain, Sept. 21, 1836; was in command of the 4th infantry on its march from Tampa, Fla., to Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty., 1838–39, and served at Fort Gibson, 1839–41. He participated in the second war with the Seminole Indians, 1841–42; was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1842–43, and at Fort Scott, Kan., 1843–45. He served in the military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Mexico, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846, receiving the brevet of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct. He served as chief of staff and assistant adjutant-general to General Patterson, 1846–47, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, 1847. He was promoted major and assigned to the 3d infantry, Dec. 26, 1847; was made inspector-general with the rank of colonel, June 10, 1850; was on duty at Washington, D.C., 1850–51, and on a tour of inspection in California and Oregon in 1852. He resigned from the regular army, April 29, 1853, and engaged in farming at Belair, West Chester, Pa. He was commissioned major-general of Pennsylvania volunteers, May 15, 1861, and commanded the Pennsylvania reserve corps, and his division formed the extreme right of the Federal line of defence before Washington, D.C. He was

Geo. A. McCall

commissioned brigadier-general U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861, and participated in the action at Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1861. He commanded the 3d division of Fitz John Porter's 5th corps in the Seven Days' battles, June 25–30, 1862, and at the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862, he commanded the entire force engaged. He led his brigade in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and at the battle of New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862, where he was taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., June 27 to Aug. 18, 1862, and was on sick leave of absence from Aug. 18, 1862, to March 31, 1863, when he resigned his commission and retired to his farm at Belair, Pa. In August, 1862, the citizens of Chester county presented him with a sword and in the autumn of 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for representative from his district in the 39th congress. He is the author of: *Letters from the Frontier* (published posthumously, 1868). He died in Belair, Pa., Feb. 26, 1868.

McCALL, Peter, law instructor, was born in Trenton, N.J., Aug. 31, 1809; son of Peter and Sarah (Gibson) McCall, and grandson of Archibald and Judith (Kemble) McCall. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829. He studied law under J. R. Ingersoll; and practised in Philadelphia, 1831–80. He was a member of the city council for several years and mayor of the city, 1844–45. He was a vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia for thirty years; professor of pleading and practice in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and a trustee of the university, 1861–80. He delivered many addresses, including *Progress and Influence of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia* (1832); *Rise and Progress of Civil Society* (1836); *History of Pennsylvania Law and Equity* (1838). He died in Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1880.

McCALL, Samuel Walker, representative, was born in East Providence, Pa., Feb. 28, 1851; son of Henry and Mary Ann (Elliott) McCall, and grandson of William McCall. He passed his early life in Illinois; prepared for college at New Hampton, N.H., academy; was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1874; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and began practice in Boston. He was editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser;* was a representative in the state legislature, 1888, 1889 and 1892; was president of the Republican state convention of Massachusetts in 1896; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions that met in Chicago, June 19, 1888, and in Philadelphia, 1900, and a representative from the eight district of Massachusetts in the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905. He is the author of *Thaddeus Stevens* (1899) in the "American Statesman Series."

McCALLA, Bowman Hendry, naval officer, was born in Camden, N.J., June 19, 1844; son of Auley and Mary Duffield (Hendry) McCalla; grandson of Auley and Hannah (Gibbon) McCalla and of Dr. Bowman and Elizabeth (Duffield) Hendry; great-grandson of Thomas and —— (Bowman) Hendry, and a descendant of John and Jane McCalla, who came from Scotland in 1750 with a grant of land in Pennsylvania and settled in Montgomery county, afterward removing to Roadstown, N.J. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in November, 1864; and was promoted master, Dec. 1, 1866. He served on the training ship *Sabine* on the Atlantic station, 1867–68; was promoted lieutenant, March 12, 1868; served on the *Tuscarora* of the South Pacific and North Atlantic squadrons, 1868–71, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, March 26, 1869. He was attached to the *Wabash*, flagship of the European squadron, 1871–72; to the *Wachusett* of the European fleet in 1873, and was on duty at the U.S. Naval academy, 1874–78. He was married, March 3, 1875, to Elizabeth Hazard, daughter of Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, of Boston, Mass. He served on the *Powhatan* of the North Atlantic station, 1878–81; was assistant to the bureau of navigation, 1881–87; was promoted commander, November, 1884, and commanded the naval force on the Isthmus of Panama in 1885. He commanded the *Enterprise* on the European station, 1887–90, and in the latter year while holding this command he was convicted by court-martial of striking a mutinous sailor with the back of his sword and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for three years. In 1891 Secretary Tracy remitted the unexpired portion of his sentence. He was granted a full and unconditional pardon by President McKinley, March 13, 1900. He was on duty at the Mare Island navy yard, 1893–97; was instructor at the war college, 1897; commanded the protected cruiser *Marblehead*, 1897–98, and seized the British steamship *Adula* in Cuban waters, June, 1898, on the claim that the vessel was violating the blockade, and served in the North Atlantic squadron during the war with Spain. He was promoted captain and advanced seven numbers, Aug. 10, 1898, for heroic and distinguished services during the Spanish-American war, and this restored him to

the number and rank he had held in the navy prior to the court-martial. He was transferred from the *Marblehead* to the Norfolk navy yard in October, 1898, served as captain of the yard and made the unsuccessful effort to bring into that yard the Spanish cruiser *Maria Teresa*, which had been abandoned off Cat Island by the wrecking company in November, 1898. While in command of the *Newark* he received the surrender of the provinces of Cagayan and Isabella, with the Batan Isles at Aparri, P.I., Dec. 11, 1899, from General Tirona, in command of the insurgent troops, and appointed the captured general civil governor of the province, subject to the approval of General Otis. He was ordered to China in 1900 and commanded the American seamen and marines in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition for the relief of Pekin, and Admiral Seymour in writing to Admiral Kempff after the expedition spoke in high commendation of his gallant conduct.

McCANDLESS, Wilson, jurist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., June 19, 1810; of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated at the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1826; practised law in Pittsburg, 1831–59; and was United States judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 1859–76. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1862. He was a presidential elector from the state at large on the Democratic ticket in 1844, 1852 and 1856, and served twice as president of the electoral college of the state. He was also chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1848. He delivered the address of welcome to John Quincy Adams on his visit to Pittsburg in 1833, and the oration on General Jackson's death, 1848. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., June 30, 1882.

McCANN, William Penn, naval officer, was born in Paris, Ky., May 4, 1830. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1848; was promoted passed midshipman, June 15, 1854; lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855; and was lieutenant and navigator of the *Sabine*, flagship of the Brazil squadron on the Paraguay expedition, 1858–59, and also on a cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, 1859–61. He was stationed at Vera Cruz at the outbreak of the civil war, and in April, 1861, re-enforced Fort Pickens with sailors and marines. He remained off the fort for one hundred and twenty-seven days, and in June, 1861, assisted in landing reinforcements under Col. Harvey Brown. He remained with the *Sabine* on blockading duty on the South Carolina coast, 1861–62; commanded the gunboat *Maratanza* at the siege of Yorktown in April, 1862, and was relieved by Commander Stevens in 1862, but remained on board as executive officer. On July 4, 1862, he captured the Confederate gunboat *Teazer*, with plans of the batteries, torpedoes and defences of Richmond. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Hunchback* and a fleet of five gunboats in the sounds of North Carolina, 1862–63. He commanded the *Kennebec* of the West Gulf blockading squadron in the Mobile blockade, 1863–64, and the *Tahoma* in 1865, when she was disabled by a gale and returned to Boston. He commanded the *Tallapoosa*, West Gulf squadron, 1866–67; naval rendezvous and yard at Philadelphia, 1867–70, and commanded the *Nipsic* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1871–72. He was promoted commander, July 2, 1872, to rank from July 25, 1866, and was advanced sixteen numbers. He was stationed at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in 1873; was lighthouse inspector, 1873–76; promoted captain, Sept. 21, 1876; commanded the *Lackawanna* on the Pacific station, 1877–78; the receiving ship *Independence* in California, 1879–81; and the flagship *Pensacola*, Pacific station, 1881–82; was assigned to court-martial duty in 1883, and served on the lighthouse board, 1883–87. He was president of the naval advisory board, 1885–87; was promoted commodore, Jan. 26, 1887; commanded the Boston naval station, 1887–90, and was president of the navy yard site commission and president of the board on the policy for the increase of the navy. He commanded the South Pacific station, 1890–91, and in June, 1891, having five U.S. cruisers under his command, he enforced the surrender of the steamer *Itata*, laden with arms and ammunition smuggled out of the port of San Diego, Cal., and transferred to the *Itata*. He sent the captured vessel back to San Diego, and for this act received the thanks and commendation of the navy department. He was president of the retiring board, 1891–92, and was retired in May, 1892, with the rank of commodore. He served during the war with Spain, 1898, as president of the board of inquiry and court-martial and as prize commissioner of the southern district of New York.

McCARTEE, Divie Bethune, pioneer missionary, educator, sinologue, and diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1820; son of the Rev. Robert (q.v.) and Jessie Graham (Bethune) McCartee, and grandson of Peter and Mary (McDowell) McCartee, and of Divie and Joanna (Graham) Bethune. He read both law and theology in his father's library; attended lectures on chemistry and physics given by Professor Steele, was a student at Columbia college three years, leaving for the purpose of studying medicine, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., with distinction in 1840, meantime practising at Port Carbon, Pa., with Dr. Z. Prall, who was also his medical preceptor,

McCARTEE

1837–41. He visited Detroit, Mich., 1841–42, did a year's post graduate work at Blockley hospital, 1842–43, and in October, 1843, was sent by the Presbyterian board as medical missionary to Ningpo, China, which place he reached June 20, 1844. He was the first Protestant missionary to make a prolonged residence in that city, 1844–72, (including short periods in Chefoo, Shanghai and the United States), and in that time acquired a thorough knowledge of the life, language and literature of China. He was married at Ningpo, in 1853, to Juana M. Knight, who survived him. While engaged in his evangelical and medical work he was also acting U.S. consul at both Ningpo and Chefoo. In 1861 during the T'aiping rebellion he accompanied Flag-Officer Stribling, U.S.N., with his small squadron to Nanking; and obtaining personal access to the "Heavenly King" or rebel chieftain, secured his guarantee of protection from the rebels for all Americans in China, and for all Chinese in their employ or care. He also received from him a sealed document which when shown to the rebel force entering Ningpo, released many native Christians, and prevented much threatened massacre. In 1865 he effected the settlement of a difficult diplomatic dispute reported in *U.S. Foreign Relations for 1866*. He resigned his connection with the Ningpo mission in 1872 to take charge of the Presbyterian mission press at Shanghai; but soon became interpreter and U.S. assessor in the mixed court at Shanghai. At that time the *Maria Luz*, a Peruvian vessel *en route* from Macao to Peru with 800 Chinese coolies, was driven into the harbor of Yokohama by a typhoon, and the coolies appealed successfully to the Japanese government for rescue. But that they might not remain a charge to the Japanese, the Toatai of Shanghai, at Dr. McCartee's suggestion, memoralized the Viceroy, who appointed the Chinese judge of the mixed court with Dr. McCartee as advisor to proceed to Japan and receive the coolies. This was the first time in some centuries that an envoy from China had been sent to Japan, and their mission was entirely successful. For this service he received from the Chinese government a gold medal and a complimentary letter. At the instance of Dr. Guido F. Verbeck, then advisor to the Japanese

department of education, Dr. McCartee was appointed professor of law and natural science in the incipient University of Tokio; there he served, 1872–77, resigned in 1877, and became vice U.S. consul-general, U.S. assessor of mixed court, and director of mails in the consulate at Shanghai, for the next six months, during a difficult exigency of the consulate. In November, 1877, he became foreign advisor of the first Chinese legation to Japan, with rank of secretary of legation; and in 1879, at the request of Gen. U.S. Grant, then in Japan, he suggested the plan of settlement of the Loo Choo Islands dispute that was adopted. At this time he wrote the series of letters entitled *Audi Alteram Partem*, published first in the *Japan Gazette*, and afterward in pamphlet, and translated into Chinese. He also did all the translating into the Chinese character of the English, French and Japanese documents, which the legation handled. He was given the title of Honorary Consul-General by the Chinese government. In May, 1880, he resigned his position and returned to the United States, where he acted as foreign advisor to the Japanese legation at Washington for some time. In May, 1887, he visited Japan, spending the summer there, and then a year in Amoy, where he was engaged in missionary work. He accepted an appointment to the East Japan mission by the Presbyterian board in April, 1889. In October, 1899, he left Japan for San Francisco, where he arrived, and celebrated his 80th birthday, Jan. 13, 1900. He translated the Book of Jeremiah's Lamentations from the Original Hebrew into Chinese, to complete the Bridgman-Culbertson Version of the Bible (1862); and wrote and translated numerous brief tracts, and some more extended works, religious and educational, in Chinese and Japanese. He also contributed to the *Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society;* was a member of other learned societies including the American Oriental society and the Natural History society of Portland; and corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and of the Department of Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania. His tract, *An Easy Introduction to Christianity*, first written in Chinese in 1831, and translated into Japanese and Korean, is one of the most widely circulated and influential of Protestant tracts in those languages. This was remodelled and enlarged by him in Japanese, and called *The Way of Truth* (1890). In this form 20,000 copies had been used up to 1901. He left two books in MS.: *Personal Reminiscences*, and *Critical and Exegetical Notes on the New Testament with Especial Reference to the Chinese Characters Used in the Japanese Protestant Version*. The *Japan Evangelist*, Yokohama,

November, 1898, has an extended account of Dr. McCartee's life written by E. R. Miller of Tokyo. He died in San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1900.

McCARTEE, Robert, clergyman, was born in New York city, Sept. 30, 1790; son of Peter and Mary (McDowell) McCartee; grandson of Finlay McEachan; and a great-grandson of Angus McEachan, of Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, who in 1757 came to America as a political refugee, after taking a prominent part on the losing side in the battle of Culloden. He soon settled in New York city, and changed his name to McCartee. Robert was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811; practised law in New York city for a short time and was graduated at the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed church, New York city, in April, 1816. He was pastor of the Old Scots church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1816–21; of the Irish Presbyterian church, New York city, 1821–36; at Port Carbon, Pa., 1836–40; at Goshen and Newburgh, N.Y., 1840–56, and of the Associate Reformed church, New York city, 1856–62. He was married to Jessie Graham Bethune (1796–1855), sister of the Rev. George W. Bethune (q.v.), and daughter of Divie and Joanna (Graham) Bethune; the latter was a daughter of Isabella Graham, who, with her children was identified with the beginnings of organized charity in New York city. Robert McCartee received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1831. He died in Yonkers, N.Y., March 12, 1865.

McCARTER, Henry, illustrator, was born in Norristown, Pa., July 5, 1865; son of Marshall J. and Anne (Bowden) McCarter. He was a student at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins, 1883–89; meanwhile illustrating occasionally for the *Century* and other magazines. In 1889 he went to France and studied under Bonnat, Rixens and Alexander Harrison. His illustrations for Zola's "Lourdes" and Paul Verlaine's poems, which appeared in 1894, at once established his reputation as an illustrator. He returned to America in 1891 and made numerous notable drawings for *Scribner's Magazine.* In 1895–96 he was again in Paris, studying under Merson. Among his more important drawings may be mentioned the illustrations for *An Easter Hymn* (1895); a series of drawings of Coney Island (1895); *The Sea is His*, a series of colored drawings for *Scribner's Magazine* and a number of mural decorations.

McCARTHY, Dennis, representative, was born at Salina, N.Y., March 19, 1814; son of Thomas and Percy (Soule) McCarthy. His father, a native of Cork, Ireland, born 1786, came to Salina, N.Y., in 1807; was a pioneer merchant and manufacturer of salt; a member of the state assembly in 1843, and president of the village of Salina in 1845. Dennis attended the Onondaga Valley academy until 1834, and in 1843 joined his father in business. In 1844 he was elected by the Democratic party to the state assembly, and in 1846 became a leading merchant and banker in Syracuse, and was mayor of the city in 1853. He became a Republican in 1861 and was a representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71. He was defeated as the Independent Republican cadidate for representative in the 42d congress in 1870; was state senator, 1875–85; president of the senate, 1881–85; and became lieutenant-governor of the state, Jan. 6, 1885. He died in Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1886.

MacCARTNEY, Washington, educator, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Aug. 24, 1812. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1834, and was professor of mathematics at Lafayette college, 1835–36 and 1837–38; and of mathematics and modern languages at Jefferson college, 1836–37. He was admitted to the bar of Northampton county, Pa., Jan. 18, 1838. He was married, April 18, 1839, to Mary E., daughter of William Maxwell of New Jersey. He was professor of mathematics at Lafayette college, 1843–44 and in 1846, and was deputy attorney-general for Northampton county, 1846–48. He established a law school in Easton, Pa., in 1846, which was incorporated as the Union Law school in 1854. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, 1847–52; professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1849–53, and was president judge of the 3d judicial district of Pennsylvania, 1851–56. He also lectured before schools and institutes. He received the degree of LL.D. from Marshall college in 1852. He is the author of *Differential and Integral Calculus* (1844); *The Origin and Progress of the United States* (1846). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 15, 1856.

McCARTY, Jonathan, representative, was born in Tennessee about 1800; son of Judge Benjamin McCarty, who removed to Indiana with his family, settled in Franklin county and was one of the judges of the circuit court under the territorial government. Jonathan attended the public school, engaged in mercantile pursuits and served as a representative in the state legislature, where he procured the passage of the law laying off Fayette county, Ind. He settled at Connorsville, its county seat, where he served for a time as clerk of its courts. He was a Whig representative from Fayette county in the 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1831–37; a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840, and for a short time was receiver of public moneys at Fort Wayne, Ind. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1855.

McCAULEY, Charles Adams Hoke, soldier and author, was born in Middletown, Md., July 13, 1847. He was graduated from the U.S. Military

academy in 1870 ; was promoted 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 3d artillery. He served on garrison duty, 1870–75 ; accompanied the Red River expedition into the Indian territory and Texas as ornithologist, 1876 ; was assistant to the chief engineer of the department of the Missouri, 1877–79 ; was promoted 1st lieutenant, 3d cavalry, May 5, 1879 ; captain, Feb. 18, 1881 ; was assistant quartermaster, Ogden, Utah, 1882–83 ; and quartermaster of the department of the Platte, 1883–87. He was promoted major, Aug. 8, 1894, and lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, Nov. 13, 1898. He invented a system of signalling by means of mirrors, 1871. He is the author of : *The Ornithology of the Red River Region of Texas* (1877) ; *The San Juan Reconnoissance in Colorado and New Mexico* (1877) ; *Reports on the White River Indian Agency, Colorado, and the Uintah Indian Agency* (1879) ; *Pagasa Springs, Colorado ; its Geology and Botany* (1879).

McCAULEY, Charles Stewart, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1793 ; son of John and Sarah (Stewart) McCauley ; grandson of Colonel Stewart of the British army and nephew of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, U.S.N. He was warranted midshipman U.S.N., Jan. 16, 1809 ; was promoted lieutenant Dec. 9, 1814 ; commander March 3, 1831 ; captain Dec. 9, 1839, and commodore April 4, 1867. He served as midshipman and acting lieutenant in the war of 1812 on the *Constellation* in Virginia waters and on the *Jefferson* in 1814 on Lake Ontario. He was on the *Constitution, Erie, Constellation* and *United States* in the Mediterranean fleet, 1815–20 ; on the *Constellation* in the Pacific, 1820–22 ; on furlough in the merchant marine service, 1823–25 ; lieutenant on board the *Boston* in the South Atlantic squadron, 1825–29 ; on the receiving ship *Fox*, Baltimore, 1830 ; commanded the naval rendezvous at Boston, 1831, and Baltimore, 1832 ; and commanded the *Fairfield*, bound to the Pacific in 1833, but was relieved on account of domestic affliction after two months' service. He commanded the *St. Louis*, West Indian station 1834 ; the *Falmouth*, 1835 ; was commander and executive officer at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1837–41 ; commanded the *Delaware* on the Brazil and Mediterranean stations, 1841–44 ; was commandant of the Washington navy-yard, 1846–49 ; in command of the Pacific station, 1850–53 ; and in command of the Home squadron and sent to the West Indies on particular service, 1855, for which service he was tendered a dinner at the White House by President Pierce. He was a member of the retiring board, 1855 ; and president of the board to recommend a code of signals subsequently adopted by the navy department, 1856. While commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard, 1860–61, when all hope of relief from the department was abandoned early in 1861, he scuttled the vessels at the docks to prevent their immediate use by the Confederates, and placed the *Cumberland*, the only manned vessel, in an attitude of defence, when he received peremptory instructions to bring out the vessels and destroy and abandon the place. As the vessels were already scuttled and rapidly sinking Commodore Paulding, who brought the instructions, did not deem it advisable to wait to undertake to raise the vessels and departed with the *Pawnee* and the chartered vessel on which he entered the Elizabeth river on his mission. Captain McCauley followed on the *Cumberland* after firing the ship-houses together with the combustible portions of the yard and the unmanned frigate *Merrimac*, which was afterward raised by the Confederate navy department and remodeled into the ironclad *Virginia*. He was retired Dec. 21, 1861, and died in Washington, D.C., May 21, 1869.

McCAULEY, Edward Yorke, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1827. He was a nephew of Capt. C. S. McCauley, U.S.N. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1841 ; was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy and was promoted passed midshipman Aug. 10, 1847 ; lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855 ; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862 ; commander, Sept. 27, 1866 ; captain, Sept. 3, 1872 ; commodore, Aug. 7, 1871 and rear-admiral, March 2, 1885. He served on the Mediterranean squadron, 1841–45, and on the *United States* on the coast of Africa, 1846–48 ; was attached to the *Constitution*, Mediterranean squadron, 1849–52, and the *Powhatan*, East India squadron, 1852–56, being present at the attack on the pirates in the China sea in 1855 ; was on the receiving ship *Philadelphia*, 1856–57 ; the steamer *Niagara* on the cable expedition, 1857–58 ; was stationed at the naval observatory, 1858–59, and resigned from the navy, Aug. 19, 1859. He served on the steamer *Flag* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron as acting lieutenant, 1861–62 ; commanded the steamers *Fort Henry*, 1862–63, and *Tioga*, 1863–64, both of the East Gulf blockading squadron ; the gunboat *Benton*, of the Mississippi squadron, 1864–65 ; was on special duty in Philadelphia, 1866–67 ; was fleet captain, North Atlantic squad-

ron, 1867–68; was stationed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1868–70; at the U.S. Naval academy, 1870–72; commanded the *Lackawanna*, Asiatic station, 1872–75; was at the Boston navy yard, 1875–78, and at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., 1878–80; was commandant of the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, 1884–85, and of the Pacific station, 1885–86. He was retired on his own application, February, 1887. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hobart college in 1892. He is the author of: *The Egyptian Manual and Dictionary* (1883–84). He died in Jamestown, R.I., Oct. 24, 1894.

McCAULEY, James Andrew, educator, was born in Cecil county, Md., Oct. 7, 1822; of English and Scotch ancestry. He removed to Baltimore, Md., with his parents at an early age. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1847; was employed as a private tutor, 1847–49; entered the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1850; and was principal of the Wesleyan Female seminary at Staunton, Va., 1850–54. He ministered at Wesleyan chapel, Washington, D.C.; was presiding elder of the Washington district, 1869–72; was delegate to the General conference, Baltimore, Md., in May, 1872; to the English and Irish Wesleyan conference in 1874 and to the general conference of 1884. He was president of Dickinson college as successor to the Rev. Robert L. Dashiell (q.v.), resigned, 1872–88. During his presidency a hall of science, a library building and a gymnasium were added to the college, and the invested fund was increased by one hundred and forty thousand dollars. He resigned the presidency in 1888. He received the degree D.D. from Dickinson in 1867, and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1883.

McCAULEY, Mary (Ludwig) Hays ("Molly Pitcher"), Revolutionary heroine, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 13, 1744; daughter of John George Ludwig, who emigrated from Germany with the Palatines. She was employed as a servant in the home of Gen. William Irvine at Carlisle, and on July 24, 1769, was married to John Hays, a barber, who became gunner in Proctor's 1st Pennsylvania artillery in December, 1775. She followed him to the field, where she was employed as a laundress and nurse. She carried water to the men in action at the battle of Monmouth, and was on the field when her husband was shot down in a charge made by the British cavalry. There being no one to take charge of his piece, it was ordered from the field, but at this point "Molly Pitcher," as she was familiarly called by the gunners, dropped her pitcher, stepped forward and grasped the ramrod, declaring that she would take her husband's place and avenge his death. She did excellent service for which she was appointed sergeant by General Washington on the following day. She served nearly eight years in the army, and was afterward placed on the list of half-pay officers. She lived at the Carlisle barracks for many years, where she washed and cooked for the soldiers and was employed as a children's nurse. She married secondly Sergt. George McCauley, who lived on her earnings and ill-treated her. She was granted a pension of $80 annually for life by a special act of the Pennsylvania legislature in February, 1822, and at her death was buried with military honors. She left one son, John Hays. A monument representing her in the act of loading a cannon was erected on the field of Monmouth, and in 1876 a second was erected on her grave at Carlisle. She is also represented in George W. P. Custis's painting, *The Field of Monmouth.* She died in Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 22, 1823.

McCAY, Charles Francis, educator, was born in Danville, Northumberland county, Pa., March 8, 1810; son of Robert and Sarah (Reed) McCay; grandson of Neal and Rachel (Thornton) McCay, and a descendant of Donald McCay who landed in America in 1757. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832; taught school, 1829–32; was professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy at Lafayette college, 1832–33; tutor at the University of Georgia, 1833–35; professor of civil engineering, 1837–42, of philosophy, 1842–46, and of mathematics and civil engineering, 1846–53. He created the Charles F. McCay fund of $20,000 for the benefit of the University of Georgia. He was married, Aug. 11, 1840, to Narcissa, daughter of Prof. William Williams. He was president of South Carolina college and held the chair of mathematics, 1855–57, and engaged as secretary and cashier in an insurance and banking company in Augusta, Ga., 1858–69, and as actuary in Baltimore, Md., 1872–84. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1857. He is the author of *Lectures on the Differential and Integral Calculus* (1840); *Civil Engineering;* and a treatise on evolution. He died in Baltimore, Md., March 13, 1889.

McCLAMMY, Charles Washington, representative, was born at Scott's Hill, N.C., May 29, 1839; son of Luke D. and Anna E. (Chadwick) McClammy. He attended Scott's Hill academy and was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1859. He taught school, 1859–61, and at the outbreak of the civil war he organized a cavalry company. He served under Gens. J. E. B. Stuart and W. H. F. Lee, and was promoted on the field of battle to the rank of major of the 3d North Carolina cavalry for gallantry displayed in action. He refused to surrender at Appomattox, and with a few troopers escaped

Grant's army, April 8, 1865. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1866 and 1870, and state senator in 1868. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1884, and a representative in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91. He was married in 1860 to Margaret, daughter of Owen Fennell, sheriff of New Hanover county, and his son Herbert became a lawyer in Scott's Hill. He was mortally injured by a boiler explosion and died at Scott's Hill, N.C., Feb. 26, 1896.

McCLEARY, James Thompson, representative, was born in Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 5, 1853. He attended the public schools and McGill university, Montreal, and taught school in Wisconsin. He was married, June 4, 1874, to Mary Edith, daughter of David Taylor, of Maiden Rock, Wis. He was elected superintendent of the schools of Pierce county, Wis.; was appointed state institute conductor of Minnesota in 1881, and was professor of history and civics in the state normal school at Mankato, 1881–92. During the summer months he conducted institutes in Wisconsin, Dakota, Virginia, Tennessee and Colorado, and in 1891 was chosen president of the State Educational association. He was a Republican representative from the second Minnesota district in the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905. He is the author of: *Studies in Civics* (1888) and *Manual of Civics* (1894).

McCLELLAN, Carswell, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1835; son of Dr. Samuel and Margaret Carswell (Ely) McClellan. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1854, but left in 1851 to complete his college course at Williams, and was graduated A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He entered the volunteer army in May, 1862, as ensign in the 32d New York regiment, and in June, 1862, was made topographical assistant to the adjutant-general and special aide on the staff of Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys. He was wounded at Malvern Hill and at Gettysburg. After April, 1864, he was assistant adjutant-general, 1st division, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, and of the 3d division, 5th army corps. He was taken prisoner in the battle of Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864, and was paroled, Nov. 16, 1864, when he resigned. He engaged as civil engineer on various roads in the United States and Brazil, 1864–81, and was U.S. civil assistant engineer, 1881–92. He was married to Annis, daughter of Vines Davis, of Collinsville, Ill. He wrote *Personal Memoirs and Military History of Ulysses S. Grant vs. the Record of the Army of the Potomac* (1887). He died in St. Paul, Minn., March 6, 1892.

McCLELLAN, Charles A. O., representative, was born in Ashland, Ohio, May 25, 1835; son of William and Eliza (Wiggins) McClellan, natives of New Jersey, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the district schools and in 1856 removed to Auburn, Ind. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and engaged in practice at Auburn. He became connected with the banking business in 1868, and was elected president of the First National bank of Auburn and of the De Kalb bank of Waterloo. He was judge of the 40th circuit court of Indiana, 1887–89, and was a Democratic representative from the twelfth Indiana district in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889–93. He died at Auburn, Ind., Jan. 30, 1898.

McCLELLAN, Ely, army surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1834; son of Dr. Samuel and Margaret Carswell (Ely) McClellan. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1854, left after his freshman year, attended Williams college, 1851–53, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1856. He practised in Philadelphia, 1856–61, and on Aug. 3, 1861, entered the U.S. army as assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant and served in the field with the Army of the Potomac. He was attending surgeon at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, 1861–62; and in hospital at Fort Monroe and Hampton, Va., 1862–65. He was promoted captain and assistant surgeon, July 28, 1866; was post surgeon at the Camp of Recruits, Philadelphia, Pa., July to August, 1865; at Fort Delaware, Del., 1865–67; at Fort Craig, New Mexico, 1867–68, and at Fort Garland, Colorado, 1868–71; post surgeon at Crab Orchard, Ky., 1871–72; at Lebanon, Ky., 1872–74; on special duty to investigate and report upon the causes of the cholera epidemic of 1873 in the United States, 1874–75, and on special duty in the office of the medical director of the department of the South, 1875–76. He was promoted surgeon with the rank of major, June 26, 1876; was attending surgeon at Atlanta, Ga., 1876–78; post surgeon at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, 1878–81; at Fort Vancouver, Washington Ty., at Fort McHenry, Md., 1881, and at Fort Trumbull, Conn., 1881–84. He was surgeon to the cavalry depot at Jefferson barracks, Mo., 1885–89; attending surgeon at headquarters, Chicago, Ill., 1889–93. He was promoted deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1891. He was married to Emily Hopkins, daughter of Joshua Tevis of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of numerous medical works of importance, and contributions to medical journals. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1893.

McCLELLAN, George, surgeon, was born in Woodstock, Windham county, Conn., Dec. 23, 1796; son of James and ——— (Eldredge) McClellan. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1816; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M.D., 1819. He was resident physician of the Almshouse hospital,

1818–19. He was married in 1820 to Elizabeth, daughter of John H. Brinton of Philadelphia, Pa. He opened a dissecting room in 1821, and gave private lectures on anatomy and surgery which resulted in a charter for the Jefferson Medical college in 1825, where he was professor of surgery, 1826–38. In 1838 the school faculty was reorganized, and his name was excluded, whereupon he obtained a charter for the Pennsylvania College Medical school, and was lecturer there, 1839–43. He acquired a large practice as surgeon in the United States, and also had patients from the West Indies, South America and Europe, and was especially eminent in ophthalmic surgery. He was the author of original medico-chirurgical reports; one of the conductors of the *American Medical Review and Journal;* editor of Eberle's *Theory and Practice of Physics* (1840); and the author of *The Principles and Practice of Surgery*, edited by his son, John H. B. McClellan (1848). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1847.

McCLELLAN, George Brinton, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1826; son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Brinton) McClellan. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1844, and left at the close of his sophomore year to enter the U.S. Military academy, where he was graduated in July, 1846, second in the class. He was appointed to the engineer corps brevet 2d lieutenant, and he served in the war with Mexico, 1846–48. He was engaged in opening the road from Matamoras to Tampico, 1846–47; in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17–18; was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 24; engaged in the skirmish of Amazoque, May 14; the battles of Contreras, August 19–20, and Churubusco, August 20; in constructing batteries against Chapultepec, Sept. 9–13, and in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 13–14, 1847. He was at West Point, N.Y., attached to a company of engineer troop, 1848–50, and in command of the troop, 1850–51. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco; captain, Sept. 8, 1847, for Molino del Rey, which brevet he declined, and captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He was assistant engineer in building Fort Delaware, 1851–52; engineer of the exploring expedition, Red River,

Texas, 1852; chief engineer, Department of Texas, 1852, and in charge of surveys on the coast of Texas, 1852–53. He was engineer in the exploration and survey of the western division of the projected Northern Pacific railroad through the Cascade mountains, 1853–54; collected railroad statistics for the war department, 1854–55, and was a member of the military commission sent to the theatre of war in Europe, 1855–56, of which his official report was published by order of congress, 1857. He devised the McClellan saddle in 1856, which came into general use in the army. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1853, and captain in the 1st cavalry, March 3, 1855, on the eve of his departure to Europe, and on his return to the United States he resigned his commission in the army, Jan. 16, 1857, to take position as chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, serving 1857–58. He was vice-president of the road, 1858–60, and president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad, 1860–61. He was appointed major-general, Ohio militia volunteers, April 23, 1861, and was in command of the Department of the Ohio from May 13 to July 15, 1861. He commanded the Federal forces in western Virginia; engaged in the action at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, and by a forced march surprised Col. John Pegram near Beverly, July 12, 1861, and compelled him to surrender. For his services in brilliant and decisive victories on the battle-fields of western Virginia he received the thanks of congress, July 12, 1861. He was commissioned major-general, U.S. army, May 14, 1861, and was placed in command of the Division of the Potomac with headquarters at Washington, D.C., July 27, 1861. On Aug. 17, 1861, he was given command of the Department of the Potomac; on Aug. 20, 1861, of the Army of the Potomac, and on Nov. 1, 1861, was made general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. He advanced upon Manassas, Va., March 6–10, 1862, and transferred the Army of the Potomac to the Virginia peninsula, which movement was followed by the siege of Yorktown, April 5–May 4, 1862; the occupation of Williamsburg, May 5–6, 1862; the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, 1862, and the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26–July 2, 1862, during which time he transferred his base from the Pamunkey to the James river in order to be supported by the gunboats of the navy. He

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1861.

was familiarly known by the men composing the Army of the Potomac as "Little Mac," and he appears to have had the full confidence of his officers and men. The Peninsula campaign was abandoned by order of General Halleck, who had been made general-in-chief of the Federal army,

VERA CRUZ.

McClellan having asked to be relieved of all responsibility of the operations outside the Army of the Potomac. General Halleck gave the order August 3, to which protest was made by McClellan, August 4, and in this protest he claimed that the Peninsula was the true defence of Washington and that the banks of the James should be the ground on which the fate of the Union should be decided. Halleck telegraphed him, August 10, that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan and were fighting the Army of Virginia, commanded by Gen. John Pope. On August 12 McClellan replied that if Washington was in danger his army could hardly arrive in time to save it. On August 21 his headquarters were at that place, on August 24 he was at Acquia Creek, and on August 27 at Alexandria, opposite Washington. On August 30 he telegraphed Halleck that every man of the Army of the Potomac within his reach was at the front, and he asked to join them, if not in command of his own army, then as a volunteer, that he might share their fate on the battle-field. Halleck replied, August 31, that General Pope was in command of the department by order of President Lincoln. McClellan was left in Alexandria, with orders from the war department defining his command and leaving to his control his personal staff and about 100 men in camp and those left at Fort Monroe. Pope's army was defeated, Aug. 29, 30, 31 and Sept. 1, 1862, and on Sept. 2, 1862, President Lincoln went to McClellan's house in Washington and instructed him to meet the retreating army, take command, and save Washington, and it was under this verbal order from the President, with no instruction from the war department, that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia were merged as the Army of the Potomac and prepared to meet the Confederate army under General Lee in the Maryland campaign, the last campaign of McClellan. He was in command of the defences of Washington, Sept. 2–8, 1862, and in command of the new Army of the Potomac from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, 1862, and during this time he fought the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; transferred his headquarters to Warrenton, Va., where during October and November he received reinforcements and placed the Army of the Potomac in a condition to protect the national capital from further danger. On Nov. 10, 1862, he received notice from the war department to report at New York city on waiting orders, and the command of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to Gen. A. E. Burnside. General McClellan visited Boston in the winter of 1862–63, where he was presented with a sword, and in June, 1864, he delivered the oration at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at West Point, N.Y. He was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States by the Democratic national convention that met in Chicago, Aug. 29, 1864, by a vote of 202½ to 23½ for Thomas H. Seymour, a peace Democrat. George H. Pendleton of Ohio was nominated for Vice-President, and in the election that followed in November, 1864, the ticket received 1,808,725 popular votes, while the Republican ticket received 2,216,067. At the meeting of the electoral college, McClellan and Pendleton received from New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware 21 votes, to 212 for Lincoln and Johnson. He resigned from the U.S. army, Nov. 8, 1864, visited Europe, 1865–68, with his family, and on his return took up his residence in Orange, N.J. He declined the presidency of the University of California in 1868 and that of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1869. He had the supervision of the building of the Stevens battery under the terms of the will of Edwin A. Stevens, 1868–71; was engineer-in-chief of the department of docks, New York city, 1870–72; planned the bridge erected over the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie; was president of the New York underground railroad, of the U.S. Rolling Stock company, and of the Atlantic and Western railroad, and in March, 1877, was nominated by Governor Robinson of New York superintendent of public works in New York state, but the senate refused to confirm the appointment. He was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic state convention of New Jersey for governor of New Jersey, Sept. 19, 1877, and he was elected by 12,743 majority, serving as governor, 1878–81. He introduced reforms in the state militia, preserved the non-partisan character of the judiciary, established schools for industrial education, recommended needed reforms in the prison-labor system, and left the public schools and other institutions of the state in a prosperous condition. He was a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, 1881–85, and pronounced the oration at the dedication-day ceremony on the battle-field of Antietam in 1885, his last public service. He was married to

Mary Ellen, daughter of Gen. Randolph Barnes Marcy, and their son, George Brinton (q.v.), was a representative in congress from New York city. General McClellan translated from the French: "Manual of Bayonet Exercises," adopted for use in the U.S. Army (1852), and is the author of: *Government Reports of Pacific Railroad Surveys* (1854); *Operations in the Crimean, and Organization, Instruction and Equipment of European Armies* (1857); *Report on the Organization of the Army of the Potomac and its Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland* (1864); The Peninsula Campaign in the *Century*, May 5, 1885; and two articles in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. II., 1887). He died in Orange, N.J., Oct. 29, 1885.

McCLELLAN, George Brinton, representative, was born in Dresden, Saxony, Nov. 23, 1865; son of Gen. George Brinton and Mary Ellen (Marcy) McClellan. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1886, A.M., 1889, and began life as a journalist. He was married to a daughter of John G. Heckster, a New York merchant. He was reporter and editorial writer on New York dailies, 1886–89, and treasurer of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge company, 1889–92. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1892, was elected a member of the common council of the city of New York in 1893, and served as president of the body, 1893 and 1894, and as acting mayor of the city when less than thirty years of age. He was a Democratic representative from the twelfth district of New York in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1894–1905.

McCLELLAN, Henry Brainerd, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17, 1840; son of Dr. Samuel and Margaret Carswell (Ely) McClellan; grandson of James McClellan, of Woodstock, Conn., and of the Rev. Dr. Ezra Styles Ely of Philadelphia, Pa.; great-grandson of Gen. Samuel McClellan of the Revolution, and a descendant of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony. He graduated from Williams, A. B., 1858, A. M., 1869; and taught school in Cumberland county, Va., 1858–61. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–65; was adjutant of the 3d Virginia cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia, 1862–63, and major and assistant adjutant-general of the cavalry corps of that army, 1863–65. He served on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee by appointment from May to August, 1864, and was chief of staff of the cavalry corps of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and of Wade Hampton, 1863–65. After the close of the war he resided in Cumberland county, Va., and in 1870 became principal of the Sayre Female Institute in Lexington, Ky. He was married, Dec. 31, 1863, to Catherine M. Matthews of Cumberland county, Va. He is the author of *The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart.*

McCLELLAN, Robert, representative, was born in Livingston, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1806; son of Dr. John and Sarah (Jones) McClellan; grandson of Col. Hugh and Jane (Henry) McClellan, and great-grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Wilson) McClellan, who came from Scotland in 1749 and settled in Colerain, Mass. Robert was graduated at Williams college, 1825; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practised in Middleboro, N.Y., 1828–43. He was a Democratic representative in the 25th congress, 1837–39. In congress he advocated the establishment of an independent treasury and favored the claims of the heirs of Fulton to remuneration as the inventor of the steamboat. In 1839 he removed to Hudson, N.Y., where he practised law. He was a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43 and in 1858 retired on account of ill health. He died in Greenpoint, N.Y., June 28, 1860.

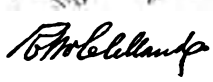
McCLELLAN, Samuel, soldier, was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 4, 1730; son of William and Jeannie (Calhoun) McClellan, and grandson of James McClellan, the Scotch immigrant, who came to America from the north of Ireland. He was an officer in the French and Indian wars, was wounded in the service and in 1773 became captain of a troop of horse in Woodstock, Conn., to where he had removed. In 1776 he marched his company to Dorchester, on receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. He was attached to the 12th regiment of Connecticut infantry and served successively under commission from Gov. John Trumbull as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the regiment, stationed at New London, Conn., and on the Hudson river, advancing £1000 to pay his men in 1778. On June 10, 1779, he was commissioned by the governor brigadier-general and commanded the 5th brigade, state militia. General Washington urged him to join the Continental army, offering him promotion above his rank in the state militia, but he declined. He represented Woodstock in the state legislature in 1775. He was married Nov. 16, 1757, to Jemima, daughter of William and Jemima (Bradbury) Chandler. She died April 13, 1764, and he married secondly, March 5, 1766, Rachel, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Ripley) Abbe of Windham, Conn., who died Jan. 22, 1795; and thirdly, July 3, 1798, Eunice Follansbee of Worcester, Mass., who died Nov. 7, 1839. He died in Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807.

McCLELLAN, Thomas Nicholas, jurist, was born in Limestone county, Ala., Feb. 23, 1853; son of Thomas Joyce and Martha Fleming (Beattie) McClellan; grandson of William and Matilda Caroline (Joyce) McClellan and of John and Joanna (Moore) Beattie; and of Scotch ancestors who came to Virginia, removed to North Carolina and thence to Tennessee early in the

nineteenth century. He was a student at Oak Hill college and Cumberland university, Tenn., and was graduated from Lebanon Law school in 1872. He practised at Athens, Ala., with his brother Robert Alexander McClellan, 1872–84. He served in the state senate, 1880–84; as attorney-general of Alabama, 1884–89; as associate justice of the state supreme court, 1889–98; and in 1898 was made chief justice of the court for the term expiring in November, 1904.

McCLELLAND, Alexander, clergyman, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1794. He was graduated from Union college in 1809; studied theology under Dr. J. M. Mason, and was licensed by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of New York in 1815. He was pastor of the Rutgers Street Presbyterian church in New York city, 1815–21; professor of rhetoric, logic and metaphysics at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1821–29; of languages at Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1829–32; and of Oriental languages and literature there, 1832–57. He was also professor of the evidences of Christianity in the Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, at New Brunswick, 1840–51. He travelled in Europe, 1857–58. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1818; and from Dickinson college in 1830. He is the author of: *Manual of Sacred Interpretation* (1842); *Canon and Interpretation of Scriptures* (1860); *Sermons* with a sketch of his life by the Rev. R. W. Dickinson (1867). He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Dec. 19, 1864.

McCLELLAND, Robert, governor of Michigan, was born in Greencastle, Pa., Aug. 1, 1807; son of Dr. John McClelland. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1829, engaged in teaching, and was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1831. He practised law in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1832; and removed to Monroe, Mich. Ty., in 1833. He was married in 1837 to Sarah E. Sabin of Williamstown, Mass. He was a delegate from the second district to the first constitutional convention that met in Detroit, May 11, 1835, was representative in the Michigan legislature in 1839, 1840 and 1843, and was speaker in 1843. He was a Democratic representative from the first Michigan district in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, and while in congress he was chairman of the committee on commerce and supported the Wilmot proviso. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, Baltimore, May 22, 1848, and to the Michigan constitutional convention at Lansing, June 3, 1850; president of the Democratic state convention of 1850; and delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, June 1, 1852. He was elected governor of Michigan in 1850 and brought the state government into operation under the new constitution. He was re-elected for a term of two years and was inaugurated, Jan. 5, 1853, resigning the office in March, 1853, to accept the position of secretary of the interior in President Pierce's cabinet, serving 1853–57. He settled in Detroit, Mich., in 1857, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention from Wayne county, May 15, 1867. He was an original regent of the University of Michigan, 1837, and again 1850–52. He died in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30, 1880.



McCLELLAND, Thomas, educator, was born in county Derry, Ireland, May 1, 1846. He was graduated at Oberlin college, Ohio, A.B., 1875, and studied theology at the Oberlin (1875–76), Union (1878–79), and Andover (1879–80) theological seminaries. He was graduated at the last named in 1880, and was ordained by the Congregational association, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 13, 1882. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy, Tabor college, Iowa, 1880–91; president of Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore., 1891–1900, and in 1900 he was elected president of Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. He received the degree of A.M. from Oberlin in 1888 and that of D.D. from Tabor in 1891.

McCLERNAND, John Alexander, representative, was born near Hardinsburg, Ky., May 30, 1812, the only son of Dr. John and Fatima (Cummins) Seaton McClernand, and grandson of Alexander McClernand, of Antrim, Ireland. His father, a political exile, left Ireland in 1801, landed in Philadelphia Pa., and settled near Hardinsburg, Ky., from whence he removed in 1813 to Shawneetown, Ill., where he died in 1816. John was brought up on a farm, studied law under Henry Eddy, 1829–32, and was admitted to the bar. In 1832 he volunteered for service in the Black Hawk war and engaged in trading on the

Ohio and Mississippi river, 1833–34. He resumed his law practice and established the *Democrat* at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1835, and was a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1836–42, where he defended President Jackson against an attack by Governor Duncan. He was married in 1843 to Sarah, daughter of Colonel Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ill. He was appointed by the legislature commissioner and treasurer of the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was a presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in 1840, and a Democratic representative from Illinois in the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 36th and 37th congresses, 1843–51, and 1859–61. He resigned his seat in the 37th congress to enter the U.S. volunteer army. He raised a brigade made up of Illinois men with the aid of N. B. Buford, John A. Logan and Philip B. Fouke, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln in 1861. At the battle of Belmont he commanded the 1st brigade of Grant's army, and at the capture of Fort Donelson the 1st division made up of Oglesby's, W. H. L. Wallace's and William R. Morrison's brigades. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. He commanded the 1st division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862. In the Vicksburg campaign, May 1–July 4, 1863, he commanded the 13th army corps. He took part in the engagements at Port Gibson, April 30 to May 1, 1862; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; and Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863, and at the siege of Vicksburg. He was charged by General Grant with not supporting the troops engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, and his action caused General Grant to countermand an order he had given General Hovey on the field, and McClernand was relieved of his command soon after the surrender of Vicksburg. He was reinstated by President Lincoln, Jan. 31, 1864, but resigned from the army on account of ill health, Nov. 30, 1864, and resumed the practice of law at Springfield, Ill., in 1865. He was circuit judge for the Sangamon district, 1870–73; chairman of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1876, and was appointed a member of the Utah commission by President Cleveland in 1886. He died in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20, 1900.

McCLINTOCK, John, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27, 1814; son of John and Martha (McMackin) McClintock, natives of Ireland. He studied at Wesleyan university, Conn., for a short time in 1831; was a clerk in Philadelphia and bookkeeper in the Methodist Book Concern, New York city, 1828–32, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838. He entered the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1835; was assistant professor of mathematics in

Dickinson college, 1836–39, and professor of ancient classics, 1840–48. He was editor of the *Methodist Review*, 1848–56; a member of the general conferences of 1856 and 1868; delegate to the Evangelical alliance, Berlin, 1856; fraternal delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist conference of England, and to the Irish, French and German conferences, 1856, and the same year he was transferred to the New York conference. He was president elect of Troy university, 1857–58; declined the presidency of Wesleyan university in 1857, and was stationed at St. Paul's church, New York, 1857–60. He was married in 1836 to Caroline, daughter of Jabez Wakeman, of Jersey City, N.J., and secondly in 1857 to Catharine Wilkins (Stevenson) Emory, daughter of Dr. George Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and widow of Robert Emory (q.v.). He was pastor of the American chapel at Paris under the American and Foreign Christian Union, 1860–63, and advocated in France and England the cause of the north. He was corresponding editor of the *Methodist*, 1860–64; was chairman of the centenary committee of Methodism, 1866, and in co-operation with Daniel Drew, he established the Drew Theological seminary at Madison, N.J., and was president of the seminary and professor of practical theology, 1867–70. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and that of LL.D. by Rutgers college in 1866. He edited *Sketches of Eminent Methodist Ministers* (1854): Bungener's "History of the Council of Trent" and six centenary hymns by George Lansing Taylor (1866); wrote, with Prof. George R. Crooks, *A First Book in Latin* (1846), and *A First Book in Greek* (1848); and is the author of: *A Second Book in Greek* (1850); *A Second Book in Latin* (1853), and *The Temporal Power of the Pope* (1855), and, with James Strong, *The Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature* (12 vols., 1867–82). He lived to see only three volumes published but his name is attached to the whole series. He wrote the introduction to "Anecdotes of the Wesleys" by J. B. Wakeley (1869). *Living Words or Unwritten Sermons of the Late John McClintock, D.D., LL.D.*, with preface by Bishop James, was published in 1871, and *Lectures, by the late John McClintock, D.D., LL.D, on*

the Theological Encyclopædia and Methodology, edited by John T. Short, B.D., with introduction by James Strong, S.T.D., in 1873. He died in Madison, N.Y., March 4, 1870.

McCLINTOCK, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Medford, Mass., May 1, 1732, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1751; declined a tutorship there in that year, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Greenland, N.H., in 1756, where he ministered for forty-eight years, during which time the last Sunday of his life was the only one on which he was unable to perform his usual Sabbath duties. He served as chaplain in the French war, and repeatedly to portions of the New Hampshire troops during the Revolution. He was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, as represented in Trumbull's picture of that battle. He also had four sons who served in the war of the Revolution, three of whom died before peace was established. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey and from Harvard in 1761, and that of D.D. from Yale in 1791. He engaged in a theological controversy with the Rev. J. C. Ogden, an Episcopal clergyman of Portsmouth, Mass., in 1787, occasioned by Bishop Seabury's sermon on apostolic succession at the ordination of Mr. Ogden, and the controversy ended in Mr. Ogden being ejected from his parish. He is the author of: *A Sermon on the Justice of God in the Mortality of Man* (1759); *The Artifices of Deceivers Detected and Christians Warned against Them* (1770); *Herodias, or Cruelty and Revenge the Effects of Unlawful Pleasure* (1772); *A Sermon at the Commencement of the New Constitution of New Hampshire* (1784); *An Epistolary Correspondence with Rev. John C. Ogden* (1791); *The Choice* (1798); *An Oration Commemorative of Washington* (1800). He died in Greenland, N.H., April 27, 1804.

McCLISH, Eli, educator, was born in Rainsville, Ind., Oct. 3, 1846; son of James and Elizabeth (West) McClish, and grandson of John and Azubah (Wilson) West, who emigrated from Scotland. He enlisted as a volunteer in the U.S. army in 1863, and served under Sherman, 1863–65. He was graduated from the Northwestern university, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1876, B.D., 1877. He was married in 1872 to Louisa Adelaide Clarke. He was pastor in the Central Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1877–84; president of Grand Prairie seminary, 1884–91, and pastor of Grace M. E. church, San Francisco, Cal., 1891–96. He declined the presidency of the University of the Pacific in 1891, but accepted the office in 1896. He received the degree of D.D. from Northwestern university in 1887. Clarke Loring McClish, A.B. University of the Pacific, M.D. University of California, was his son.

McCLOSKEY, John, cardinal, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 20, 1810. His parents emigrated from county Londonderry, Ireland, to New York, where his father died in 1820. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831, and from the theological department of that institution in 1834. He was ordained Jan. 12, 1834, in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, by Bishop DuBois, and was sent to Rome, where he continued his studies at the college of the Propaganda, 1835–37. On his return to New York he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, Nov. 1, 1837, and upon the opening of St. John's college, Fordham, he was appointed by Bishop Hughes first president of the college, June 24, 1841. He held this office until 1842, when he resigned and returned to his parochial duties. He was appointed bishop of Axiere and coadjutor to the Bishop of New York, Nov. 21, 1843, and was consecrated by Bishop Hughes, assisted by Bishops Fenwick of Boston, and Whelan of Richmond, Va., March 10, 1844. After the creation of the sees of Albany and Buffalo, April 23, 1847, he was transferred to Albany, May 21, 1847, where he introduced numerous religious orders, built the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and founded the theological seminary at Troy, N.Y. On May 6, 1864, he was promoted to New York as successor to Archbishop Hughes, who died Jan. 3, 1864, and he was installed Aug. 21, 1864. He was created a cardinal priest of the Holy Roman church under the title of Sancta Maria supra Minervam, March 15, 1875, and the baretta was conferred on him by Archbishop Bayley, April 27, 1875. He took possession of his titular church, Sept. 30, 1875, and on May 25, 1879, he dedicated St. Patrick's cathedral on Fifth avenue, New York, the corner stone of which was laid by Archbishop Hughes, Aug. 15, 1858, and to which Archbishop McCloskey personally contributed $30,000. Failing health caused him to ask for a coadjutor in 1880, and Bishop M. A. Corrigan was appointed Oct. 1, 1880. Cardinal McCloskey died in New York city, Oct. 10. 1885.

John Cardinal McCloskey

McCLOSKEY, John, educator, was born in Ireland in 1815. He entered Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1829, and was graduated A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He made his theo-

logical studies at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Hughes of New York in 1841. The same year he was made a member of the faculty of Mount St. Mary's college, and was elected vice-president and treasurer. In 1871 he was elected president and remained in that office until 1877, when he resigned. He was re-elected in 1879, and remained at his post up to the time of his death, which occurred at Emmitsburg, Md., Dec. 24, 1880.

McCLOSKEY, William George, R.C. bishop, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1823; son of George and Ellen McCloskey. He graduated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., 1840; entered Mt. St. Mary's seminary in 1846, received minor orders and subdeaconship from Archbishop Eccleston in 1850, and was ordained priest, Oct. 6, 1852, in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, by Archbishop Hughes, who sent him as assistant to his brother, the Rev. George McCloskey, at the Church of the Nativity in New York city. He remained there one year, when he was appointed professor of English and afterward of Latin in Mount St. Mary's. In 1857 he succeeded Archbishop Elder as director of Mt. St. Mary's seminary and became professor of moral theology and sacred scripture. In 1859 he was appointed by Pope Pius IX. first president of the newly founded American college in Rome, which position he filled until 1868, when he was elected bishop of Louisville, March 16, and was consecrated in the college church, S. Maria dell' Umiltà, on May 24, 1868, by Cardinal August Charles de Reisach, who was assisted by Mgr. de Merode, archbishop of Militene, and Mgr. Nobile Vitelleschi, archbishop of Osimo and Cingoli. On reaching the United States he assumed charge of his diocese where, in 1901, he was still in the active discharge of his manifold duties in a territory embracing an area of over 22,000 square miles.

McCLUNEY, William J., naval officer, was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1812, and his first battle was the action between the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*, Oct. 18, 1812. He was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818, and commander, Dec. 9, 1839. He served in Commodore Conner's fleet in the operations at Vera Cruz which led to the landing of General Scott's army and the surrender of the place, March 29, 1847, and was promoted captain, Oct. 13, 1851. He commanded the *Powhatan* on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, 1853–56, and next served as general supervisor of the construction of the Stevens battery, Hoboken, N. J., 1857–58. He commanded the Atlantic squadron, 1858–60; was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861; and was commissioned commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1864.

McCLURE, Addison Smith, representative, was born in Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1839; son of Charles and Lucetta McClure and grandson of Matthew McClure. He matriculated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., but was not graduated. He studied law and practised in Wooster. During the civil war he served as sergeant-major of the 4th Ohio infantry and captain in the 16th Ohio infantry, 1861–64. He was a Republican representative from the eighteenth district of Ohio in the 47th, and from the seventeenth district in the 54th congresses, 1881–83 and 1895–97. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Chicago, May 20, 1868, and at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876.

McCLURE, Alexander Kelly, journalist, was born in Sherman's Valley, Perry county, Pa., Jan. 9, 1828; son of Alexander and Isabella (Anderson) McClure; grandson of William McClure; and of Scotch and Irish ancestry. He was reared on his father's farm, received his education at home and was apprenticed to James Marshall, a tanner, for whom he served, 1843–46. He began his editorial career at the age of nineteen as editor of a Whig organ, the Juniata *Sentinel*, at Mifflintown, Pa., 1846–52; was a burgess of Mifflintown in 1850, and was commissioned a member of Gov. William F. Johnston's staff with the rank of colonel in 1849. He was appointed U.S. marshal of Juniata county, Pa., in 1850, commenced the study of law with Davis Sharon, in that year, and bought the *Franklin Repository* and published it at Chambersburg, Pa., 1852–56. He was defeated for auditor-general of Pennsylvania on the Whig ticket in 1853, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and became the law partner of his last preceptor, William McLellan. He was appointed superintendent of public printing by Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania in 1855, but after eight months resigned the office. He was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1855; superintendent of the Erie and Northwestern railroad in 1856, when he succeeded in quelling the riots; a member of the state legislature, 1857–58, and a state senator in 1859. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856, 1864 and 1868, and was engaged again in publishing the *Franklin Repository* at

Chambersburg, 1862–67. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1860, a state senator and chairman of the committee on military affairs in 1861, and was commissioned assistant adjutant-general of the United States by President Lincoln in 1862, and organized the draft in Pennsylvania. With assistance of two clerks he had all matters adjusted and seventeen regiments in the field within two months. He was a delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, June 7, 1864, and was a representative in the state legislature in 1864. His property at Chambersburg was destroyed by McCausland's brigade in 1864. He settled in Philadelphia and practised law there, 1868–75, and in the latter year established with Frank McLaughlin *The Times* at Philadelphia, of which he was manager and editor-in-chief until March, 1901, when he retired. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 20, 1868, and chairman of the delegation; chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Liberal Republican national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1, 1872, that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and of the Liberal Republican state committee in 1872. He served a third term in the Pennsylvania senate in 1872 and was defeated for the office of mayor of Philadelphia by Mayor Stokley in 1874. He received the degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1887. He was married, Feb. 10, 1852, to Matilda S., daughter of James Gray of Mifflintown, and on March 19, 1879, to Cora M., daughter of Edward Gratz of Philadelphia. He is the author of: *Three Thousand Miles through the Rocky Mountains* (1869); *The South* (1886); *Lincoln and Men of War Times* (1892); *Our Presidents and How We Make Them* (1900); *To the Pacific and Mexico* (1901); *Life of William McKinley* (1901).

McCLURE, James Gore King, educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1848; son of Archibald and Susan Tracy (Rice) McClure and grandson of Archibald and Elizabeth (Craigmiles) McClure. His first ancestor in America on his mother's side, Edmund Rice, was one of the founders of Marlborough and Sudbury, Mass., in 1638. James was graduated from the Albany, N.Y., academy, 1865; from Phillips-Andover academy, 1866; from Yale, A.B., 1870, and from Princeton Theological seminary, 1873. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1874 and was pastor of the New Scotland, N.Y., Presbyterian church, 1874–79. He was married, Nov. 19, 1879, to Annie P., daughter of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon of Westerly, R. I. He travelled in Europe, Palestine, Greece and Egypt, 1880–81; was installed as pastor of the Lake Forest, Ill., Presbyterian church, 1881, and was elected president of Lake Forest university in 1897. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lake Forest university in 1888. He is the author of: *History of New Scotland Presbyterian Church* (1876); *Possibilities* (1896); *The Man Who Wanted to Help* (1897); *Environment* (1899); *The Great Appeal* (1899).

McCLURG, Alexander Caldwell, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9, 1832; son of Alexander and Sarah (Trevor) McClurg; grandson of Joseph and Ann (Caldwell) McClurg and of Samuel and Sarah (Bond) Trevor. Joseph McClurg came to Pittsburg, Pa., from Ireland in 1798 with his son Alexander, born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1786, and his wife, Sarah Trevor, born in Upton, England, in 1790. Alexander Caldwell McClurg was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856. He studied law one year in Pittsburg, was a clerk in the employ of S. C. Griggs & Co., booksellers, Chicago, Ill., 1859–62, and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 88th Illinois volunteers, and was almost immediately unanimously promoted captain of the company. In 1862 he was detailed at Nashville as judge advocate of a general court-martial. In May, 1863, General McCook tendered him a position on his staff, and when General McCook was relieved from command Captain McClurg was made assistant adjutant-general of General Baird's division and held this position through the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, November, 1863. On April 12, 1864, he was made adjutant-general of the 14th army corps, Gen. John M. Palmer, and when Gen. Jefferson C. Davis succeeded to the command of the 14th army corps, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and chief of staff of the corps. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope church, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and the other battles around Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He was a partner in the book publishing firm of S. C. Griggs & Co., 1865–72, which became Jansen, McClurg & Co. in 1872, and A. C. McClurg & Co. in 1886. On Feb. 12,

1899, the establishment was wholly destroyed by fire, and Mr. McClurg re-established the business in the interests of his faithful assistants and employés and a large part of the capital stock of $600,000 was purchased by them and another portion was distributed among them. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland examiner at the U.S. Military academy, West Point, and in the same year Yale university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He is the author of: *Memorial of Jefferson C. Davis* (1881), and contributions to leading periodicals. He died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 15, 1901.

McCLURG, Joseph Washington, governor of Missouri, was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Feb. 22, 1818. He was brought up on a farm, and was graduated from Oxford college, Ohio, in 1835. He taught school in Louisiana and Mississippi, 1835–36, studied law in Texas, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He returned to Missouri in 1844, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was colonel of the Osage regiment in the Federal army and later of a cavalry regiment. He was a delegate to the Missouri state conventions of 1861, 1862 and 1863, and a Republican representative in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–68, resigning in 1868. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Baltimore, June 7, 1864, and to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866. He was elected governor of Missouri by the Republican party, serving 1869–71, and was defeated for a second term by Benjamin Gratz Brown in 1870. He was receiver of public moneys at Springfield, 1889–93. He died at Lebanon, Mo., Dec. 2, 1900.

J. W. McClurg

McCOID, Moses Ayers, representative, was born in Logan county, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1840; son of Robert and Jean (Bain) McCoid. His paternal grandfather, a native and at one time treasurer of county Down, Ireland, emigrated to America before 1800 and settled in Pennsylvania; and his maternal ancestor, Quinton Bain, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and a schoolmate of Robert Burns, came to America, settled in Virginia, and served in the Virginia troops under General Washington during the Revolution. Moses A. McCoid attended the public schools of Ohio; Fairfield university, Iowa, 1854–56, and Washington college, Pa., 1856–58, but was not graduated. He returned to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1858; studied law and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the 2d Iowa volunteer infantry, was promoted 2d lieutenant in 1862 and during the advance on Corinth, Miss., served as acting adjutant of the regiment. He was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Bear Creek, Resaca and Oostenaula River, and was discharged at the expiration of his term, May 30, 1864. He was married, Sept. 7, 1863, to Helen, daughter of Thomas Ireland of Jacksonville, Ill. He settled in the practice of law at Fairfield, Iowa; was attorney for sixth judicial district of Iowa, 1867–71; state senator from Jefferson county, 1872–79, and chairman of its judiciary committee, 1875–79. He was a Republican representative from the first congressional district of Iowa in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1879–85.

McCOLLESTER, Sullivan Holman, educator, was born at Marlborough, N.H., Dec. 18, 1826; son of Silas and Achsah (Holman) McCollester; grandson of Samuel and Silence McCollester, and a descendant of Scotch ancestors. He was graduated from Norwich university, Northfield, Vt., A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854; studied theology at the Harvard Divinity school and was pastor of Universalist churches at Swanzey, 1853–58, and Westmoreland, N.H., 1858–62. He was president of the state board of commissioners, 1854–58; was principal of a seminary at Deering, Maine, 1862, and in 1864 he founded a female college there and was its president, 1864–72. He was president of Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, 1872–78; and founded and was pastor of the Universalist church at Bellows Falls, Vt., 1878–83, and of that at Dover, N.H., 1883–86. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by St. Lawrence university, 1874. He was superintendent of schools in New Hampshire in 1901. He is the author of: *After Thoughts of Foreign Travel in Historic Land* (1880); *Round the Globe in Old and New Paths* (1891); *Babylon and Nineveh through American Eyes* (1892); *Mexico, Old and New* (1897).

McCOMAS, Louis Emory, senator, was born near Williamsport, Md., Oct. 28, 1846; son of Frederick C. and Catharine (Angle) McComas. He attended St. James college, Md., and was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1866. He studied law with Col. James Wallace at Cambridge, Md., and subsequently with Chief-Justice R. H. Alvey at Hagerstown, Md., and practised at Hagerstown, 1868–92. He was married, Sept. 23, 1875, to Leah M., daughter of Charles W. Humrichouse of Baltimore, Md. He was nominated by the Republicans of Maryland for representative in the 45th congress in 1877, but was defeated by William Walsh; declined re-nomination

to the 46th congress in 1878; was a representative in the 48th–51st congresses, 1883–91, and was defeated for the 52d congress in 1890. He was a delegate at large to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1900, and was secretary of the national committee during the presidential campaign of 1892. He was elected professor of law of evidence and contracts at Georgetown University law school, D.C., in 1895. He was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia by President Harrison in 1892, which office he held until he was elected to the U.S. senate in 1899 to succeed Arthur Pue Gorman.

McCONAUGHY, David, educator, was born in York (now Adams) county, Pa., Sept. 29, 1775. He graduated from Dickinson college in 1795, and was licensed to preach in 1797. He was pastor of the United Christian churches at Upper Marsh Creek and Conewago, Pa., 1800–31, and was elected principal of Washington college, Washington, Pa., Dec. 21, 1831. He served as president of Washington college, 1831–49, resigned Sept. 27, 1849, and continued to reside in Washington. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1833, and that of LL.D. by Washington college, in 1849. He is the author of: *A Brief Summary and Outline of Moral Science* (1838); *Discourses, chiefly Biographical, of Persons Eminent in Sacred History* (1850); besides many sermons, addresses and tracts. He died in Washington, Pa., Jan. 29, 1852.

McCONNELL, Felix Grundy, representative, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1809, of humble parentage. He was taken by his parents to Fayetteville, Tenn., in 1811, received a limited education and became a saddler. In 1834 he removed to Talladega, Ala., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was married to a daughter of William Hogan of Talladega county. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1838; a state senator, 1839–43; and a Democratic representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–46. He died by his own hand while ill in Washington, D.C., Sept. 10, 1846.

McCONNELL, Samuel David, clergyman, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Aug. 1, 1846; son of David and Agnes (Guthrie) McConnell; grandson of David and Martha (Whiteside) McConnell and great-grandson of John and Rebecca (Kirkpatrick) McConnell. He attended Eldersridge academy and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871, studied theology at Princeton, 1868–70, and was graduated from Nashotah Theological seminary, S.T.B., 1871. He was admitted to the diaconate, June 11, 1872, and ordained priest in 1873. He was rector of St. John's, Erie, Pa., 1872–74; Christ church, Watertown, Conn., 1874–76; Cathedral church, Middletown, Conn., 1876–82; rector of St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, 1882–96; of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1896–1902, and in 1902 succeeded the Rev. R. Heber Newton (q.v.), as rector of All Saints', New York city. He was married, Sept. 3, 1873, to Anna Bliss, and of their sons, Ellicott became assistant engineer in the U.S. navy, and Guthrie became a physician. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society, 1882, and of the Royal Victoria institute of Great Britain in 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1887 and that of D.C.L. by Hobart college in 1897. He is the author of: *History of the American Episcopal Church* (eighth edition, 1899); *The Doctrine of the Dead* (1891); *Sons of God* (1894); *The Next Step* (1895); *Sermon Stuff* (first and second series, 1895); *A Year's Sermons* (1896); *The Open Secret* (1897); *Essays* (1900); *Evolution of Immortality* (1901).

McCONNELL, William J., senator, was born in Commerce, Oakland county, Mich., Sept. 18, 1839. He attended the district schools and academies of Ann Arbor and Lansing, Mich., and at the same time taught school. In 1860 he crossed the plains to California. During the mining excitement in northern Idaho, he went north and remained in Oregon, 1862–63, during which time he engaged in teaching in Yamhill county. In 1863, with one companion, he walked from Dallas, Oregon, to Boisé City, Idaho Territory, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles. He became a successful miner; was a leader in organizing the vigilance committee in Idaho and was deputy U.S. marshal, 1865–67. He returned to California, and engaged in the cattle business in Humboldt county for five years, when he returned north and established a mercantile house in Oregon, and one in Idaho. He was a representative in the Oregon state legislature, a state senator, and was elected president of the senate in 1882. He removed to Idaho Territory and settled in Moscow, where he engaged in banking and mercantile business. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1890, and on Dec. 18, 1890, the legislature convened and he was elected U.S. senator for the term ending March 4, 1891. On May 5, 1892, the Republican

convention placed him in nomination for governor of the state; in November, 1892, he was elected, and was re-elected in November, 1894, serving 1893–97.

McCOOK, Alexander McDowell, soldier, was born in Columbian county, Ohio, April 22, 1831; fifth son of Maj. Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook. He removed with his parents to Carroll county, Ohio; was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1852 as brevet second lieutenant and was appointed to the 3d infantry. He served on garrison duty, 1852–53; on frontier duty, 1854–55; in the campaign against the Apache Indians, June-August, 1854, and against the Utes in 1855; and was promoted second lieutenant, June 30, 1854. He was chief guide and adjutant-general of an expedition against the Indians of Arizona in March, 1856. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1858; was assistant instructor in military tactics at the U.S. Military academy, 1858–61; was commissioned colonel and assigned to the 1st Ohio volunteers, April 16, 1861, and engaged in the defence of Washington, D.C., May–July, 1861; was promoted captain of the 3d U.S. infantry, May 14, 1861; participated in the skirmish at Vienna, Va., June 17, 1861, and was in command of the 1st Ohio regiment at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was brevetted major U.S.A., July 21, 1861, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run; and was appointed brigadier-general, U.S.V., Sept. 3, 1861. He commanded a brigade in the operations in Kentucky, October–December, 1861, and the 2d division, Army of the Ohio, under Major-General Buell, in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, February–June, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Nashville, Tenn. His division formed the extreme right of Buell's army at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, and drove the Confederates back along the Corinth road, which was the great central line of this battle, thus connecting the Army of the Ohio with Wallace's division, which formed the extreme right of Grant's force. He was brevetted colonel U.S.A. for Shiloh, April 7, 1862. He commanded the reserve of the Army of the Ohio in the advance upon and at the siege of Corinth, Miss. His

division, however, was engaged at Bridge's Creek and at Geratt's Hill. He then served in northern Alabama and in East Tennessee; was commissioned major-general of volunteers, July 17, 1862; was in command of the 1st army corps in the advance to Kentucky and at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. He led his troops to the relief of Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1862; commanded the 14th army corps in the Tennessee campaign, and commanded the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, in the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862. He commanded the 20th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, in the Tullahoma campaign, participating in the action at Liberty Gap and in the skirmishes at Tullahoma, Winchester and Elk River. He commanded the 20th corps in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863. He was relieved from command, Oct. 6, 1863, and he asked for a court of inquiry, which found him free from blame. He was assigned to duties in the middle division in November, 1864, and in February, 1865, was placed in command of the Eastern district of Arkansas. He represented the war department in the investigation of Indian affairs, May 6, 1865. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Perryville, Ky., and major-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 21, 1865. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 26th infantry, March 5, 1867; was transferred to the 10th infantry, March 15, 1869, and served for several years on the staff of Gen. William T. Sherman. He was promoted colonel of the 6th infantry, Dec. 16, 1880, and commanded the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was appointed brigadier-general, July 11, 1890, and major-general, Nov. 9, 1894, and was retired from the regular army, April 22, 1895, having reached the age limit. He represented the United States at the coronation of the czar of Russia, Moscow, May 24, 1896, and was a member of the commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the war department during the war with Spain, Sept. 23, 1898, to Feb. 10, 1899. He died June 11, 1903.

McCOOK, Anson George, representative, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1835; second son of Dr. John and Catharine Julia (Sheldon) McCook and grandson of George and Mary (McCormack) McCook. He attended school at New Lisbon, Ohio, 1840–54; went overland to California, where he remained, 1854–60; and studied law in the office of his cousin, George Wythe McCook, 1860–61. He raised the first company in eastern Ohio in 1861, and was commissioned a captain in the 2d Ohio infantry. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and subse-

quently, when the regiment was re-organized for three years' service, he was commissioned major. He was promoted successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, 1862–63, and in many of the hard fought battles of the Atlanta campaign, commanding a brigade at Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, July 19, 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service with his regiment, Oct. 10, 1864. In March, 1865, he rejoined the army as colonel of the 194th Ohio infantry, and performed guard duty in the Virginia valley in command of a brigade until the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer army in October, 1865. He was U.S. assessor of internal revenue at Steubenville, Ohio, 1865–73; removed to New York city in 1873; was a Republican representative in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83; secretary of the U.S. senate, 1884–93, and city chamberlain of New York, 1894–97. He was married June, 1886, to Hettie B. McCook, of Steubenville, Ohio.

McCOOK, Daniel, soldier, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., June 20, 1798; son of George and Mary (McCormack) McCook. His father emigrated from Ireland in 1780 and settled in Canonsburg; was a charter member of the "McMillan church" and was active in the establishment of Jefferson college. Daniel McCook attended Jefferson college and removed to New Lisbon and thence to Carrollton, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was married to Martha, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Greer) Latimer, descendants of the family which gave Hugh Latimer to the English reformation. He and his nine sons all served in the Federal army or navy in the civil war. At the outbreak of the civil war, although sixty-three years of age, he offered his services to the government and was commissioned a major. He participated in the skirmish at Buffington's Island, July 20, 1863, where he opposed the advance of Morgan's raiders and was mortally wounded. He died near Buffington's Island, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

McCOOK, Daniel, soldier, was born in Carrollton, Ohio, July 22, 1834; sixth son of Maj. Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook. He attended Alabama university, studied law at Steubenville, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was a partner of William T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing at Leavenworth, Kan., until 1861. He was married in December, 1860, to Julia Tibbs of Platte county, Mo. He volunteered as captain of a local company in the 1st Kansas regiment, and served under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. He was chief of staff of the 1st division, Army of the Ohio, during the Shiloh campaign; was commissioned colonel of the 52d Ohio infantry and commanded the 36th brigade, 11th division, 3d army corps, during the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. On the eve of the battle he was selected to attack the Confederate line and take possession of some pools of water in the bed of Doctors Fork, which he successfully accomplished before daybreak. He commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, reserve corps, during the battle of Chickamauga, and was stationed at McAffee's church, where his brigade covered Ringgold road. He was subsequently ordered to take the place of General Thomas's force at Point Spring, thus allowing Thomas to relieve the two divisions commanded by Crittenden at Crawfish Springs. He was in command of the 3d brigade, 2d division, 14th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, and during the Atlanta campaign while leading an assault on the southern slope of Kenesaw Mountain, July 16, 1864, he was mortally wounded. He was made brigadier-general for gallant conduct at the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. He died from the effect of his wound, July 21, 1864.

McCOOK, Edward Moody, soldier, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 15, 1833; eldest son of Dr. John and Catharine Julia (Sheldon) McCook. He received a common school education, engaged in the practice of law in the Pike's Peak region, and was a representative in the Kansas legislature. He was a volunteer secret agent for the U.S. government prior to the war, and in recognition of this service he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 4th U.S. cavalry, May 1, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in July, 1862. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Salem, and in the cavalry operations in East Tennessee. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for Shiloh, April 7, 1862; captain for Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; major for Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; lieutenant-colonel for cavalry operations in East Tennessee, Jan. 27, 1864; colonel for Selma, Ala., March 13, 1865, and brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. In the volunteer service he was successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 2d Indiana volunteer cavalry, and was commissioned brigadier-general, April 27, 1864, and major-general, March 13, 1865. He resigned his commission in the regular army, May, 1866. He was U.S. minister to Hawaii, 1866–69, where he concluded the treaty with the United States that led to annexation. He was territorial governor of Colorado, by President Grant's appointment, 1869–75. He was twice married: first to Mary Thompson, of Peoria, Ill., and secondly to Mary McKenna, of Colorado.

McCOOK

McCOOK, Edwin Stanton, soldier, was born in Carrollton, Ohio, March 26, 1837; seventh son of Maj. Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook. He entered the U.S. Naval academy as a cadet, but left the academy before graduating, and in 1861 recruited a company for John A. Logan's 31st Illinois regiment. He served at Fort Donelson and at Jackson, Tenn.; commanded the regiment at Vicksburg, May to July, 1863, where he was wounded, and in the Atlanta campaign he commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 17th army corps, where he was again wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He was appointed by President Grant secretary of Dakota Territory, and served for a time as acting governor of the territory *ex officio*. While presiding in this capacity at a public meeting at Yankton he was shot and fatally wounded by a man in the audience. He died at Yankton, Dak., Sept. 11, 1873.

McCOOK, George, physician, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., in 1792; eldest son of George and Mary (McCormack) McCook. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1811; studied medicine with Dr. Warren, of Canonsburg, and practised in Washington county. On Jan. 18, 1817, he married Margaret G., daughter of Abraham and Mary (Greer) Latimer, and in 1818 removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he continued the practice of medicine until 1849, when he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was professor of surgery in the medical college. He returned to New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1873, where he died, June 23, 1873.

McCOOK, George Wythe, lawyer and soldier, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1821; second son of Maj. Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook. He removed with his father's family to New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1825; studied law in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, Steubenville, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and became a partner with Mr. Stanton. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Ohio volunteers, 1847; was reporter of the supreme court, 1852; attorney-general of the state, 1854–56, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, but served in the field but a short time on account of ill-health. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1871 against George W. Noyes. He edited the first volume of the Ohio state reports. He died in Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1877.

McCOOK, Henry Christopher, clergyman, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, July 3, 1837; third son of Dr. John and Catharine Julia (Sheldon) McCook. He attended the public schools of his native town and learned the printer's trade. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1859; taught school in New Lisbon, Salem and Steubenville, Ohio, 1859–60, and was graduated from the Western Theological seminary in 1863. He was married, Sept. 11, 1861, to Emma C., daughter of Dr. George and Anna (Crowe) Herter. He was licensed and ordained by the presbytery of Steubenville in 1861, and was a home missionary in Illinois and Missouri. He assisted in organizing the 41st Illinois volunteer regiment, in which he enlisted as 1st lieutenant in 1861, and served subsequently as chaplain. In 1862 he left the service and returned to Clinton, Ill., as pastor of the Presbyterian church. He served as city missionary in St. Louis, Mo., until 1869, when he became pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. He was chaplain of the 2d regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, during the Spanish-American war, and served in Santiago de Cuba with the 5th army corps on special duty. He was the founder of the National Relief commission for the Spanish-American war. He was elected president of the American Society of Entomology; vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and president of the American Presbyterian Historical society. Lafayette college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1880, and that of Sc.D. in 1888. His published books include: *Object and Outline Teaching* (1870); *Teacher's Commentary on the Last Year of Our Lord's Ministry* (1871); *The Last Days of Jesus* (1872); *Historic Ecclesiastical Emblems of Pan-Presbyterianism* (1880); *The Women Friends of Jesus* (1884); *The Latimers, a Scotch-Irish Historical Romance of the Western Insurrection* (1899); *The Martial Graves of our Fallen Heroes in Santiago de Cuba* (1899). He also edited the "Tercentenary Book" (1873). His most widely known works are those on *Natural History of the Agricultural Ant of Texas* (1880); *The Mound-Making Ants of the Alleghanies* (1877); *Honey and Occident Ants* (1882); *Tenants of an Old Farm* (1884); *American Spiders and Their Spinning-Works* (Vols. I., II., III., folio, 1888).

McCOOK, John, surgeon, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., Feb. 21, 1806; son of George and Mary (McCormack) McCook. He was a student at Jefferson college and became a physician, settling in practice in New Lisbon and subsequently in Steubenville, Ohio. He was married May 21, 1831, to Catharine Julia, daughter of Roderick and Mary Sheldon of Hartford, Conn., and their five sons, Edward Moody, Anson George, Henry C., Roderick Sheldon, and John James, were volunteer officers in the Federal army in the civil war. Dr. McCook also served in the army as a volunteer surgeon, and while at the military headquarters of his son, Gen. Anson G. McCook, near Washington, D.C., he died, Oct. 11, 1865.

McCOOK, John James, educator, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1843; fifth son of Dr. John and Catharine Julia (Sheldon) McCook. He attended the high school at Steubenville, Ohio, and Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted under President Lincoln's first call in the 1st Virginia volunteers, serving as lieutenant during a short campaign in West Virginia and participating in the battle of Philippi, one of the earliest engagements of the war. His term of service having expired he returned to college and was graduated from Trinity, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1863–64, was graduated from the Berkeley Divinity school in 1866, and was admitted to the priesthood in 1867. He was rector of St. John's, Detroit, Mich., 1867–68, and in 1869 became rector of St. John's, East Hartford, Conn. He was instructor at Trinity college, 1883–85, and was elected professor of modern languages and literature in 1885. He was married, June 7, 1866, to Eliza Sheldon Butler, of Hartford, Conn. Three of their sons, John Butler, Philip James and George Sheldon served as volunteers in the war with Spain, 1898. He edited the *Church Weekly* in 1872, contributed several reports on poor-law administration and prison reform and is the author of *Pat and the Council* (1870) and articles in current magazines on penalogy, venality, vagabondage and like subjects.

McCOOK, John James, lawyer and soldier, was born at Carrollton, Ohio, May 25, 1845; ninth son of Maj. Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook. He attended Kenyon college, but left after his freshman year to enter the 6th Ohio cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant and served on the staff of General Crittenden at Perryville, Stone's River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Chattanooga with the Army of the Cumberland, and under Grant with the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to the crossing of the James river. He was promoted captain and aide de camp U.S.V., and distinguished himself in the battle of Shady Grove, Va., where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted major for Shady Grove and lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865. He was graduated from Kenyon college, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and from the Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1869. He practised law in the office of Stanton & McCook, in Steubenville, Ohio, and subsequently in New York city as a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green. He was married, Feb. 17, 1876, to Janetta, daughter of Henry M. and Susan Mary (Brown) Alexander. In 1897 he was said to have been the first choice of President McKinley for attorney-general in his cabinet, but he declined to give up his extensive law practice. He was elected a trustee of Princeton university in 1890 and was chairman of the Army and Navy Christian commission during the war with Spain. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Princeton in 1873 and that of LL. D. by the University of Kansas in 1890 and by Lafayette college in 1893.

John J. McCook

McCOOK, Latimer A, surgeon and soldier, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., April 26, 1820; eldest son of Maj. Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook. He was educated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg. studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. George McCook (q. v.), and received his degree from Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia. He entered the army in 1861 as assistant surgeon, and was soon promoted surgeon of the 31st Illinois volunteers with the rank of major. He served throughout all the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and while caring for the wounded of his regiment, during action, he was himself twice wounded—once in the trenches before Vicksburg, and again at Pocotaligo Bridge, S.C., in General Sherman's movement northward from Savannah, after the march to the sea. He survived the war, but was broken down in health and died from general debility, resulting from wounds and exposure incident to his service in the army, at his home, Pekin, Ill., Aug. 23, 1869.

McCOOK, Robert Latimer, soldier, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1827; fourth son of Maj. Daniel and Martha (Latimer) McCook. He attended school until 1842, when he entered his father's office as deputy clerk of Carroll county. He studied law in the office of Stanton & McCook, and practised in Steubenville, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 9th Ohio regiment. He participated in the action of Carnifex Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 10, 1861, and was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to a brigade in Buell's Army of the Ohio. He commanded the 3d brigade under Gen. George H. Thomas at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862, where he was wounded. He accompanied his brigade across Tennessee from Stevenson to Delchard, and although ill he refused to return to Nashville, and

directed the movements of his troops from an ambulance. On August 6, 1862, while his escorts were reconnoitering he was attacked by a party of mounted guerillas and mortally wounded. He died near Delchard, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1862.

McCOOK, Roderick Sheldon, naval officer, was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, March 10, 1839; fourth son of Dr. John and Catharine Julia (Sheldon) McCook. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1859; was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861; lieutenant commander, Dec. 25, 1865; and commander, Sept. 25, 1873. He served throughout the civil war and participated in the engagements on the James river; the coast operations in North Carolina; in the action at New Berne, March 14, 1862, where he commanded a battery of naval howitzers, and in both engagements at Fort Fisher. After the war he served in lighthouse duty on the Ohio river. He was retired from active duty, Feb. 23, 1885. He died at Vineland, N. J., Feb. 13, 1886.

McCORD, David James, law reporter, was born in St. Matthew's parish, S.C., in January, 1797. He was a student at South Carolina college in the class of 1814, but left in his senior year, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He conducted a law business in partnership with Henry J. Nott in Columbia, S.C., 1818–21; was in Europe, 1821–22; was law partner of Col. W. C. Preston, 1822–24; state reporter, 1824–27; and was intendant or mayor of Columbia, 1825. He visited Europe, 1828–30, and was a representative in the state legislature during the nullification excitement, serving several times between 1832–40. As chairman of the committee on Federal relations he championed the cause of nullification. He retired from the bar in 1836, to accept the presidency of the Columbia branch of the South Carolina bank in Charleston, from which office he was removed in 1840, when he became a Whig. He then retired to "Langayne," his plantation on the Congaree, and devoted himself to raising cotton. He was a trustee of South Carolina college, 1829–37. He was married first to Miss Wagner of Charleston, S.C., and in 1840 to Louisa, daughter of Langdon and Mary (Dallas) Cheves of Columbia, S.C. He aided in establishing the *South Carolina Law Journal* in 1836; compiled and edited, as successor to Dr. Thomas Cooper, who died in 1839, the *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*; prepared reminiscences of Dr. Thomas Cooper, president of South Carolina college; contributed articles on political economy to the *Southern Review* and *De Bow's Review*, and is the author of *Reports of Cases determined in the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina* (4 vols., 1821–8); *Chancery Cases in the Court of Appeals of South Carolina* (2 vols., 1827–29). He died in Columbia, S.C., May 12, 1855.

McCORD, George Herbert, painter, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1848; son of George and Matilda (Secor) McCord; grandson of David McCord and of William Thorne Secor, and a descendant of the Mabies of Holland, and the Hoyts of New Brunswick, Canada. He attended Quackenbos Collegiate school, New York, and Hudson River institute, Claverack, N.Y.; studied art under Prof. Moses Morse, and in 1868 exhibited at the National Academy. He sketched in New England, Canada, Florida and the west, 1875–78, and made a sketching tour of Scotland and England in 1890. He was made an associate academician in 1880, and also became a member of the Artists' Fund society, of which he was secretary, 1878–80; of the American Water Color society, and of the Brooklyn Art, Salmagundi, Lotos and Black and White clubs. He received a silver medal at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association exhibition in Boston, Mass., in 1883, and a bronze medal and diploma at the New Orleans exposition in 1884. He devoted himself to landscape and marine painting, his works including: *Sunnyside, Home of Irving* (1875); *Cave of the Winds, Niagara* (1878); *Mirror Lake* (1878); *Wintry Night, Fifth Avenue* (1876); *Near Biddeford, Maine* (1879); *Napanock Mills* (1879); *Craig Dhu* (1880); *Hunting Days* (1880); *Winter Evening on the Hudson* (1881); *Market Place, Montreal* (1882); *Vesper Hour* (1883); *Where Swallows Skim* (1883); *Memory of June* (1884); *Ice Harvest* (1884); *Cross-Road Bridge* (1884); *Old Mill Race on Whippany River, New Jersey* (1885); *Long Pond, New Hampshire* (1886); *On Barnegat Bay* (1887); *The Signal Bell* (1898); *Grand Cañon, Arizona* (1901).

McCORD, Louisa Susannah (Cheves), poet, was born in Columbia, S.C., Dec. 3, 1810; daughter of Judge Langdon (q.v.) and Mary (Dallas) Cheves. She received a liberal education, and in 1840 became the second wife of Col. David J. McCord (q.v.) She contributed to current literature; translated F. Bastiat's "Sophisms of the Protective Policy" (1848), and is the author of: *My Dreams*, poems (1848); *Caius Gracchus*, a tragedy (1851), and essays in *Southern Quarterly Review*. She died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 27, 1880.

McCORD, Myron Hawley, governor of Arizona, was born in Ceres, Pa., Nov. 26, 1840; son of Myron and Ann Eliza McCord; grandson of John McCord, and a descendant of James McCord, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1773. He removed with his parents to Shawano, Wis., in 1854. He attended Richburg academy, New York; was elected a state senator from Shawano county in 1873; was a representative from Lincoln county in the state legislature, 1880–82; and a representative from the ninth district of Wisconsin in the 51st congress, 1889–91. In 1893 he removed to Phœnix,

Arizona. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Hughes Republican member of the territorial board of control and went out of office on Governor Hughes's retirement. In May, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley territorial governor of Arizona as successor to Benjamin J. Franklin. In April, 1898, he recruited a regiment of volunteer infantry in the four territories for service in the war with Spain, and upon being elected colonel of the regiment he resigned as governor to serve in the field. In 1900 he became proprietor and manager of the *Arizona Daily Gazette* at Phœnix.

MacCORKLE, William Alexander, governor of West Virginia, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., May 7, 1857; son of William and Mary (Morrison) MacCorkle and grandson of Alexander and Rebecca (McNutt) MacCorkle, and of William and Margaret Morrison. His ancestor emigrated from Scotland in 1650. His great grandfathers, Capt. John MacCorkle and Capt. John McNutt, were killed in the battle of Cowpens during the Revolutionary war. The family settled in Rockbridge county, Va. William attended a private school and was graduated from Washington and Lee university in 1879. He was married, Oct. 19, 1881, to Isabelle Goshorn. He was city solicitor of Charleston for eight years, and was chosen governor of West Virginia in November, 1892, and held this office until March 4, 1897. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of West Virginia in 1893. He published a number of addresses, speeches and discussions.

McCORMICK, Alexander Hugh, naval officer, was born in the District of Columbia, May 9, 1842; son of Alexander and Eliza (Van Horn) McCormick; grandson of Alexander and —— (Quirk) McCormick and of William and Alethea (Beall) Van Horn. He was

appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Texas in 1859, and was ordered into active service in April, 1861. He was attached to the *Quaker City* and served in the Chesapeake bay blockade, June to September, 1861; on the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, October to December, 1861, and on the steamer *Norwich* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron from January, 1862, to April, 1863. He was appointed a volunteer acting master in April, 1862; participated in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski and of the fort in Winyaw Bay, S.C., in 1862, and was promoted ensign, Dec. 22, 1862. He took part in the second occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., in 1863; served on the *Housatonic* off Charleston, S.C., April to July, 1863; on the *Wabash*, July to September, 1863, and was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864. He served on the steam sloop *Iroquois* on special service from March, 1864, to October, 1865; on the *Chattanooga*, February to August, 1866, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866. He was instructor in mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1866–69; attached to the *Macedonian*, June to September, 1867; to the flagship *Lancaster* on the east coast of South America, 1869–72, and to the *Portsmouth*, July to September, 1872. He was an instructor in astronomy and navigation at the U.S. Naval academy, 1872–75; cruised on the steamer *Fortune*, July to September, 1773, and was attached to the *Pensacola*, flagship of the Pacific station, 1875–76. He was promoted commander, Sept. 30, 1876; served on duty in the bureau of ordnance at Washington, D.C., 1877–81; commanded the *Essex* in a cruise around the world, 1881–85; was inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1885–88, and on duty in the bureau of ordnance at Washington, 1888–89. He was inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1889–92; was promoted captain, April 3, 1892; commanded the *Lancaster* on the Asiatic station, 1892–94; was captain of the Norfolk navy yard, 1894–97; commanded the battle-ship *Oregon* in the winter of 1898, and commanded the navy yard at Washington, D.C., from Oct. 17, 1898, to March 26, 1900. He was promoted rear-admiral Sept. 9, 1899, and was retired after forty years' service, March 26, 1900.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor, was born in Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., Feb. 15, 1809; son of Robert and Mary McChesney (Hall) McCormick. He attended the public schools and was employed on his father's farm and in his workshop. His father had invented various labor-saving farm devices, including a grain-cutting machine in 1809, which he improved from time to time, adding the vibrating sickle and horizontal reel in 1828–29, and in 1831 it worked moderately well. Cyrus, then twenty-two years of age, added to and perfected some details in the machine and secured a patent in 1834. He became interested in an iron furnace in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836, and during the panic of 1837 failed. He then returned to Walnut Grove, where he assisted his father in manufacturing the reapers, and travelled extensively among the farmers soliciting orders. After his father's death in 1846 he secured further patents on various improvements on the reaper, notably

McCORMICK

in 1847 and 1858. He employed a firm to manufacture the reapers in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1847 his brother Leander superintended their construction. They established a manufactory in Chicago, Ill., in 18'8, and in 1851 he took his perfected reaper to the World's Fair in London, where the London *Times* acknowledged it to be worth more than the entire cost of the exposition to the farmers of England. He exhibited it in Paris in 1855 and at Hamburg in 1863. The U.S. patent office refused to extend the patent in 1859, and during an argument before the commission of patents, Reverdy Johnson declared that the McCormick reaper was worth $55,000,000 a year to the United States, a statement never disputed. Secretary Seward also declared that its introduction in the harvest fields of the United States moved the line of civilization westward thirty miles every year, and in 1897 it was estimated that it saved in labor alone to the farmers of the United States more than $100,000,000 yearly. Mr. McCormick received numerous prizes, diplomas and medals at home, and in 1878 received for the third time one of the grand prizes from the Paris exposition, and the rank of officer of the Legion of Honor. He was also elected a member of the French Academy of Science in that year, "as having done more for agriculture than any other living man." He gave $100,000 to found the Presbyterian seminary of the Northwest in Chicago, Ill., in 1850, which became the McCormick Theological seminary, and his gifts to the institution during his lifetime aggregated $300,000. He gave to Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., $10,000 soon after the close of the war, to which he added $10,000 more during his lifetime, and his trustees under the provisions of his will added $20,000, making his gift, known as the Cyrus H. McCormick fund, amount to $40,000 in real-estate mortgages. Upon this foundation the trustees of the university established the McCormick professorship of natural philosophy. He aided Union Theological seminary in Virginia to the amount of $30,000, and was also a generous benefactor of Hastings college, Neb. He gave his support to the *Interior*, a religious paper in 1872, which became the organ of the Presbyterian church in the northwestern states. After the great fire of 1871 he rebuilt his business on a much larger scale and also built several business blocks in the city. He was married in 1858 to Nettie, daughter of Melzar Fowler, of Jefferson county, N.Y., and their son, Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., succeeded as president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company on the death of his father. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, his name in Class D, inventors, received twenty-six votes, Fulton, Howe, Morse and Whitney only exceeding. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1884.

C. H. McCormick

THE FIRST PRACTICAL REAPER

McCORMICK, Henry Clay, representative, was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pa., June 30, 1844; son of Seth T. and Ellen (Miller) McCormick; grandson of Seth McCormick, and of William and Sarah (Moore) Miller, and a descendant of Hugh McCormick who immigrated to America about 1754 and resided in Cumberland county, and of James McCormick of Londonderry, Ireland, prominent in the famous siege in that city. He attended the common schools and Dickinson seminary, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised his profession in Williamsport, Pa. He was a Republican representative in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91, and attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1895–99. In 1899 he resumed the practice of law at Williamsport.

McCORMICK, James Robinson, representative, was born in Washington county, Mo., Aug. 1, 1824; third son of Joseph and Jane (Robinson) McCormick, and grandson of Andrew and Catherine (Adams) McCormick. Andrew McCormick came from the north of Ireland about 1776, served in the Revolutionary war, and married the daughter of John Adams, who with his sister Catherine, fled from Germany to escape persecution from the Papists. He was graduated at the Memphis Medical college in 1849, and settled in practice in Ironton, Mo. He married in 1852 Berchette C. Nance, who died in 1866, and secondly Susan E. Garner. Emmet Curran McCormick, M.D., his son by his first marriage, and James Edward McCormick, M.D., by his second marriage, survived him. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1861; a member of the state senate, 1862, but resigned to serve in the Federal army, where he attained the rank of brigadier-general, and served to the close of the war. In 1866 he was again elected a state sena-

tor, but resigned in 1867 to take his place as a Democratic representative in the 40th congress to fill the unexpired term of Thomas E. Noell, who died Oct. 3, 1867, and he was re-elected to the 41st and 42d congresses, serving 1867–73. He died in Farmington, Mo., May 19, 1897.

McCORMICK, Leander J., inventor, was born at Walnut Grove, Va., Feb. 8, 1819; son of Robert and Mary McChesney (Hall) McCormick. He attended the public schools of Rockbridge county and was engaged with his father and brothers in farming and in perfecting and constructing the reaping machine invented by his father in 1809. He invented various improvements to the reaper, including a seat or stand from which a man could divide the grain in sheaves suitable for binding, 1845; an improvement on the divider side in 1845; and later a seat for the driver, who had before ridden on one of the horses. He was married in 1845 to Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Hamilton, of Rockbridge county, Va.; she died in Chicago in November, 1899. Their son, Robert S. McCormick, was secretary of legation under U.S. minister, Robert T. Lincoln, in London; married a daughter of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and in 1901 was appointed by President McKinley envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary. Leander J. McCormick went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, to superintend the construction of one hundred reaping machines and in 1848 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was joined by his brother Cyrus Hall, in 1849, and where they established a factory. He took entire charge of the manufacturing department until 1879, when the business was incorporated as the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., and he retired from active participation in the business. He presented the University of Virginia in 1871 with a twenty-six-inch refracting telescope constructed by Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridge, Mass., and at the time the largest refracting lens in the world, and the observatory building was known as the McCormick observatory. Mr. McCormick died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1900.

McCORMICK, Richard Cunningham, governor of Arizona, was born in New York city, May 23, 1832; son of Richard and Sarah (Decker) McCormick; grandson of Hugh McCormick of Lycoming county, Pa. (born in 1777), and a descendant of James McCormick, of Londonderry, who came to America about 1700. He received a classical education in New York city, and settled as a broker in Wall street in 1850, which business he pursued until 1854. He was war correspondent during the Crimean war, 1854–55, edited the *Young Men's Magazine*, 1858–59, and was connected with the New York *Evening Post*, 1860–61. He was war correspondent for that and other

New York newspapers, in the Army of the Potomac, in the civil war, 1861–62, and chief clerk of the U. S. department of agriculture, 1862–63. He was appointed by President Lincoln secretary of Arizona when organized as a territory in February, 1863, and in 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson governor as successor to John N. Goodwin. He resigned in 1869 to take his seat as delegate to congress from Arizona, and served as such in the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1869–75. He was married in Washington, D.C., Nov. 25, 1873, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. A. G. Thurman of Ohio. He established the *Arizona Miner*, at Prescott, in 1864, and the *Arizona Citizen*, at Tucson, in 1870. He was a delegate from Arizona territory to the Republican national conventions of 1872 and 1876; a commissioner from Arizona territory to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876; assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, 1877, and commissioner general to the Paris exposition in 1878, where he was decorated a commander of the Legion of Honor by the French government. He declined the mission to Brazil in 1877, and the mission to Mexico in 1879. He removed to Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., in 1878; was the Republican candidate for representative from the first New York district in the 50th congress in 1886, and was defeated by Perry Belmont, Democrat, but served as a representative in the 54th congress, 1895–97. He is the author of: *Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol* (1855); *St. Paul's to St. Sophia* (1860); *Arizona, its Resources* (1865). He also edited *The Reports of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition* (5 vols., 1879). He died in Jamaica, N.Y., June 2, 1901.

McCORMICK, Robert, inventor, was born at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., in 1780; son of Robert and Martha (Sanderson) McCormick. His ancestors, who were Scotch, emigrated to the north of Ireland and thence to America. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, served in the Revolution, removed his family to Rockbridge county, Va., in 1779; and was at Guilford Court House, N.C., where he narrowly escaped death, March 15, 1781. After the war he conducted a number of farms at Walnut Grove, Va., a grist and saw mill and a machine shop, where he invented and manufactured labor-saving farm im-

plements. In 1809 he constructed the first grain-cutting machine ever devised, which was improved, first by himself, then by his sons, Cyrus Hall and Leander J., and all the improvements were patented by his son Cyrus Hall, in 1834. He engaged with his sons, Cyrus Hall, William S. and Leander J., in manufacturing these machines, out of which grew the McCormick Harvesting Machine manufactory in Chicago, Ill. His other labor-saving inventions include a hemp-breaking machine, a machine for cleaning hemp, a number of successful threshing machines, a blacksmith's bellows and a machine to supply power by putting water under pressure. This last was abandoned for lack of machinery for use in its construction. He was a student of classical literature and of science, especially of astronomy. He was married to Mary McChesney, daughter of Patrick Hall, a quartermaster in the war of 1812. He died at Walnut Grove, Va., July 4, 1846.

McCORMICK, Samuel Black, educator, was born in Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pa., May 6, 1858; son of Dr. James I. and Rachel Long (Black) McCormick, and grandson of John and Esther (Sowash) McCormick, and of Samuel and Jane (Mansperger) Black. He was instructed at home by his father and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883. He was married Sept. 29, 1882, to Ida May, daughter of William Steep of Washington, Pa. He was a teacher at Jefferson academy, 1880–81, and at Washington and Jefferson college, 1881–82; studied law with H. H. McCormick, Pittsburg, Pa., 1882–83, and practised there, 1882–83, and at Denver, Col., 1883–87; was a student at Western Theological seminary, 1887–90, was licensed to preach, April 24, 1889, and pastor of the Central Presbyterian church at Allegheny, Pa., 1890–94, and of the First Presbyterian church, Omaha, Nebraska, 1894–97. He was elected president of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1897. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college, in 1897.

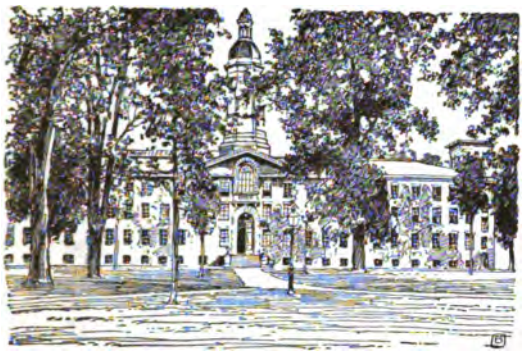
McCORVEY, Thomas Chalmers, educator, was born in Monroe county, Ala., Aug. 18, 1851; son of Murdock and Lydia (Ranaldson) McCorvey, and grandson of John and Barbara (McMillan) McCorvey, and of Drury Allen and Mary (Singletary) Ranaldson. His paternal grandparents were both born in Kintyre, Scotland, and while they were very young their parents immigrated to Robeson county, North Carolina, about 1783. His Ranaldson ancestors fought for the young Pretender at Culloden, and immigrated to what is now Cumberland county, N.C., about 1747. He was prepared for college at the Monroeville academy, Alabama, studied at Erskine college, South Carolina, 1870–71, and was graduated at the University of Alabama, Ph.B., 1873, LL.B., 1874, A.M., 1878. He was elected commandant of cadets in the University of Alabama in 1873, and in 1888 was made professor of history and political economy there. He was married, July 22, 1880, to Netta L., daughter of Henry and Julia (Ashe) Tutwiler at Greene Springs, Ala. He was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military academy in 1886. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, and in 1895 a member of the American Historical association. He is the author of: *The Government of the People of the State of Alabama* (1895), and of literary, political and historical articles contributed to newspapers and magazines.

McCOSH, James, educator, was born on the bank of the river Doon, near the village of Patna, Scotland, April 1, 1811. His father was an extensive farmer. He attended the parish school, studied at the University of Glasgow, 1824–29, and took a course in theology at the University of Edinburgh, 1829–34. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Edinburgh in 1835, for an essay on "The Stoic Philosophy." He was licensed to preach in 1834; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1835, and was pastor of the Abbey church at Arbroath, 1835–38.

James McCosh

In 1838 he was appointed by the crown pastor of the Presbyterian church at Brechin, and ministered to over 1,400 communicants until the disruption of the church in 1843, when he joined the Free Church party. In 1843 and 1844 he was a member of a deputation appointed by the General Assembly to visit England and enlist non-conformist interest for the Free Church. He was married at Brechin in 1845 to Isabella Guthrie, daughter of James Guthrie, M.D., and niece of Thomas Guthrie, the celebrated Edinburgh divine. He took an active interest in the establishing of churches in the shires of Forfar and Kincardine. He was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's college, Belfast, Ireland, in 1852, by the Earl of Clarendon, at that time lord lieutenant of Ireland, and filled that office until 1868, becoming famous as a lecturer. He was for a part of that time an examiner in ethics for the Queen's University of Ireland as member of the board which organized the system of competition

for the civil offices in India. He also was an examiner for the Ferguson scholarship open to graduates of Scottish universities. He visited the principal German universities in 1858, and those of the United States in 1866, and was called to



NASSAU HALL.

the presidency of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, in 1868, succeeding Dr. John Maclean. He was inaugurated in October, 1868, and was professor of biblical instruction and of psychology and the history of philosophy. During his administration the number of students increased from 264 to 603, a dozen new fellowships were founded, the number of professors increased from seventeen to forty-one, the standard of scholarship was raised, the number of buildings was greatly enlarged, the number of books and apparatus was trebled, and the sum of $3,000,000 was added to the funds of the institution, which he raised to the dignity of a university. He resigned the presidency of Princeton university in February, 1887, and his professorship in 1890. He was made president emeritus with his salary continued from his resignation. On April 1, 1891, his eightieth birthday, a silver bowl was presented by the faculty, a gold pitcher by the faculty and alumni during his administration, and a silver cup by the Princeton club of New York city. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1870, and to the tercentenary celebration of the reformation in Scotland at Philadelphia in 1872, where he presented a scheme for the organization of the Presbyterian alliance; a moderator of the conference at London, England, which organized the alliance in 1875, and a delegate to Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877. His last public appearance was at the International Congress of Education at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, July, 1893. In 1889 a full length heroic-size tablet of Dr. McCosh, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, was placed on the walls of Marquand chapel by the class of 1879. He received the honorary degrees: A.M. from Aberdeen, 1850, LL.D. from Harvard, 1868, and from Queen's university, Ireland; D.D. from Brown and from Washington and Jefferson, 1868, and Litt.D. from Queen's, Ireland, 1882. He contributed articles on various controversial subjects to leading British and American reviews and magazines, and is the author of: *The Wheat and Chaff: a Contribution toward the History of the Disruption at the Scottish Ecclesiastical Establishment* (1843); *The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral* (1850, 11th ed., 1874); *Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation*, with Dr. George Dickie (1855); *The Intuitions of the Minds Inductively Investigated* (1860, 3d rev. ed., 1872); *The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural* (1862); *Examination of Mill's Philosophy: Being a Defense of Fundamental Truth* (1866); *The Laws of Discursive Thought: Being a Treatise on Formal Logic* (1869, rev. ed., 1890); *Christianity and Positivism* (1871); *The Scottish Philosophy* (1874); *Ideas in Nature overlooked by Dr. Tyndall* (1875); *The Development Hypothesis: is it Sufficient?* (1876); *The Emotions* (1880); *Realistic Philosophy Defended in a Philosophic Series* (2 vols., 1887); *Psychology: the Cognitive Powers* (1886); *Psychology: the Motive Powers* (1887); *The Religious Aspect of Evolution* (1888); *First and Fundamental Truths* (1889); *The Tests of Various Kinds of Truth* (1889); *The Prevailing Types of Philosophy: Can they Logically Reach Reality?* (1890); *Our Moral Nature* (1892); *Philosophy of Reality* (1894). See "Life," by William M. Sloane (1896), for complete bibliography. He died at Princeton, N. J., Nov. 16, 1894, and is buried in the President's lot in the Princeton cemetery.

McCOSKRY, Samuel Allen, first bishop of Michigan and 32d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 4, 1804. His maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Charles Nisbet, was president of Dickinson college. He was a cadet at the U.S. Military academy, 1820–22, and was graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Carlisle, Pa., in 1825, and while practising his profession, 1825–31, served as deputy-attorney-general of Cumberland county, 1828–30. He pursued theological studies under Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, 1831–33; was ordained deacon in Christ church, Reading,

Saml. A. McCoskry

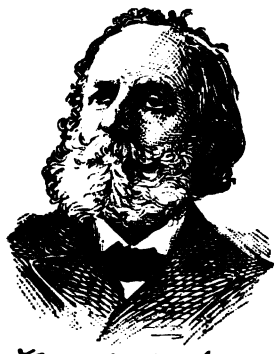
Pa., March 28, 1833, and priest, Dec. 13, 1833. He first served as assistant at Christ church and was rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1834–36. He was elected bishop of the newly formed diocese of Michigan and was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, Pa., by Bishops H. U. Onderdonk, Doane and Kemper, July 7, 1836. Besides administering the affairs of the new diocese, Bishop McCoskry also served as rector of St. Paul's church, Detroit, 1836–63. He attended the jubilee of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in London, England, 1852. He served the diocese for over forty-one years and his administration was accompanied by a remarkable growth. In March, 1878, "owing to failing health and infirmities of age which hinder the efficient administration of the affairs of the diocese," he tendered his resignation, being at the time seventy-five years of age. Upon learning that charges had been made against his moral character, he withdrew his resignation and demanded an investigation, but before the House of Bishops met he sailed for Europe after renewing his resignation. The House of Bishops met in New York, Sept. 3, 1878, and when a quorum had been obtained with some difficulty, he was deposed, as recorded in the "Journal of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for 1880." He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia college in 1837 and that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1852. He died in New York city, Aug. 1, 1886.

McCOWN, John Porter, soldier, was born in East Tennessee, Jan. 20, 1815. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1840, and promoted 2d lieutenant of the 4th artillery. He served during the removal of the Indians to the west in 1840; in the Canadian border disturbances at Detroit, Mich., 1840–41, and at Buffalo, N.Y., 1841–42. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1843; served in the military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and in the war with Mexico, 1846–47, participating in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, April 18, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo." He was quartermaster of the 4th U.S. artillery, 1847–48, served on frontier duty in Texas, 1849–50; was promoted captain, Jan. 5, 1851, served in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856–57, and was a member of the Utah expedition in 1858. He was on garrison duty in Nebraska and Dakota, 1858–61, and at the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his commission in the U.S. army and entered the Confederate service as lieutenant-colonel in the corps of artillery, C.S.A. He commanded the corps in the provisional Army of Tennessee from May, 1861, and was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 12, 1861. At the battle of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, he commanded the Kentucky side of the river at Columbus, and there being no opposition he crossed the river and met General Grant's force. He was placed in command of Island No. 10 and Madrid Bend in February, 1862. On March 27 he was succeeded by Gen. W. W. Mackall. He took part in General Bragg's Kentucky campaign from April 29, 1862, as commander of the 3d division, Army of the West, and he assumed command of that army, June 20, 1862. At the battle of Stone's River, with Cleburne's command he held the right of Hardee's corps and drove back the advance of General McCook, capturing many prisoners, cannon and small arms. After the close of the war he settled near Knoxville, Tenn., where he taught school. He removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he died Jan. 29, 1879.

McCOY, Isaac, missionary, was born in Fayette county, Pa., June 13, 1784. His parents removed to Shelby county, Ky., in 1790. He was married in 1803 to Christina, daughter of Captain Polls, whose wife and several children were captured by the Ottawa Indians. With his wife he journeyed to Vincennes, Ind.Ter., in 1804, and to Clark county in 1805, where he was licensed to preach by the Silver Creek Baptist church. In October, 1810, he was admitted to the ministry of the church at Maria Creek and was pastor, 1810–17. He was made missionary to the Indians residing in the Northwest territory in 1817, established Fort Wayne mission, and in 1822 Carey mission at Niles, Michigan Territory. His journeys through his territory, and even his several visits to Washington to lay the claims of the Indians before congress and the president, were made on horseback. He urged the colonization of the tribes on territory not to be disturbed by settlers and away from the temptations of whiskey and rum pressed upon them by the white men. He sent several pupils to Hamilton college to be educated, and on Oct. 9, 1825, delivered near the site of the future Chicago the first sermon preached to English-speaking hearers in that locality. He removed from Carey mission in 1826 to west of the Mississippi, where he laid out reservations and located several tribes in what became Indian Territory. He was the first secretary of the American Indian Mission association with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., 1842–46. He is the author of *History of the Baptist Indian Mission* (1840). He died in Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1846.

MacCRACKEN, Henry Mitchell, educator, was born at Oxford, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1840; son of the Rev. John Steele and Eliza Hawkins (Dougherty) MacCracken; grandson of John and Martha (Wil-

son) MacCracken, and great-grandson of Henry MacCracken, who fell at a frontier post on the West Susquehanna in the war of the American Revolution, and of Major Samuel Wilson, also a Revolutionary soldier. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother before her marriage was principal of a school for young ladies in Oxford. He was graduated from Miami university in 1857; was a classical teacher at Grove academy, Cedarville, Ohio, 1857–58; school superintendent at Charleston, Ohio, 1858–60; and a classical teacher at the high school, Xenia, Ohio, 1860–61. He studied theology in the United Presbyterian Theological seminary at Xenia, 1860–62; and at the Princeton Theological seminary, 1862–63. He was stated supply of the First church, Toledo, Ohio, in 1862; was ordained by the presbytery of Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863, and was pastor of Westminster church, Columbus, 1863–67. He studied philosophy and history in the universities of Tübingen and Berlin, Germany, 1867-68; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Toledo, 1869–81; a member of the committee that led in founding Wooster university in 1865 and Green Spring academy in 1877, and was also the first to propose, in his "Historical Memorial to the General Assembly," the Presbyterian Tercentenary of 1872. He was chancellor and professor of philosophy in the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1881–84; became professor of philosophy in the University of the City of New York in 1884; was vice-chancellor of the same, 1885–91, and in 1891 became chancellor. During his administration the university founded its graduate seminary, its school of pedagogy, and obtained new grounds in the upper part of New York city, named upon the map University Heights, upon which were erected buildings costing about $2,000,000, including the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. He was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland at Edinburgh in 1867; to the Presbyterian assembly at Dublin, Ireland, in 1867, and historical orator at the Scotch-Irish reunion, Belfast, Ireland, in 1884. He was elected an officer of the American Society of Church History, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, The American Tract society, and other benevolent associations. He received the honorary degree of D.D.



Henry M MacCracken

from Wittenberg college, Ohio, in 1878, and that of LL.D. from Miami university in 1887. He was married, July 2, 1872, at Columbus, Ohio, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hubbard of Stockbridge, Vt. The writings of Chancellor MacCracken include periodical articles upon philosophical, sociological, educational, historical and religious questions. He is the author of: *Kant and Lotze* (1885); *Lives of the Leaders of Our Church Universal*, translated in chief part from the German of Dr. Ferdinand Piper (3 vols., 1879); *A Metropolitan University* (1892); *Educational Progress in the United States in the Quarter Century Ending 1893* (1893); *The Hall of Fame* (1901).

MacCRACKEN, John Henry, educator, was born in Rochester, Vt., Sept. 30, 1875; son of Henry Mitchell and Catherine (Hubbard) MacCracken and grandson of John and Eliza (Dougherty) MacCracken and of Thomas Swan and Mary (Fay) Hubbard. His paternal ancestor, Henry MacCracken, emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1760, settled in Pennsylvania and taught school on the west branch of the Susquehanna river. His maternal ancestor, John Hubbard, was pastor of the church at Northfield, Mass., 1749–94. He attended the public schools of Allegheny, Pa., and Lyons collegiate institute at New York city, and was graduated from New York university, A.B., 1894, A.M., 1897. He was a student at the Union Theological seminary, 1894–95, and at the University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany, 1895–96 and 1899, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1899. He was instructor and assistant professor of philosophy at New York university, 1896–99, and was elected president of Westminster college in 1899, at the age of twenty-three. He was elected a member of the Western Philosophical association in 1899 and of the American Historical association in 1900.

McCRADY, Edward, lawyer and theologian, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1803; son of John and Jane (Johnson) McCrady; grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Campbell) McCrady, who emigrated from Antrim, Ireland, about 1765, also of William Johnson, who removed from New York to Charleston in 176-, a leader in the Revolutionary war. Both his grandfathers were among the patriot exiles sent to St. Augustine, Fla., from Charleston upon the capture of that city by the British in 1780. His father was a lawyer. He was prepared for college at the private academy of the Rev. Thomas Frost, Sr., was graduated from Yale in 1820, and was for several years the oldest living graduate of that university. He studied law under his uncle, William Johnson, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He espoused the Union side of

McCRADY

the nullification struggle in 1832, was chairman of the committee of correspondence of that party in Charleston, and attended the nullification convention in Columbia, S.C., as one of the agents of the administration, reporting to Washington on the transactions of each day. In behalf of the Union party he made the question as to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the nullification convention, in a case reported as : " The State *ex relatione* McCready *vs.* Hunt," published in Hill's Law Reports, and occupying half that volume, which resulted in the overthrow of the court which sustained his position. He was U.S. district attorney, 1839–50, resigning to take an active part in the organization of the co-operation party of the south as against the immediate secession party, and served for several years as a representative in the legislature from Charleston. He was a member of the state convention which met in 1852, and in that body voted against an ordinance declaring the right of peaceable secession, he maintaining that secession, however justified, could only be a measure of war. He was again a member of the state convention of 1860, in which he voted for the ordinance of secession. He was recognized throughout the United States as one of the most learned laymen in the Episcopal church. He represented St. Philip's parish in the diocesan convention for over fifty years consecutively, was for thirty years a member of the general convention of the church in the United States and a member of the standing committee of the diocese for forty years, and was a constant contributor to church reviews and periodicals. Two of his articles, one on the litany, written in his eightieth year, and the other a review of Henry Drummond's " Natural Law in the Spiritual World," written in his eighty-fourth year, attracted much attention. He was married in 1829 to Louisa Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Louisa (de Bernière) Lane, and granddaughter of Col. John de Bernière of the British army, who immigrated to South Carolina in 1799. Of their children, four sons and four daughters reached maturity : Edward (q.v.) ; John (q.v.) ; Thomas, a distinguished officer in the Confederate army ; Louis de Bernière, who, with his brother Edward and his brother-in-law, Thomas W. Bacot, formed the law firm of McCrady & Bacot ; Louisa de Bernière, the wife of Thomas W. Bacot, Ellen Madelina, Jane, and Mary Margaret. He died at Charleston, S.C., in November, 1892.

McCRADY, Edward, lawyer and historian, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 8, 1833 ; son of Edward and Louisa Rebecca (Lane) McCrady. He was prepared for college in private academies in Charleston, 1841–49 ; was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He took part in the earliest military operations during the civil war as captain in the state service, Dec. 27, 1860. On April 13, 1861, he entered the Confederate States service as captain of the first company raised " for the war " in South Carolina, and was promoted major and lieutenant-colonel, 1st S.C. volunteers, June 27, 1861. He served in Jackson's corps in Virginia, and being disabled by wounds he was in 1864 transferred to the command of the camp of instruction at Madison, Fla. After the war he was major-general of the state volunteer force.

Edward McCrady

He was married, Feb. 24, 1868, to Mary Fraser Davie, granddaughter of Gen. William Richardson Davie (q.v.). He resumed the practice of law in October, 1865, was a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, 1880–90, and was the author of state election and registration laws popularly known as the " eight box law," and of other important measures. He was elected a member of the Historical Society of South Carolina, 1857 ; of the Elliot Society of Natural History ; a trustee of the Charleston Library society ; a trustee of the Medical College of South Carolina and president of the Historical Society of South Carolina. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of Charleston in 1900. He is the author of : *The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670–1719* (1897) ; *The History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719–1776* (1899) ; *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775–1780* (1901) ; *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780–1783* (in preparation, 1901), and numerous legal, political and historical essays and addresses.

McCRADY, John, scientist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 15, 1831 ; eldest son of Edward and Louisa Rebecca (Lane) McCrady. He was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1850 and began the study of law with his father, but soon abandoned it for scientific pursuits. Attracting the attention of Louis Agassiz, then lecturing at the medical college at Charleston, by his invitation he became his private pupil, and as such accompanied him to Cambridge, Mass., where he spent three summers. He was one of the few American naturalists to be trained as such under the instruction of Agassiz, and the

results were apparent as soon as he undertook to make original observations. He was appointed assistant professor of mathematics in the College of Charleston in 1856, and in addition to the duties of that chair he pursued his scientific researches. He was an enthusiastic member and curator of the Elliot Society of Natural History. His paper on the medusæ occupied over one hundred pages of the *Proceedings* of that society, and mark an event in the history of zoölogy in the south, inasmuch as naturalists who preceded Mr. McCrady had confined themselves to describing species almost exclusively among the vertebrate animals, whereas with the assistance of the microscope he studied out carefully the development of the various medusæ from the ovum to the adult state. He was thus enabled to eliminate many forms which were thought to be distinct species, but which, upon more careful examination, were found to be the same animal in various stages of its growth. At the time of his work the subdivision to which sea blubber belongs had only been slightly investigated in America and his papers upon the subject have since been commented upon as never having been exceeded in accuracy. Upon the breaking out of the war between the states he at once resigned his professorship and entered the service of the state as an officer of engineers, becoming a major in that corps in the Confederate States army. He served upon the military staff of General Beauregard, in charge of the construction of the fortifications around Savannah; joining the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston after the evacuation of Savannah and attaining reputation as a skilful military engineer. His manuscripts and books recording the result of his scientific researches and labors of the seven years before the war were burned in Columbia in 1865. He was professor of mathematics in the College of Charleston, 1865–78; succeeded Agassiz as professor of zoölogy at Harvard, 1874–77, and delivered a course of lectures before the theological school of the university. In August, 1877, he was elected professor of biology and the relation of science and religion in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and spent the remainder of his life in that institution. In the winter of 1880–81 he delivered a series of lectures at the Johns Hopkins university in which he outlined his philosophical system. He married Sarah, daughter of Paul Dismukes of Tennessee and granddaughter of Thomas Lynch (q.v.). His son, the Rev. Edward McCrady, was in 1901 rector of Trinity church, Abbeville, S.C. In September, 1881, Professor McCrady was taken ill, and while convalescent, the house in which he lived and the manuscripts of his lifelong work were burned. This shock arrested his recovery, and he died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1881.

McCRARY, George Washington, cabinet officer, was born near Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29, 1835; son of James and Matilda (Forrest) McCrary. His parents removed beyond the Mississippi in 1835 and made their home in the limits of Iowa Territory. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and settled in practice in Keokuk. He was married in 1857 to Helen A. Gelatt. He was a Republican representative in the Iowa legislature in 1857 and a state senator, 1861–65. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on military affairs and of the judiciary committee. He was a Republican representative from the first Iowa district in the 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1869–77, being chairman of the committee on elections in the 42d congress. He introduced the bill in congress that led to the appointment of the electoral commission of 1877. In arguing the Florida case before the commission he denied the power of congress to go behind the returns, and his view of the question was adopted by the commission. He was also the author of the law under which the judiciary of the United States was re-organized. He was appointed secretary of war by President Hayes, March 12, 1877; resigned in December, 1879, upon receiving the appointment of judge of the 8th judicial district of the U.S. circuit court, and served until March, 1884, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo., to serve as attorney and counsellor for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company and to engage in the general practice of law. He is the author of *The American Law of Elections* (1875). He died in St. Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1890.

McCREARY, James Bennett, governor of Kentucky, was born in Richmond, Ky., July 8, 1838; son of Robert and Sabrina (Bennett) McCreary and grandson of James and Mary (Barr) McCreary. His ancestry on both sides removed from Virginia to Kentucky. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., A.B., 1857; Cumberland university, LL.B., 1859. He practised law in Richmond, Ky., was major and lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, C.S.A., 1862–65, serving in the west under Generals Bragg and Morgan and in the east under General Breckinridge. He was married, June 12, 1867, to Katie, daughter of Thomas Hughes of Fayette county,

Ky. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in New York city, July 4, 1868; a representative in the state legislature, 1869–74; and speaker of the house, 1871–72 and 1873–74. He was governor of Kentucky, 1875–79, and a representative from the eighth congressional district of Kentucky in the 49th–54th congresses, 1885–97. In congress he was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs and was one of the five delegates authorized by congress to represent the United States at the International Monetary conference held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1892. He was delegate at large from the state of Kentucky to the Democratic national convention held at Kansas city in 1900, and was chairman of the Democratic state campaign committee in that year. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Ky., in 1879.

James B. McCreary

McCREARY, Pitt L., educator, was born at Fairview, Erie county, Pa., April 6, 1851. He was graduated at Pennsylvania State college, B.S., 1871, and became a civil engineer in Erie. He surveyed and planned the Akron, Ohio, waterworks, 1874–75; was landscape engineer at Cleveland, Ohio, 1876; Willoughby, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn., 1877; and Evansville, Ind., 1878; teacher at the Evansville High school, 1879; professor of mathematics, Vincennes university, 1880–82, and president of the university, 1882–85. He died at Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 27, 1885.

McCREARY, Thomas Clay, senator, was born near Owensboro, Ky., in 1817; son of Robert and Cynthia (Clay) McCreary. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Clay of Virginia, sixth in descent from the immigrant ancestor, John Clay, who came to that colony in 1613, and from whom also Henry Clay, his second cousin, was descended in the same degree. He received a liberal education at Centre college, Ky., in the class of 1837, but did not graduate; studied law in Daviess county, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He practised law for a short time and then devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in his native county. He was married, in 1845, to Clara Hawes. He is said to have been of "scholarly tastes, broadly read, and a speaker of force and eloquence." He was candidate in 1852, on the Democratic ticket for elector for Pierce and King, and in 1860 for Breckinridge and Lane, but was defeated. With these exceptions he was never a candidate or held other office than that of U.S. senator. He was first elected U.S. senator in 1868, to fill the unexpired term of James Guthrie, taking his seat Feb. 27, 1868, and served until March 3, 1871. He was elected for a full term in 1872, serving 1873–79. During his service as senator he introduced a bill to restore the property at Arlington, Va., to the family of Robert E. Lee, which was defeated by a party vote. In his second term he was a member of the committees on foreign relations, Indian affairs, civil service and retrenchment. He died in Owensboro, Ky., July 10, 1890.

McCULLOCH, Benjamin, soldier, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1811; son of Lieut. Alexander McCulloch, an aide-de-camp to Gen. James Coffee. He worked on his father's farm, was a raftsman on the river, and became an expect hunter and trapper. In 1835 he removed to Texas to aid that colony in its struggle for independence. He arrived at Nacogdoches too late to join General Houston's army, and started alone for the Brazos river. After the fall of the Alamo he joined General Houston's army and was in charge of one of the "twin sisters" guns at the battle of San Jacinto which he used with such effect that he was promoted on the field, and his heroism formed the subject for a poem, "Ben McCulloch at San Jacinto." He was engaged in recruiting a company in Tennessee until the close of the war, when he settled in Gonzales, engaged in exploration and surveying, and defended the frontier against Indian raids, taking part in the engagement at Plum Creek. He was a representative in the Texas congress in 1839; and while in congress he had a duel with Col. Reuben Davis, in which he received a severe wound in the shoulder. In 1840 he rendered notable service during the Indian raid as a scout and as commander of a company. He declined the nomination for representative in the Texas congress in 1842, and upon the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845 he was a representative in the first state legislature and was appointed major-general of state militia for the western district. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, in April, 1846, he organized a company of picked scouts, and joined General

Ben McCulloch

Taylor after the battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846. He was promoted quartermaster with the rank of major, July 16, 1846; participated in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 20–25, 1846, and with his scouts was sent forward one hundred miles into the enemy's country, and discovered the exact strength of Santa Anna's forces. At Buena Vista, Sept. 22–24, 1847, by his great bravery he won the recognition of the commanding general and was placed on duty at Scott's headquarters. After resigning his staff position he organized a company of spies and performed valuable services at the taking of the city of Mexico. He returned to Texas after the close of the war and resumed his business of surveying. In 1849, upon the discovery of gold in California, he removed to Sacramento, and was elected sheriff of Sacramento county. He returned to Texas in 1852; was appointed U.S. marshal for the eastern district by President Pierce, and was retained by President Buchanan. In 1857 he was appointed one of the commissioners to adjust the Mormon troubles in Utah, and to report on the condition of Arizona. He refused the nomination of U.S. senator in 1855, and at the outbreak of the civil war he was engaged on official duty at Washington. After the conclusion of his final reports he returned to Texas and offered his services to the Confederate cause, and he was commissioned brigadier-general, May 14, 1861, and ordered to Fort Smith, Ark. He hastily organized an army and marched to the relief of Governor C. J. Jackson, and after forming a junction with Generals Sterling Price and N. B. Pearce, he assumed command of the combined forces and met and defeated the Federal army under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861. Having no orders to make Missouri a fighting ground, he refused to pursue and gave up the command to General Price. He participated in the attempt made by General Van Dorn to surround the Federal army at Bentonville, Ark., and succeeded in driving General Sigel from the town. McCulloch commanded a division composed of an infantry and cavalry brigade at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, and while leading his troops in a furious attack against the division of Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, he was mortally wounded and his command, deprived of its commander, was beaten back. He died near Elkhorn Tavern, Ark., March 7, 1862.

McCULLOCH, Henry Eustace, soldier, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1816; son of Lieut. Alexander McCulloch. He engaged in rafting on the Mississippi, and at the outbreak of the Florida war of 1836 he served as a volunteer. He removed to Texas in 1837 and engaged in land surveying. He was married, in 1840, to Jane Isabella Ashby. He was appointed

McCULLOCH

tax-collector for Gonzales county in 1840. He was elected captain of four different volunteer companies during the war with Mexico; raised a company of rangers in 1850, of which he was elected captain, and engaged in several skirmishes with hostile Indians. He was mustered out of service, Nov. 4, 1851, and returned to Texas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1853–55; state senator, 1855–59; and U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Texas, 1859–61. He was appointed by the secession convention a colonel with authority to recruit a regiment of volunteers, with which he captured U.S. stores at Camp Colorado and at Fort Chadburn. He was commissioned colonel by President Davis, and raised a regiment of mounted men for the Confederate army. He assumed command of the department of Texas; was elected colonel of the regiment he had raised and was subsequently appointed brigadier-general. After the war he returned to Texas. He was superintendent of the state deaf and dumb asylum, 1876–79, and agent of the state land board, 1885–87.

McCULLOCH, Hugh, cabinet officer, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, Dec. 7, 1808; son of Hugh and Abial (Perkins) McCulloch; grandson of Adam and Louisa (Brown) McCulloch, and a descendant of Hugh McCulloch, baillie of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. His father was one of the largest ship-owners of New England, but sustained severe losses during the war of 1812–15. Adam McCulloch, his grandfather, emigrated from Scotland about 1766 and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Maine. Hugh attended Thornton academy, Saco, Maine, and matriculated at Bowdoin college, class of 1829, but was obliged to leave on account of illness. He was a teacher, 1826–29; studied law in Kennebunk and Boston, and in 1833 removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he practised law. He was cashier of the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank of Indiana, 1835–56. When the institution was reorganized as the Bank of the State of Indiana in 1856 he was elected president, serving till 1863, when Secretary Salmon P. Chase made him comptroller of the U.S. treasury. McCulloch stipulated in his acceptance that as soon as he had given the newly-enacted national bank law

Hugh McCulloch

a start, his resignation would be accepted. The work of reorganization was particularly difficult, as the large eastern banks distrusted the system and disliked to have their individuality absorbed in a national system. This objection was compromised by allowing the banks to retain their former names, prefixing or adding the designation "national." In less than three years the national banking system was in full operation without disturbing the current business of the country. Upon the resignation of William P. Fessenden, Secretary Chase's successor, in March, 1865, Mr. McCulloch was appointed by President Lincoln secretary of the treasury, and he was retained in President Johnson's cabinet. Secretary McCulloch raised the amount due 500,000 discharged soldiers and sailors in less than six months, and also converted $1,000,000,000 of short-time obligations into a funded debt in less than two years. He was opposed to legal-tender notes and advocated the return to specie payments and a steady reduction of the national debt, and his views were sustained by congress. He resigned the office, March 4, 1869, and in 1870 he established in London a branch of the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co. Upon the outbreak of the great panic of September, 1873, the American firm failed. The London firm was carried through the panic and continued business for some time. He was a member of a syndicate organized in 1877 for the purpose of funding the debt of the southern states. During the administration of President Arthur he declined a position on the tariff commission, but in 1884, upon the resignation of Walter Q. Gresham, he succeeded him as secretary of the treasury, serving until 1885. He was the only secretary of the treasury to hold office under three Presidents. He supported the tariff reform policy of President Cleveland in 1888. He spent his last days in Washington and at his country seat in Maryland. Bowdoin college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1863 and that of LL.D. in 1889. He is the author of a series of letters written in London for the New York *Tribune* (1875), and *Men and Measures of Half a Century* (1882). His widow, Susan McCulloch, daughter of Albon and Maria (Platt) Man, was born in 1818, married in 1838, and died at Sparkill, N.Y., July 25, 1898, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Yale. Secretary McCulloch died at his country home, near Washington, D.C., May 24, 1895.

McCULLOCH, Joseph Flavius, educator, was born in Guilford county, N.C., June 24, 1856; son of Joseph and Sarah (Julian) McCulloch and grandson of Thomas and Rebecca (Dobson) McCulloch, and of Robert and ——— (Brower) Julian. He was graduated at Adrian college, Mich., A.B., 1883, Ph.B., 1884, A.M., 1889; was instructor in Adrian college, 1883–84; Hopkins scholar at Johns Hopkins university, 1884–85; assistant professor of mathematics, Adrian college, 1885–87; instructor in mathematics, University of Michigan, 1887–88; acting professor of psychology and logic, Adrian college, 1888–89; fellow in mathematics, Clark university, Worcester, Mass., 1889–90; president of Adrian college and professor of psychology, logic and history of philosophy, 1890–93; pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, Fairmount, W. Va., 1893–94, and in 1894 became editor and publisher of *Our Church Record*, Greensboro, N.C. He was married in 1883 to Mary Elizabeth Barrow, of Blissfield, Mich. He is the author of "Mathematical Theorems with Demonstrations," in *Annals of Mathematics*, University of Virginia (1888).

McCULLOCH, Philip Doddridge, representative, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 23, 1851; son of Dr. Philip Doddridge and Lucy Virginia (Burrus) McCulloch; grandson of Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Lytle) McCulloch and of Lafayette and Eliza (Ready) Burrus, of Rutherford county, Tenn., and a descendant of Alexander McCulloch, who emigrated from Scotland to the province of North Carolina sometime before the Revolutionary war and settled near the old town of Halifax. He was councillor of the province and an ardent Whig during the Revolutionary war. Philip D. McCulloch removed with his parents to Trenton, Tenn., in 1854, and attended Andrew college at that place. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1872, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He removed to Marianna, Ark., in February, 1874; was elected prosecuting attorney of the 1st judicial district of Arkansas in September, 1878, and was re-elected for three successive terms. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1888 and was a representative from Arkansas in the 53d–57th congresses, 1893–1903.

McCULLOUGH, Hiram, representative, was born in Cecil county, Md., Sept. 26, 1813; son of Samuel and Mary (Hall) McCullough, and grandson of Samuel and Mary McCullough, who came from Scotland to New Castle, Del., in 1710. He attended Elkton academy, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He served in the state senate, 1845–51, and was one of the codifiers of the laws of Maryland during the winter of 1852–53. He was a Democratic representative from the first Maryland district in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that met in New York, July 4, 1868; a representative in the Maryland legislature for several terms, and speaker in 1880. He died at Elkton, Md., March 4, 1885.

McCULLOUGH, John Edward, actor, was born in Coleraine, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1832. His parents immigrated to the United States after John had spent his boyhood and early manhood on a small farm in Ireland, with no educational advantages. On locating in Philadelphia, Pa., he worked as a chair-maker. He became interested in the stage and played with an amateur company, taking *Othello* as his initiatory part. He obtained an engagement at the Arch Street theatre in 1855, taking a minor part in "The Belle's Strategem." His success determined his profession, and he played in different cities in the United States, 1855–66, where he attracted the attention of Edwin Forrest, and during 1866–68 filled second parts to that actor. He undertook the management of the Bush Street theatre, San Francisco, in connection with Lawrence Barrett in 1869, and was fairly successful. Forrest considered him as his legitimate successor, and left most of his manuscript plays in his possession, and in 1873 he began to take Forrest's rôles in "Brutus," "Jack Cade," "The Gladiator," "Virginius," "Damon and Pythias," and Shaksperian plays. He was not a great actor, lacking education and originality, and creating no new characters, but was the best imitator of Forrest on the American stage. In 1881 he made a tour of England, where he was not successful. In 1884 he began to decline, and the end came in a performance of "The Gladiator," in Chicago, where he collapsed and was placed in a lunatic asylum. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8, 1885.

McCULLOUGH, John Griffith, capitalist, was born in Newark, Del., Sept. 16, 1835; son of Alexander and Rebecca (Griffith) McCullough and grandson of John Griffith. He was graduated from Delaware college, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and from the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1858. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, removed to California the same year and practised law in Sacramento, and soon after in Mariposa. In 1861 he supported Gen. E. V. Sumner in preventing the secession of California. He was a Republican representative in the state assembly, 1862; state senator, 1863, and attorney-general of the state, 1864–67. He practised in San Francisco, 1867–73, when he removed to Vermont and settled at North Bennington. He became extensively interested in railroad enterprises; was vice-president of the Panama railroad company, 1874–82; president, 1882–88; was elected president of the Bennington and Rutland railroad company in 1882; president of the Chicago and Erie railroad company in 1890, and a director in the Erie and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad companies. He was also president of the First National bank of North Bennington; a director in the New York Security and Trust company the Bank of New York, the National Life Insurance company of Vermont, the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance company of New York, and other industrial, charitable and literary corporations. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury college, Vermont, in 1900. He was married, Aug. 30, 1871, to Eliza Hall Park, granddaughter of Gov. Hiland Hall, and their son Hall Park McCullough, became a lawyer in New York city.

McCUMBER, Porter James, senator, was born in Crete, Ill., Feb. 3, 1858; son of Orlin and Anna Elvira (Fuller) McCumber, and grandson of Benjamin and Sally McCumber, and of Zaccheus and Eliza (Durham) Fuller. He was brought up on a farm; attended the district schools and subsequently the city schools, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1880. He removed to Wahpeton, Richland county, Dakota Territory, in 1881, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was a representative in the territorial legislature in 1885 and 1887, and took part in the long controversy that led to the formation of the states of North and South Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889. He was attorney-general, 1887–88, was married in 1889 to Jennie Shorning and was elected to the U.S. senate, Jan. 26, 1899, by the Republican legislature, for the term expiring March 3, 1905.

McCURDY, Charles Johnson, jurist, was born in Lyme, Conn., Dec. 7, 1797. He was graduated from Yale in 1817, and was admitted to the bar at New London, Conn., in 1819. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1827–29, 1833–34, 1838, 1840–41 and 1844, and speaker for three sessions. He was a state senator in 1832, and was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1847–48. He was appointed U.S. chargé d'affaires to Austria by President Fillmore in 1850 and was succeeded by F. M. Foote in 1852. He resumed practice in New London in that year; and was judge of the superior court of Connecticut, 1856–63; an active member of the peace conference at Washington, in February, 1861, and a judge of the supreme court, 1863–67. He was the author of the law in Connecticut allowing principals in criminal suits to testify in their own behalf. He was the last survivor of his college class and the oldest living Yale graduate in 1890. He received

the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1868 and was a lecturer there on life insurance, 1873–75. He died in Lyme, Conn., June 8, 1891.

McCURDY, Charles William, educator, was born in Ossian, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1856; son of David and Lydia (Lemen) McCurdy, and grandson of James D. and Jane (McNair) McCurdy, both of Scotch descent. His paternal great grandfather emigrated from county Antrim, Ireland, in 1758 and settled in Pennsylvania. Charles was prepared for college at the state normal school at Geneseo, N.Y., and was graduated from the Michigan State college, B.S. 1881, M.S. 1885. He was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin and at the University of Wooster. He was assistant superintendent at the Michigan school for the blind, 1882–83; superintendent of schools at Sand Beach, Mich., 1884–88; head of the science department at the Winona, Minn., high school, 1888–93; professor of chemistry and chief chemist of the experiment station at the University of Idaho, 1893–1900; acting president of the university and director of experiment station from August to November, 1898, and special agent on the sugar beet investigation for the U.S. government in Idaho, 1898 and 1899. He was elected a member of the American Chemical society in 1893; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1886 and fellow of the latter in 1895. He was married, August 16, 1893, to Eva Augusta Woodruff. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Milton college in 1892 and the post graduate degree of Ph.D. in chemistry by the University of Wooster in 1895. He is the author of numerous reports, bulletins and lectures on chemical and pedagogical subjects.

McCURDY, Irwin Pounds, clergyman and educator, was born near Livermore, Pa., March 23, 1856; son of Alexander Jackson and Sarah (Pounds) McCurdy; grandson of Alexander Henderson and Mary (Doty) McCurdy, and of Joseph and Mary (Drummond) Pound; great-grandson of Sergeant Alexander McCurdy, who with his father, Captain William, and his grandfather, John McCurdy, were soldiers from Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary war, and whose great-grandfather, John McCurdy, came from Ireland and settled near Philadelphia in 1705; and a descendant of Gov. William Bradford, Edward Doty and Henry Sampson, who came to America in the *Mayflower* in 1620. Irwin Pounds McCurdy studied law, was graduated from the State Normal college, Indiana, Pa., B.E., 1876, M.E., 1878; attended Wooster university one year, entered Lafayette college as a senior and was graduated A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883, Litt.D., 1890. He was a student at Princeton Theological seminary and a graduate student at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1880–82; and was also a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1882–83. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, July 8, 1881; was pastor at Frederick City, Md., and professor of Greek and higher mathematics at Frederick Female seminary, 1881–84; pastor of the South-western church, Philadelphia, 1884–95; and in 1895 was made honorary pastor of the latter for life. He became pastor of the Fifth church, Kansas City, Mo., in 1897, and resigned in 1900, after which he engaged in literary work at his country seat, Harmony Grove, Md. He was editor of the *Southwestern Observer*, 1885–87; of *The Amendment*, 1889; and of *The Weekly Reminder*, 1897–99; a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian council, London, 1888; financial secretary of Lafayette college, 1891–92; a member of the Presbyterian board of education, 1887–98; and president of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Evangelical Alliance, 1889–94. He received the degrees D.D. from New Windsor college, Md., 1882; Litt.D. from Hanover college, Ind., 1890; Ph.D. from Bellevue college, Neb., 1890; Sc.D. from the College of Science, Illinois, 1890; L.H.D. from Maryville college, Tenn., 1891; H.L.D. from Lenox college, Iowa, 1891; Philol.D. from Grove City college, Pa., 1891; and LL.D. from Rutherford college, N.C., 1898. All these degrees, except D.D. and LL.D., were conferred on examination. He is the author of: *A Philological Discussion of the Works, Style and Language of Edgar Allan Poe* a prize essay (1880); *The Successful Teacher* (1881); *Sacra Trinitas* (1881); *Charter and Constitutions* (1886); *Evangelistic Work* (1888); *Centennial Hymns* (1888); *Lovely Lafayette and other Poems* (1889); *The Saxon and Norman Elements in our Language and Literature* (1890); *The Causes of the Intellectual Development of the Elizabethan Age* (1890); *Christmas Carols and New Year Hymns* (1892); *Our Country's Glory and other Patriot Poems* (1901).

McDANIEL, Henry Dickerson, governor of Georgia, was born in Monroe, Walton county, Ga., Sept. 4, 1837; son of Ira O. and Rebecca (Walker) McDaniel; grandson of Philip and Nancy Bible (Terry) McDaniel, and of Daniel and Martha (Holliday) Walker, all of Georgia;

and a descendant of Henry McDaniel of Amherst county, Virginia, and of Henry Terry and John Baldwin, both of Prince Edward county, Va.; and on the maternal side of John H. Walker and of John Holliday, both of Georgia. He was graduated from Mercer university, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, was admitted to the bar in La Grange in 1857, and practised in Monroe, 1857–61. He was a member of the secession convention in 1861, and voted against the resolution to secede, but voted for and signed the formal ordinance. He served in the Confederate army throughout the civil war, 1861–65, and attained the rank of major. He commanded Anderson's brigade on the third day at Gettysburg, and participated in the retreat through Maryland. When in command of his regiment, the 11th Georgia, he was severely wounded and was a prisoner of war for about five months in hospitals in Maryland and Pennsylvania and afterward at Johnson's Island. He returned to Monroe and resumed his law practice. He was married, Dec. 20, 1865, to Hester, daughter of Stephen Felker of Georgia. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865; a representative in the state legislature, 1872–74; a state senator, 1874–82, and was elected governor of the state in April, 1883, to fill the unexpired term of Alexander H. Stephens, deceased. He was re-elected in October, 1874, and served till Nov. 10, 1886. He was elected a trustee of the University of Georgia in 1885, and chairman of the board of trustees in 1899. He also served as trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, 1883–90. He was elected in 1878 a director in the Georgia Railroad and Banking company and also became a director in three cotton mill companies and one cotton seed oil mill company in Walton county, Georgia.

Henry D. McDaniel

McDEARMON, James Calvin, representative, was born at New Canton, Va., June 13, 1844; son of James Archibald and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Miller McDearmon; grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Gill) McDearmon of Powhatan, Va., and of William and Massey Hopkins of Goochland county. He removed with his parents to Gibson county, Tenn., in 1846, and was a student at Andrew college, Trenton, Tenn., 1858–61. He joined the Confederate army as a private in the 12th Tennessee infantry regiment, Cheatham's division, Army of the Tennessee, in April, 1862; was wounded at Murfreesboro and at Franklin, and surrendered with Johnston's army, April 26, 1865. He was married, Dec. 4, 1867, to Theodora, daughter of M. T. McCulloch of Hayward county, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and practised in Trenton, Tenn. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth congressional district of Tennessee in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

McDILL, Alexander Stuart, representative, was born in Crawford county, Pa., March 18, 1822. He attended Allegheny college; was graduated from the Cleveland Medical college, M.D., 1848, and practiced medicine in Crawford county, 1848–56. He removed to Glover, Wis., in 1856; was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1862; state senator, 1863–64, and a presidential elector from the 6th district in 1864. He was a member of the board of managers of the Wisconsin hospital for the insane, 1862–68, and superintendent of the hospital, 1868–72. He was a representative from the eighth district in the 43d congress, 1873–75, was defeated for re-election in 1874 and upon the expiration of his term of office resumed charge of the state hospital. He died at Mendota, Wis., Nov. 12, 1875.

McDILL, David, educator, was born near Morning Sun, Preble county, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1826; son of Hugh and Grizella (Brown) McDill; grandson of David and Isabella (McQuiston) McDill and of James and Elizabeth (Beggs) Brown, and great-grandson of Thomas McDill and of John Beggs, both of whom came from the north of Ireland to South Carolina before the Revolutionary war. His parents removed from South Carolina to Ohio, where David attended Miami university, 1845–48, was graduated at Centre college, Ky., A.B., 1849, A.M., 1856, and studied theology at Oxford, Ohio. He was married, Sept. 21, 1853, to Martha E. Gordon of Xenia, Ohio. He was pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Cherry Fork, Ohio, 1853–76; professor of philosophy, Monmouth college, 1876–85, and in 1885 was made professor of apologetics at Xenia Theological seminary. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Monmouth college, Ohio, 1873, and that of LL.D. from Centre college, 1892. He is the author of: *The Bible a Miracle* (1872); *The Higher Critics* (1881); *The Mosaic Authorship of the Pentateuch* (1896); *Premillennialism Discussed* (1897); *Common Sense and Logic Applied to Darwinism and Teleology* (1899).

McDILL, James Wilson, senator, was born in Monroe, Ohio, March 4, 1834, son of the Rev. John McDill (1806–1840; Miami, 1829), pastor of the United Presbyterian church, South Hanover, Ind., 1835–38; and a descendant of Thomas MacDill, a Scotchman who came to America from the north

of Ireland and settled in South Carolina before the Revolution. James was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; taught school, 1853–54; was admitted to the bar at Akron, Ohio, in 1856, and practised in Afton, Iowa, 1857–58. He was elected county judge of Union county, Iowa, in 1858; superintendent of county schools in 1860; was secretary of the U.S. senate committee on the District of Columbia, 1861–62; clerk in the treasury department, 1862–65; circuit judge of Union county, 1868–70; district judge, 1870–73; a Republican representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77; commissioner of railroads in Iowa, 1879–81, and in 1881 he was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Gear to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel J. Kirkwood, and was elected by the succeeding legislature, serving to March 3, 1883. He was state commissioner of railroads, 1883–86, and a member of the interstate commerce commission, 1892–94. He died in Creston, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1894.

McDONALD, Charles James, governor of Georgia, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 9, 1793. He removed with his parents to Hancock county, Ga., where he attended the school kept by Dr. N. S. S. Beman (q.v.). He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1816; studied law under Noel Crawford, and began the practice of law in Milledgeville, Ga., in 1817. He was solicitor-general of the Flint circuit, 1822–25; judge of the circuit court, 1825–30; a representative in the state legislature, 1830–34; state senator, 1834–39, and governor of Georgia for two terms, 1839–43. He outlined a policy that lessened the financial distress incident to the panic of 1837; recommended a resumption of the state and county taxes; vetoed the bill reducing the taxes one per cent., and when the legislature was about to adjourn after rejecting a bill to add twenty-five per cent. to the tax budget and leaving $110,000 of expenses unprovided for, he closed the state treasury to all warrants except those for appropriations actually made and he held his ground until the tax bill was passed. He was defeated for re-election in 1850 by Howell Cobb; was a delegate to the States' Rights convention at Nashville in 1850 and was judge of the supreme court of Georgia, 1857–60. He died in Marietta, Ga., Dec. 16, 1860.

Charles McDonald

McDONALD, Daniel, educator, was born at Watertown, Conn., June 28, 1785; son of James and Huldey (Foot) McDonald; grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Bostwick) McDonald and great-grandson of Louis McDonald, who was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1708, and came to America, where he became colonel of the colonial militia of New York. Daniel McDonald attended the academy of Cheshire, Conn., where he was an assistant teacher, 1808–13, and was for a time a student at Middlebury college, Vt. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1810 and was rector of St. Peter's, Auburn, N. Y., 1813–17; of St. Paul's, Waterloo, N.Y., 1822–26; principal of the academy and theological school at Fairfield, N.Y., 1817–21; principal of Geneva academy and professor of Latin and Greek language and antiquities at Geneva (afterward Hobart) college, 1821–30, acting president 1825–26, and professor in the General Theological seminary (Geneva branch), 1823–25. He was married, first, Oct. 9, 1807, to Percy Talmage of Cheshire, Conn., and secondly, Oct. 11, 1811, to her sister Phebe Talmage. He was president of the Christian Knowledge society, New York. Columbia conferred upon him the degree S.T.D. in 1821. He died in Geneva, N.Y., March 25, 1830.

McDONALD, David, jurist, was born near Millersburg, Ky., 1803. His parents removed to near Washington, Daviess county, Ind., in 1817, and he received a very limited education at the school of the Rev. Cyrus McIntire. He became a "New Light" preacher in 1820, was married in 1828 to Mary R. Miller of Lawrence county, Ill., and in 1830 left the ministry to engage in the practise of the law, and incidentally in teaching school. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1834; prosecuting attorney for the 7th judicial district, 1834–38; circuit judge, 1838–52; professor of law in Indiana university, 1841–52; and was the defeated Whig candidate for judge of the supreme court in 1852, although recovering 5000 more votes that any other candidate on the ticket. He practised law in Indianapolis, 1853–64; became a member of the M.E. church in 1854; and declined the presidency of Indiana Asbury university and the honorary degree of LL.D., offered by the Indiana university in 1856, on the ground that he had not received a collegiate education. He was judge of the U.S. district court for Indiana, 1864–69. He was the author of: *McDonald's Treatise*, and of opinions in "Bissell's Reports of the U.S. Courts for the Seventh Circuit." He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26, 1869.

MacDONALD, James Madison, clergyman, was born in Limerick, Maine, May 22, 1812; son of Maj. John MacDonald, an officer of the war of 1812. He matriculated at Bowdoin in the class

of 1832 and was graduated from Union college, N.Y., 1832, and from Yale Theological seminary in 1835. He was pastor of Congregational churches at Berlin and New London, Conn., 1835–40; at Jamaica, N.Y., 1841–50; in New York city, 1850-53 and at Princeton, N. J., 1853-76. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union in 1854. He lectured on homiletics in Boston university in 1874. He is the author of: *Credulity as Illustrated by Successful Impostures in Science, Superstition and Fanaticism* (1843); *A Key to the Book of Revelation* (1846); *History of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, Long Island* (1847); *My Father's House* (1855); *Book of Ecclesiastes Explained* (1856); *Life and Writings of St. John*, published posthumously (1879). He died in Princeton, N.J., April 19, 1876.

MacDONALD, John Louis, representative, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 22, 1838; son of Dr. John and Margery (McKinley) Macdonald. He came with his parents to the United States in 1847, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa. In 1855 he removed with his parents to St. Paul, Minn., and thence to Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minn. He was admitted to the bar in 1859; was judge of the probate court of Scott county, 1860–61, and also county superintendent of schools and prosecuting attorney for that county. He was married, June 22, 1861, to Mary, daughter of P. Hennessy of Belle Plaine, Minn. He edited the Belle Plaine *Enquirer*, 1860–61; and removed to Shakopee, Minn., in 1861, where he established the *Argus* and edited and published it until 1862. During the civil war he was commissioned to enlist and muster in volunteers for the Federal army. He was prosecuting attorney of Scott county, 1863-64; representative in the state legislature, 1869–70, and a state senator in 1871 and 1873–77. He was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general, 1872; and judge of the eighth judicial district of Minnesota, 1876–86. He resigned in 1886 and represented the third Minnesota district in the 50th congress, 1887–89. He practised law in St. Paul, Minn., 1889–97, and then removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he continued to practice law.

McDONALD, Joseph Ewing, senator, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1819. His father died in 1820 and he received his early training from his mother, who removed to Indiana in 1826. He was an apprentice to a saddler, 1831–37; a student in Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1838–39; taught school and attended Asbury university, 1840–42, and studied law, 1842–44. He was admitted to the bar in 1843 and practised in Crawfordsville, 1843–59, serving as prosecuting attorney for the county, 1844–47; representative in the 31st congress, 1849–57, and attorney-general, 1856–60. He removed to Indianapolis in 1859, where he continued the practice of his profession; was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of the state against Oliver P. Morton in 1864; chairman of the Democratic state convention, 1872–76, and U.S. senator, 1875–81. He was a member of the select committee appointed to visit Louisiana in 1877, and he made the principal argument before the electoral commission in opposition to the count of the electoral vote as returned. He was a member of the committee on the judiciary and supported hard money and a protective tariff. At the close of his senatorial term he resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis, Ind., where he died, June 21, 1891.

McDONALD, Moses, representative, was born in Limerick, Maine, April 8, 1814; son of Maj. John McDonald, an officer of the war of 1812. He matriculated at Bowdoin college in the class of 1834, but did not graduate; was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised in Biddeford, Maine, 1837–51; at Portland, Maine, 1851–61, and at Saco, Maine, 1861–69. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1841–45; was speaker in 1845; state treasurer, 1847–49; was a Democratic representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55, and collector of customs at Portland, 1857–61. He died in Saco, Maine, Oct. 18, 1869.

MacDONALD, William, educator, was born in Providence, R.I., July 31, 1863; son of William and Frances (Jordan) MacDonald. He attended the Newton, Mass., high school; was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., 1884, and was dean of the department of music at the University of Kansas, 1884–90. He was married, Nov. 24, 1887, to Harriet Bliss Haskell, of Lawrence, Kan. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1892; was professor of history and economics at Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute, 1892–93; professor of history and political science at Bowdoin college, 1893–1901, and in September, 1901, became professor of history in Brown university. He was elected a member of the American Historical association; the Maine Historical society; the Kansas Historical society; the National Geographic society, and president of the Pejepscot Historical society, Brunswick, Maine. He is the author of: *Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776–1861* (1898); *Select Charters and other Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606–1775* (1899); edited "Johnson's High School History of the United States" (1901), and contributed numerous articles to periodicals.

McDONNELL, Charles Edward, R.C. bishop, was born in New York city, Feb. 1, 1854. He studied under the Christian Brothers and the Jesuits, and was graduated at the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1872. Having been accepted by Cardinal McCloskey for the archdiocese of New York, he went to Rome in 1872 and was

graduated from the American college, D.D., in 1878. He was ordained priest by Bishop Chatard of Indiana, at the American college in Rome, May 19, 1878; was assistant at St. Mary's church, New York city, 1878–79; St. Stephen's in 1879, and in May, 1879, he was appointed by Cardinal McCloskey master of ceremonies at St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city. He was appointed secretary to Cardinal McCloskey in 1884, and under Archbishop Corrigan he filled the additional office of chancellor. He went to Rome and in June, 1890, was appointed by Pope Leo XIII. one of his private chamberlains with the title of very reverend monsignor. He was appointed spiritual director of the Catholic club, New York city, in October, 1890; was elected bishop of Brooklyn in 1892, as successor to Bishop Loughlin, deceased, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's cathedral, April 25, 1892, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishops McQuaid and Chatard.

McDONNOLD, Benjamin Wilburn, educator, was born in Overton county, Tenn., March 27, 1827; son of Thomas K. and Martha (Bates) McDonnold and grandson of John McDonnold, who came from county Ulster, Ireland, in 1790, and

settled in North Carolina, and of Henderson and Sally (Gentry) Bates. He was graduated at Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., in 1849. He was an instructor in Bethel college, Tenn., 1849–51; was ordained to the ministry, and served as pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1851–52. He was married, July 22, 1852, to Albina, daughter of Thomas G. and Nancy (Dyer) Watkins. He engaged in teaching in Bethel college, 1854–59; travelled for the purpose of increasing the endowment fund of Cumberland university, 1859–60, and was pastor of the church at Lebanon, 1860–62. He served as chaplain in the Confederate army, 1862–65, and was again pastor of the church at Lebanon, 1866–67. He was professor of mathematics at Cumberland university, 1865–67; professor of belles-lettres and mental and moral science there, 1867–73, and president of the university, 1866–73. He travelled as an evangelist throughout the bounds of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, 1873–75, and preached in nearly all the southern states and in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and California. He was a member of the American Bible society, and received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. He contributed to various periodicals, and is the author of the *History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church* (1888). He died in Lebanon, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1889.

McDONOGH, John, philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1779; son of John and Elizabeth (Wilkins) McDonogh. His father, a native of York county, Pa., served under General Braddock in his unfortunate expedition of 1775, and under Washington in the Revolutionary war, after which he removed to Baltimore and engaged in the manufacture of bricks. John was employed in the mercantile house of William Taylor, where he attained a high position. He went to New Orleans in 1800 as Mr. Taylor's representative, and in 1801 formed a partnership with W. O. Payne which continued until 1802, when the financial depression of the year caused the dissolution of the partnership and the forming of new ones under the name of J. McDonogh, Jr., and Sheppard, Brown & Co. In 1803 the sale of Louisiana brought great wealth to McDonogh, and he purchased large tracts of land in Florida and Louisiana. He resided in New Orleans, 1803–17, entertaining lavishly, but in 1817 he suddenly removed to one of his plantations, now McDonoghville, where he lived in simple style and devoted himself to the education of his slaves, devising a scheme by which they became Liberian colonists. His bequests included $100,000 for the orphan asylum of New Orleans, $100,000 to the colonization society, and $1,500,000 to be divided between Baltimore and New Orleans for the education of poor boys. The portion that fell to New Orleans was used to erect free schools, and in 1899 thirty had been established; and Baltimore's share was used to establish a farm-school for boys and youths. McDonogh institute was founded at McDonogh, Md., in 1873. A monument to his memory, the work of Attilio Picirili of New York, was unveiled in Lafayette square, New Orleans, in 1898, the gift of the school children of the city. He died in McDonoghville, La., Oct. 26, 1850.

MACDONOUGH, Thomas, naval officer, was born in New Castle, Del., Dec. 23, 1783; son of Dr. Thomas Macdonough, an eminent physician. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1800 and was attached to the frigate *Philadelphia* in August, 1803, when she captured the Moorish frigate *Meshoda* off Cape de Gatt. He was left at Gibraltar with the prize, thus escaping the long imprisonment suffered by the officers and crew of the *Philadelphia*. He served on board the *Enterprise* under Commodore Decatur, and in the attack

on Tripoli in 1804; and was a member of the party that re-captured and burned the *Philadelphia*, Feb. 16, 1804. He was promoted lieutenant in 1807; master commandant in 1813, and was appointed to the command of the naval forces in Plattsburg bay, Lake Champlain. On Sunday, Sept. 11, 1814, the British fleet, under Commodore Thomas Downie, sailed up the lake and took position opposite Commodore Macdonough's fleet, which at once opened fire, Macdonough, with his own hand, firing the first heavy shot from his flagship, the *Saratoga*, across the bow of the British flagship. The fire was not returned by Downie until the *Confidence* had anchored 300 yards from the *Saratoga*, when the broadside came from guns double shotted and aimed directly at the portholes of the *Saratoga*. It did fearful damage and half the men on deck fell. This led to a general engagement, and a shot from the *Saratoga* killed Commodore Downie. The entire exposed battery of the *Saratoga* was disabled, and the British brig *Linnet* gained a position that enabled her to rake the *Saratoga*. This position obliged Commodore Macdonough to wind his ship, an emergency that he had provided for by kedging, and to the astonishment of the British fleet the *Saratoga* swung around until her bow pointed to the south, which brought her port broadside into play. The *Confidence*, in her attempt to execute the same manœuvre, was caught when half warped, and thus exposed to the *Saratoga's* fire was obliged to strike her colors. The action lasted for two hours and twenty minutes without intermission, the opposing forces being equally matched in numbers of men and weight of metal. Commodore Macdonough served his favorite gun throughout the engagement and was injured by the falling of a spar. The British loss was 200 officers and men and the American 112, killed and wounded. This victory saved New York from invasion and once more turned the fortunes of war in favor of the United States. For his services in this engagement Macdonough was promoted captain and received a gold medal from congress and civic honors from various towns and cities. The state of Vermont presented him with an estate at Cumberland Head overlooking the scene of the engagement. He was subsequently in command of the Mediterranean squadron, and he died on board a trading ship which had been sent by the U.S. government to bring him home. His wife, a Miss Shaler, died in the spring of 1825. The date of his death is Nov. 16, 1825.

Macdonough

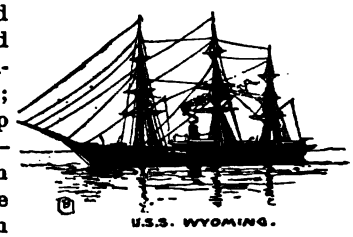
MACDOUGALL, Alexander, soldier, was born on the island of Islay, Scotland; son of Richard Macdougall, who immigrated to New York in 1755 and engaged in dairy farming on Manhattan island. Alexander worked on the farm for a short time, went to sea, and was engaged in the French and Indian war 1756–63 as commander of the privateers *Barrington* and *Tiger*. After the war he settled in New York city and engaged in mercantile business. In 1770 he issued an address entitled "A Son of Liberty to the Betrayed Inhabitants of the Colony," for which he was arrested as "an infamous and seditious libeller" and imprisoned for twenty-three weeks, the first of the patriots so treated. He presided at a meeting of the revolutionists who assembled July 6, 1774, "in the fields" adjoining the city of New York preparatory to the election of delegates to the first Continental congress, and it was here that Alexander Hamilton made his first public oration. Macdougall was appointed colonel of the 1st New York regiment, June 30, 1776; brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1776, and major-general, Oct. 20, 1777. He commanded in the battles of White Plains, N.Y., in 1776, and at Peekskill, N.Y., in 1777, when he retreated before a superior force of British under General Howe. He also participated in the battles of White Marsh and Germantown, Pa. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–82 and 1784–85; was elected minister of marine, but resigned from congress in 1785 to resume his duties in the army. He was a member of the state senate, 1782–86, and first president of the State Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York city, June 8, 1786.

MacDOUGALL, Charles, surgeon, was born in Ross county, Ohio, about 1807. He practised medicine in Indiana, and in 1832 was appointed assistant surgeon and served with the mounted rangers in the Black Hawk war in 1833. He was promoted major and surgeon, July 7, 1838; served in the Florida war with the Seminole Indians in 1841; was at the U.S. Military academy, 1846–48; and served on frontier duty in the west, 1848–61. At the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed medical director of the Army of the

Tennessee and served till September, 1862, when he was ordered to take charge of the medical directors' office, New York city. He was brevetted colonel, Nov. 29, 1864, and brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant medical purveyor, July 28, 1866, and was retired Feb. 22, 1869. He died in Fairfield, Clark county, Va., July 25, 1885.

MacDOUGALL, Clinton Dugald, representative, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 14, 1839; son of Dugald and Margaret (MacKendrick) MacDougall; grandson of Dugald MacDougall, and a descendant of MacDougall of Lorne. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1842. He was graduated from Jordan academy in 1853, studied law and engaged in the banking business in Auburn, N.Y., 1856–70. In 1861 he raised a company attached to the 75th New York volunteer regiment, was commissioned captain, and accompanied the regiment to Florida. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 111th New York volunteers in August, 1862, and colonel in January, 1863. He commanded his regiment in the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps in the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and finally the brigade after Willard and Sherrill were killed, and he was wounded in the battle. At Cold Harbor he commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, Hancock's corps, and in the advance on Petersburg and Richmond and at Appomattox he commanded the 3d brigade, Miles' 1st division, Humphrey's 2d corps. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry in February, 1765. He was wounded four times in all and had six horses shot under him. He was postmaster of Auburn, N.Y., 1869–73; and was a Republican representative in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77. In June, 1876, he declined the appointment of U.S. treasurer, as he also did the office of commissioner of internal revenues and commissioner of patents, in July, 1876. He was U.S. marshal for the northern judicial district of New York, 1877–85; and a presidential elector in 1888. He established in Auburn, N.Y., a large concern for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and became its president. In January, 1901, President McKinley appointed him again U.S. marshal for the northern district of New York.

McDOUGALL, David, naval officer, was born in Ross county, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1809; son of John McDougall, state representative, 1813–15. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1828; promoted passed midshipman in 1834, lieutenant in 1841, commander in 1857, captain in 1864, commodore in 1869 and rear-admiral on the retired list in 1873. He was in command of the *Wyoming*, Asiatic squadron, 1861–64, and while stationed at Shimonoseki, Japan, July 16, 1863, he engaged and silenced six batteries and three vessels of war belonging to the Japanese government. He commanded the Mare Island navy yard, California, 1865–66; the steam-sloop *Powhatan*, 1868–69; the south squadron of the Pacific fleet in 1870. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 7, 1882.



McDOUGALL, James Alexander, senator, was born in Bethlehem, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1817. He attended the grammar school of Albany, studied law, and removed to Pike county, Ill., in 1837, where he was admitted to practice. He was attorney-general of Illinois, 1842–46; engaged in engineering, and originated and accompanied an exploring expedition through New Mexico and Arizona to California. He settled in San Francisco, where he practised law, was attorney-general of California, 1850–52; a representative in the state legislature for several terms, a Democratic representative in the 32d congress, 1851–53, and U.S. senator, 1861–67, where he served as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad. He was a delegate from California to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, Aug. 29, 1864. At the close of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N.Y., where he died Sept. 3, 1867.

McDOUGALL, John, governor of California, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1818; son of John McDougall, representative in the state legislature, 1813–15, who removed to Indianapolis, Ind., about 1820. He attended school there, participated in the Black Hawk war in 1832 and was superintendent of the Indiana State prison in 1846. He rendered distinguished service in the war with Mexico, 1846–47. He removed to California in 1849, was a member of the state constitutional convention, was lieutenant-governor of the state, 1849–51, and upon the resignation of Governor Burnett, Jan. 9, 1851, he succeeded to the office and served out the term. During his administration the famous San Francisco vigilance committee was organized. He was subsequently elected to the state senate. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1866.

McDOWELL, Charles, patriot, was born in Winchester, Va., in 1743; son of Joseph McDowell, who emigrated from Ireland in 1730 and settled first in Pennsylvania, then in Winchester, Va., and finally at Quaker Meadows, on the Catawba river, N.C. Charles enlisted in the Revolutionary army in 1775, and commanded a large district of North Carolina. The organized troops erected fortifications, and in June, 1780, he attacked the

British force on the Pacolet river, and compelled them to surrender. He was also victorious at Muscove Mill and Cave Creek. His army was disbanded in September, 1780, and he resigned his commission, but continued to aid the patriots by manufacturing powder with the help of his wife, and secretly carrying it to the army for use at the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, where his brother Joseph commanded the North Carolina militia. He was a member of the state senate, 1782–88, and of the house of commons, 1809–11. He was married to Grace (Greenlee) Bowman, widow of Captain Bowman of the patriot army, who was killed at the battle of Ramseur's Mill. She was a nurse on the battlefield after the battle of King's Mountain, a brave defender of her home, and mother of a large family. Charles McDowell. died in Burke county, N.C., March 21, 1815.

MacDOWELL, Edward Alexander, composer, was born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1861; son of Thomas F. and Frances M. (Knapp) MacDowell and grandson of Alexander MacDowell and of Darius Knapp. He studied the piano under several masters and in 1876 went to Paris, France, where he continued his studies under Marmontel. He studied composition under Savard in Paris and Joachim Raff in Germany. He resided in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 1879–81, and devoted himself to composition and teaching the piano in Wiesbaden, 1884–88; was a teacher of the piano in the Darmstadt conservatory, 1881–84, and in 1888 returned to America, settling in Boston as a teacher and concert pianist. He subsequently made several visits to Germany. He was appointed professor of music in Columbia university, N.Y., in 1896. He appeared frequently as soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra and other well-known musical organizations. He was elected to the presidency of the Society of American Musicians and Composers, New York, in 1899, holding it one year, and was director of the Mendelssohn Glee club, 1896–98. Princeton university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. in 1896. His compositions include several symphonic poems for orchestra, concertos for piano and orchestra, suites for orchestra including *Indian Suite*, and numerous notable songs and piano works, among the latter two suites and four sonatas.

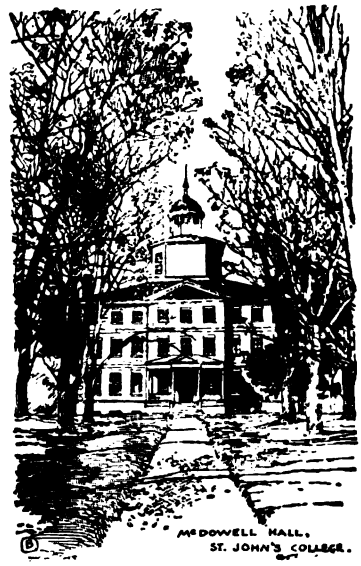
McDOWELL, Ephraim, surgeon, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Nov. 11, 1771; son of Samuel and Mary (McClung) McDowell and grandson of Ephraim McDowell, who, with his brothers James and John, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania. Ephraim and John settled in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1737. He removed with his parents to Danville in 1783; attended a classical school at Georgetown, Va., and studied medicine under Dr. Humphreys of Staunton, Va., and at the University of Edinburgh, 1793–94. He practised medicine and surgery in Danville, Va., 1785–1830. He was married in 1802 to Sallie, daughter of Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky. He was elected a member of the Medical Society of Philadelphia in 1817. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of Maryland in 1825. He was the first surgeon successfully to perform the operation known as ovariotomy, and a description of his first cases was published in the *Eclectic Repertory and Analytic Review*, Philadelphia, 1817. His successful operations appeared incredible at the time, and he became known among the profession as the "father of ovariotomy." He was one of the founders of Centre college at Danville and an original trustee, 1819–23. In 1879 a monument to his memory was erected in McDowell Park by the State Medical society. He died in Danville, Ky., June 20, 1830.

McDOWELL, Irvin, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818; son of Abram and Eliza (Lord) McDowell. The McDowells, shortly after the siege of Londonderry, 1689, in which they took part, immigrated to America, locating first in Pennsylvania and then in the valley of Virginia, and members of the family removed thence to Kentucky about 1790, where Abram McDowell enlisted in the war of 1812, his uncle commanding a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, in which he served, and at the close of the war he removed to New Columbus, Ohio, and settled there. Irvin attended the college of Troyes, France, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1838. He served on frontier duty during the Canadian border disturbances in 1838; on the Maine frontier, 1838–41; was assistant instructor of infantry tactics of the U.S. Military academy in 1841, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1842. He served in the war with Mexico

and was brevetted captain for Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. He was assistant adjutant-general to General Wool's division, "Army of Occupation," 1847–48, and assistant adjutant-general in the war department at New York city, Washington and Texas, 1848–61. He was married in 1849 to Helen Burden, of Troy, N.Y. He was brevetted major of staff and assistant-adjutant-general, March 31, 1856, and in 1861 he organized and mustered volunteers into service at Washington, D.C., was in command of the military district of Washington, was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., May 14, 1861, and commanded the department of N.E. Virginia, and the defences of Washington, south of the Potomac. He commanded the Federal army at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was in command of the army of the Potomac in the defence of Washington, 1861–62; was transferred to the command of the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac in 1862, and was promoted major-general of U.S. volunteers, March 14, 1862. He commanded the army of the Rappahannock, April 4 to Aug. 12, 1862; the 3d corps, Pope's Army of Virginia, Aug. 12 to Sept. 6, 1862, taking part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, Rappahannock Station, Aug. 25, and Manassas, Aug. 29. He was retired from active duty, Sept. 6, 1862. He was president of the court for investigating alleged cotton frauds, May to July, 1863, and president of the board for retiring disabled officers at Wilmington, Del., 1863–64. He was in command of the Department of the Pacific, 1864–65; the Department of California, 1865–68; the Department of the East, 1868–72, and of the Division of the South in 1872. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., Nov. 25, 1872, having received that rank by brevet, March 13, 1865, for Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862. He was retired from active service, Oct. 15, 1882, and resided in San Francisco, Cal., where he died, May 5, 1885.

McDOWELL, James, governor of Virginia, was born in Cherry Grove, Rockbridge county, Va., Oct. 11, 1795; son of James and Sarah (Preston) McDowell and grandson of John McDowell, who, with his brother Ephraim, emigrated from Ireland to America about 1730, and settled in Pennsylvania; removed to Rockbridge county, Va., in 1737, and was killed by the Indians, Dec. 25, 1742. He attended Yale college and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819. He studied law under Chapman Johnson, at Staunton, Va. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1831, where he advocated state rights, the gradual abolition of slavery and legislative appropriations for internal improvement and for public schools. He was governor of Virginia, 1843–45; was a Democratic representative in the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1845–51, and his speech in congress in favor of the admission of California as a free state, Sept. 3, 1850, gained him recognition in the house as an able anti-slavery advocate. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1846. He died on his plantation near Lexington, Va., Aug. 24, 1851.

McDOWELL, John, educator, was born in Monaghan, Pa., in 1751; son of William and Mary (Maxwell) McDowell. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1771; was a tutor there, 1769–82; professor of mathematics at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in 1789, and was principal of the college, 1790–1806. McDowell Hall, the principal building of St. John's college, was named in his honor. He was professor of natural philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1806–10, and provost of the university, 1807–10. He resigned both his offices in 1810 on account of ill health. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1807. He was a member of the American Philosophical society. He presented to the University of Pennsylvania his large library, each volume containing his autograph. He died in Franklin county, Va., Dec. 18, 1820.



McDOWELL, John, clergyman, was born in Bedminster, N.J., Sept. 10, 1780. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1801, A.M., 1804; studied theology under Dr. John Woodhull, at Frechold, N.J.; was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Elizabethtown, N.J., Dec. 26, 1804, and during his pastorate the first Sunday school in the town was established in 1814, and he prepared for it the first Bible-class question-book used. He remained at Elizabethtown till 1833, when he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., on account of ill health and was in charge of the New Central church, 1833–45. He established the Spring Garden church, Philadelphia, and was installed its pastor, Feb. 3, 1846, where he remained until his death. During his ministry, 1317 persons joined the churches over which he was pastor on confession of faith,

in addition to the large number by letter. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1814–63, and a founder and charter director of Princeton Theological seminary, 1812–63. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1818. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1820, and served as stated clerk, 1836–40. He is the author of: *Bible class Questions* (1814); *Questions on the Bible for Use in Schools* (1819); *A System of Theology* (1826); and *Human Depravity and its Remedy* (1830). A memoir by the Rev. William B. Sprague was published in 1864. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in February, 1863.

McDOWELL, John Anderson, representative, was born in Killbuck, Holmes county, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1853; son of James Coleville and Sarah (Anderson) McDowell; grandson of Matthew and Nancy (Hutchinson) McDowell, and a descendant of John McDowell of Washington county, Pa. He removed with his parents to Monroe township, Ohio, where he resided on a farm and attended the district school. The family subsequently returned to Killbuck and he was employed in his father's store, and attended the village school, the Millersburg high school and Lebanon Normal university. He was married, Aug. 21, 1879, to Esther E., daughter of Lemuel Hole of Damascus, Ohio. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, in 1887. He was principal of the Millersburg high school for two years, superintendent of Millersburg schools for seventeen years, and engaged at different times as instructor in teachers' institutes in several counties of Ohio and as instructor in the summer school of Wooster university. He was a Democratic representative from the seventeenth Ohio district in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901.

McDOWELL, Joseph, representative, was born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 25, 1756; son of Joseph McDowell, who emigrated from Ireland about 1730. To distinguish him from his cousin Joseph, son of John, he was known as "Quaker Meadow Joe." He served against the Indians on the frontier and in the patriot army under his brother, Gen. Charles McDowell. In the battle of King's Mountain he commanded the militia of North Carolina, having the rank of major, and before the close of the war he had attained the rank of general of militia. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1787–92, was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1788 and was the leader of the faction that opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He was a representative in the 2d and 3d congresses, 1791–94, and was a commissioner to settle the North Carolina and Tennessee boundary. He died in Burke county, N.C., in 1801.

McDOWELL, Joseph Jefferson, representative, was born in Burke county, N.C., Nov. 13, 1800; son of Joseph (q. v.) and Margaret (Moffett) McDowell of Quaker Meadow, and a descendant of Ephraim McDowell, who left Ireland, May 20, 1729, arrived in America in August, 1829, and settled, with other hardy pioneers from Ireland, in Augusta county, Va., between 1730 and 1740, and married Margaret Irvine. Joseph J. was married to Sally Allen, daughter of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Allen) McCue. He engaged in agriculture, removed to Kentucky, and thence to Highland county, Ohio, and was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1832; state senator, 1833–35; was made brigadier-general of the state militia in 1834; in 1835 was admitted to the bar, and practised in Hillsboro. He was a Democratic representative from the seventh Ohio district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. He died in Hillsboro, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1877.

McDOWELL, Katharine Sherwood (Bonner), author, was born in Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 26, 1849. She attended seminaries in Mississippi and Alabama. In 1872 she removed to Boston, Mass., and became private secretary to Henry W. Longfellow, who encouraged her in her literary pursuits. She is the author of "The Radical Club," a poem, in which she ridiculed that organization and which is said to have eventually killed it. She returned to Holly Springs in 1878, at the height of an epidemic of yellow fever, to nurse her father and brother, who were stricken. She was married in 1870, to Edward McDowell, of Holly Springs, Miss. Under the pen name "Sherwood Bonner," she wrote *Like unto Like* (1881); and *Dialect Tales* (1884). She died in Holly Springs, Miss., July 22, 1884.

McDOWELL, Samuel, jurist, was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 27, 1735; son of Ephraim and Margaret (Irvine) McDowell. In the French and Indian war he was a member of Captain Lewis's Virginia militia, and took part in the skirmish which led to Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, and he was a witness of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 17, 1781. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses; commissioner in 1782 to settle the Kentucky claims; removed to Danville, Ky., the next year, where he organized the first civil court in the territory, holding the court in a log house in Danville; was president of the first state constitutional convention held in Danville, April 19, 1792; was judge of the circuit court of Kentucky, 1792–1812, and a representative in the Kentucky legislature. He died in Danville, Ky., Oct. 25, 1817.

McDOWELL, William Fraser, educator, was born in Millersburg, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1858; son of David and Rebecca (Fraser) McDowell and grandson of Matthew McDowell and of William

Fraser. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1879, and from Boston University School of Theology, S.T.B., 1882; entered the North Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1882, and was stationed successively at Lodi, 1882–83; Oberlin, 1883–85, and Tiffin, 1885–90. He was chancellor of the University of Denver, Col., 1890–99, and a member of the Colorado state board of charities and corrections, 1895–99. He received the honorary degrees Ph.D. in 1893 and S.T.D. in 1894, from Ohio Wesleyan university. He was founder and first editor of *Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly;* was elected corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1899, and re-elected to the same office by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1900.

McDUFFIE, George, governor of South Carolina, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Aug. 10, 1790; son of John and Jane McDuffie, natives of Scotland, who came to Georgia soon after the close of the Revolution. As a boy he obtained employment in a mercantile house in Augusta, Ga. Subsequently, through the benefaction of William Calhoun, he was sent to the Rev. Dr. Moses Waddell's school in Willington, S.C., and was graduated from South Carolina college with first honors in 1813. He was admitted to the bar, in May, 1814, and practised first in Pendleton and then in Edgefield, S.C. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1818–21; and was a representative in the 17th–23d congresses, 1821–34, resigning in 1834. In congress he favored nullification; had a political controversy with William Cumming of Georgia, which resulted in a series of duels, in one of which he was badly wounded; opposed congressional appropriations for internal improvements, and as chairman of the ways and means committee he advocated the policy of maintaining the U.S. bank and opposed the protective tariff. He was married in 1829 to a Miss Singleton, who died soon after, leaving one daughter who afterward became the wife of Gen. Wade Hampton. He was attorney for the prosecution in the impeachment trial of Judge James H. Peck in December, 1830. He served in the state militia, holding the commission of major-general. In December, 1834, he was elected governor of South Carolina and major-general of the state militia. At the close of his administration as governor in 1836 he retired to private life. He was appointed by Governor Hammond to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of William C. Preston in 1842 from the U.S. senate, and in 1843 he was elected for a full senatorial term, but resigned in 1847 and was succeeded by A. P. Butler. He was the author of the address to the people of the United States issued by the South Carolina nullification convention of 1832; *Eulogy on Robert Y. Hayne* (1840), and notable addresses on *Agriculture.* He died at Cherry Hill, Sumter district, S.C., March 11, 1851.

Geo McDuffie

MACE, Daniel, representative, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1811. He was brought up on a farm; removed to Indiana in 1832, studied law there, and settled in practice in Lafayette. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1836; clerk of the state house of representatives in 1837, and U.S. attorney for the district of Indiana during Polk's administration, 1849–53. He was a representative from Indiana in the 32d, 33d and 34th congresses, 1851–57, serving as chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads. He was originally a Democrat and joined the Republican party in 1854, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster of Lafayette by President Lincoln. He died by his own hand at Lafayette, Ind., July 26, 1867.

MACE, William Harrison, educator, was born in Lexington, Ind., Nov. 27, 1852; son of Ira and Nancy (Johnson) Mace; grandson of Benjamin, Jr., and Mary (Ross) Mace, and of David and Margaret Johnson, and a descendant of Benjamin Mace, Sr., of Tewksbury, Mass. He attended the graded school at Lexington; taught school 1872–73, and was graduated from the Indiana State Normal school, Terre Haute, in 1876. He was principal of the Ward school at Logansport, Ind., 1876–77; superintendent of public schools at Winamac, Ind., 1877–79, and was graduated M.A. from the University of Michigan in 1883. He was married in 1878 to Ida, daughter of John and Rosa (Jenkins) Dodson. He was superintendent of public schools at McGregor, Iowa, 1883–85; professor of history at De Pauw University normal school, Greencastle, Ind., 1885–90; a graduate student in history and philosophy at Indiana university, 1888–89, at Cornell university, 1890–91, and at Jena and Berlin universities, 1896–97, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Jena, 1897. He was elected professor of history and political science at Syracuse university in 1891. He opened the first university extension centre under the auspices of the regents of the University of the State of New York at Watertown, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1891, and conducted

other extension centres at Poughkeepsie, Albion, Rochester, Skaneateles, Binghamton, and Lockport, N.Y. In 1893 he conducted three centres under the auspices of the University of Chicago and four in 1899 for the American Society of Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the American Historical association and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He delivered courses of lectures on methods of teaching history before the teachers' institutes in Iowa, Indiana and Pennsylvania and wrote numerous articles on the subject for educational journals. He also lectured on "The Comparison of the American and British Constitutions," at the summer meeting of Cambridge university, England, in August, 1898, and gave courses upon American history in the great hall of Cooper union, New York. He is the author of: *A Working Manual of American History* (1895); *Method in History* (1897); *Des alteren Pitt Beziehungen zur amerikanischen Revolution* " (thesis for Ph.D.), and *The Central Defects of the Normal School* (1901).

McELLIGOTT, James Napoleon, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1812. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland and settled in Virginia. He matriculated at the University of the City of New York, but left before completing his course to study theology, and was a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837, but was not admitted. He was successively instructor, assistant principal and principal of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York, 1837–49. He opened a private classical school in New York city in 1849, which he managed until his death. He was a zealous laborer among the poor and unfortunate, and an active worker in the Epiphany Protestant Episcopal mission church and raised a fund for its support. He served as president of the State Teachers' association. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1849, and that of LL.D. from Harrodsburg Female college, Kentucky, in 1852. He edited *The Teachers' Advocate* in 1848, and is the author of: *Manual, Analytical, and Synthetical, of Orthography and Definition* (1845); *The Young Analyzer* (1849); *The Humorous Speaker* (1853); *The American Debater* (1855), besides series of Latin, Greek and Hebrew text books. He died in New York city, Oct. 22, 1866.

McELRATH, Thomas, publisher, was born at Williamsport, Pa., May 1, 1807. He served an apprenticeship as printer at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, studied law at Williamsport and then removed to New York city where he became a proof-reader and subsequently head salesman in the Methodist Book Concern. He engaged in publishing school and religious books with Lemuel Bangs in 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1838 and practised in New York city in partnership with William Bloomfield and Charles P. Daly. He was elected a Whig member of the state assembly in 1838, and was appointed a master in chancery for the city of New York by Governor Seward in 1840. He was appointed state director of the Bank of America by Governor Seward in 1841 and formed a partnership with Horace Greeley the same year under the firm name of Greeley & McElrath, and as business manager of the *Tribune* placed the unprofitable venture on a secure foundation. He was alderman of the city of New York, 1845–46, and resigned his business connection with the *Tribune* in 1857, on being elected corresponding secretary of the American institute, whose state annual reports he edited until 1861, when he was appointed appraiser-general for the New York district by President Lincoln. He resigned from this office in 1864, returned to the *Tribune* as business manager, and in 1866 was appointed chief appraiser of foreign merchandise at the port of New York. He was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1867; U.S. commissioner to the Vienna exhibition in 1873, where, with John Jay, he was a special commissioner to adjust and superintend the American department, and was secretary and general executive officer of the New York state commission at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876. He acted as legal adviser to the Park national bank in New York city up to the time of his death. He was married to Elizabeth Price of New York city. He is the author of *Dictionary of Words and Phrases Used in Commerce* (1872). He died in New York city, June 6, 1888.

McELROY, George Beamish, educator, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., June 5, 1824; son of Samuel and Anne (Beamish) McElroy, who came from Ireland in 1821 and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., and were among the founders of the First Methodist Protestant church in that city. In

ADRIAN COLLEGE, MICHIGAN.

1840 he began to study for the ministry under the Rev. George Brown. He was licensed to preach, June 5, 1842, and was ordained deacon and elder in 1845. He was married, July 22, 1851, to Mary Good of Johnstown, Pa., where he was then stationed. In 1852 he was elected instructor in the

preparatory department, Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., where he pursued a full classical course and was graduated A.B. and A.M. in 1853. In 1853 he was elected to the chair of natural science and mathematics, resigning the next year, but resuming the chair under the presidency of the Rev. George Brown. He was principal of the North Illinois institute, Henry, Ill., 1857–62; county superintendent and principal of city schools, Henry, Ill., 1862–64; principal of Allegheny seminary, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1864–66; professor of mathematics and astronomy at Adrian college, Mich., 1866–98; vice-president of the college, 1867–71; president, 1873–79; Amos professor of systematic theology, 1877–98; president *pro tempore*, 1879–81, and dean of the school of theology, 1882–98. He was elected secretary of the board of trustees of Adrian college in 1867 and a trustee in 1870, and was made professor emeritus of mathematics in 1898. He attended the ecumenical conference of Methodism, London, England, in 1881.

McELROY, John, educator, was born in Brookeborough, Ireland, May 11, 1782. He received a limited education in his own country, and before he reached manhood he came to the United States and was a merchant's clerk in Georgetown, D.C. He became bookkeeper at Georgetown college; gained a good knowledge of Latin with the assistance of a student; entered the Society of Jesus as a lay brother in 1806, and on May 31, 1817, was ordained priest by Archbishop Neale. He commenced his labors in Trinity church, Georgetown, D.C., and in 1822 went to Frederick, Md., where he built St. John's church, the corner-stone being laid March 19, 1833, and it was consecrated by Archbishop Eccleston, April 2, 1837. He also built St. John's Literary Institution, an academy, an orphan asylum, and the first free public school in Frederick, Md. He was returned to Trinity church, Georgetown, D.C., in 1845, and in 1846 was chosen, with Father Anthony Rey, chaplain to the Irish soldiers in General Taylor's army in the Mexican war. He took charge of pastoral work at St. Mary's, Boston, Mass., in 1848; with three sisters from Cincinnati founded Notre Dame convent and academy in 1849; acted as theological adviser to Bishop O'Reilly, of Hartford, Conn., at the first plenary council at Baltimore, Md., in 1852; in 1854 helped in founding St. Patrick's academy for girls at Lowell, Mass., and in 1858 founded Boston college, which was opened in 1860. He also built the Church of the Immaculate Conception, serving as rector and as president of Boston college, 1861–62. He was a member of the Society of Jesus for seventy-one years. He became blind in 1872, and retired to Frederick, Md., where he died Sept. 12, 1877.

McELROY, John George Repplier, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1842; son of Archibald and Sophia Maria (Repplier) McElroy. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865; was a teacher at Rittenhouse academy, Philadelphia, 1862–66, and at Chicago high school, Ill., 1866–67. He was assistant professor of rhetoric and history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1867–69; adjunct professor of Greek and history, 1869–76, and professor of rhetoric and English language, 1876–90. He was a member of the Modern Language association of America. He was married to Anna Baldwin, daughter of John and Anna Clayton, of Cape May, N.J. He is the author of: *A System of Punctuation*, *The Structure of English Prose*, *Essential Lessons in English Etymology*, and many contributions to periodicals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26, 1890.

McENERY, John, governor of Louisiana, was born in Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1833; son of Henry O'Neil and Caroline (Douglas) McEnery; grandson of Mathew McEnery, who resided in Baltimore, Md., and a descendant of John McEnery, of Ireland, to whom James II. of England made large grants of lands. Henry O'Neil McEnery was a tobacco manufacturer, who removed his family to Louisiana in 1835 and was appointed by President Tyler register of land office at Monroe. John McEnery was a student at Hanover college, Ind., in the class of 1847, but did not graduate. He assisted his father in the land office, studied law, and practised at Monroe, La., 1854–57. He was register of the land office at Monroe by appointment of President Buchanan, 1857–61, and in 1861 organized the Ouachita Blues, and his command became part of the 4th Louisiana battalion, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. He served in western Virginia in the campaign under Gen. Robert E. Lee, 1861; on the coast of North and South Carolina and Georgia, 1862–63, and with the Army of Tennessee, 1863–65. He commanded the advance posts on Skidway Island, Ga., and participated in the battle of James Island, S.C., June 16, 1862, driving the Federals from the fort. He served under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Vicksburg and in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, where he was severely wounded, and also at the battle of Resaca, May 13–15, 1864, where he was again wounded and disabled for more than a year. He returned to Monroe, La., resumed the practice of law, and engaged in cultivating cotton. He was elected judge of the district court, composed of the parishes of Ouachita, Franklin, Caldwell and others, in 1865, but was

not permitted to fill the position owing to the appointment of a military commander for that department. He was a representative in the Louisiana legislature, 1865–67, and was chairman of the committee on public improvements. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at New York, July 4, 1868, and was elected governor of Louisiana in 1872, but was unseated by order of the President, his Republican opponent, William Pitt Kellogg, being seated. For four years Governor McEnery endeavored to gain possession of the government, and the political controversy brought about an armed collision in the streets of New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1874, but the Kellogg government, owing to federal support, continued to hold the state offices. He was recorder of mortgages for New Orleans, 1877–81; a delegate-at-large from Louisiana to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, June 22, 1880, and was also appointed in 1880 agent to locate and survey the swamp lands claimed by the state, his compensation being fixed at one-half the swamp lands recovered. He practised law at New Orleans, La., and at Washington, D.C., until his death. He died at New Orleans, La., March 28, 1891.

McENERY, Samuel Douglas, senator, was born in Monroe, La., May 28, 1837; son of Henry O'Neil and Caroline (Douglas) McEnery. He attended Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., and the University of Virginia, and was graduated from the State and National Law school, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1859. He entered the Confederate army with the first company of volunteers formed at Monroe, La., and served as lieutenant throughout the war. He returned to his native town in 1865; taught school; studied the Louisiana system of law, and settled in practice as an attorney. He took a leading part as a Democrat in all the political movements in northern Louisiana. He was married June 27, 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of C. W. Phillips, a cotton planter in Ouachita parish, La. He was elected lieutenant-governor, with Louis A. Wiltz as governor, for the term 1880–84, and when Governor Wiltz died in October, 1881, he filled out his unexpired term as governor and was elected for the term 1884–88. During his administration of over six years he rebuilt the levees, re-established in a great measure the fiscal credit of the state, improved the public-school system, and organized the farmers for the protection and advancement of agricultural interests. He was defeated for re-nomination in 1888 by Francis I. Nicholls, who as governor appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, in which office he served 1888–97. He was nominated for governor at the regular Democratic state convention in 1891, but the ticket was defeated by the Anti-Lottery party. He was elected U.S. senator in 1896 for the term expiring March 3, 1903, taking his seat March 4, 1897, and on May 22, 1900, he was unanimously elected to be his own successor for the term ending March 4, 1909.

McENTEE, Jervis, painter, was born in Rondout, N.Y., July 14, 1828. He received his early education at Clinton Liberal institute, N.Y. He evinced ability as an artist, and was instructed in painting by Frederic E. Church, of New York city, 1850–51. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Rondout, 1851–55; visited the Catskills on sketching tours, and in 1858 opened a studio in New York city. His first exhibit was at the National Academy of Design in 1853; and he was elected an associate academician in 1860, and an academician in 1861. He visited Europe in 1869, studied in the principal art galleries on the continent, and sketched in Italy and Switzerland. Up to 1860 he had devoted himself wholly to landscape, but from that year gave much attention to figure painting. He was married in 1851 to Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Jefferson and Caroline Mehetable (Fisher) Sawyer (q.v.). Among his principal pictures are: *The Melancholy Days Have Come* (1860), owned by the National Academy; *Indian Summer* (1861); *Late Autumn* (1863); *Virginia in 1863* (1867), in the Paris Exposition of 1872; *October Snow* (1870); *Venice* (1870); *Scribner's Mill* (1871); *Sea from Shore* (1873); *Autumn*, *Old Mill in Winter*, *Autumn Day*, *Wood Path*, and *Cape Ann* (1874); *A Song of Summer* (1876); *Winter in the Mountains* (1878); *Clouds* (1879); *The Edge of a Wood* and *November* (1880); *Kaatskill River* (1881); *Autumn Memory* (1883); *Shadows of Autumn*, *The Kaatskills in Winter* and *Yellow Autumn Woods* (1884); *Christmas Eve* and *Sundown in Winter* (1885); *Winter Morning* (1886), and *A Cliff in the Catskills* (1888). He died in Rondout, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1891.

McEWAN, Thomas, representative, was born in Paterson, N.J., Feb. 26, 1854; son of Thomas and Hannah (Ledget) McEwan, and grandson of John and Janet (Parke) McEwan, and of Isaac and Elizabeth (Grant) Ledget of county Down, Ireland. He attended the public schools of

Paterson and became a civil engineer. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and practised in Jersey City, N.J., and in New York city. He was U.S. assessor of the 4th district, 1886–87; U.S. commissioner and chief supervisor of elections, 1892–93; secretary of the Hudson county Republican general committee, 1878–93, and a delegate to every Republican convention of Jersey City and Hudson county and to every state convention, 1877–92. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896, and was a member of assembly in the state legislature in 1894, being chosen Republican leader of the house, an unusual honor for one serving his first term in the house. He was a Republican representative from the fifth New Jersey district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99.

McFADDEN, Obadiah B., representative, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1817. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1838; was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1843, and was elected prothonotary for the court of common pleas of Washington county, Pa., in 1845. He removed to Oregon Territory, and was appointed associate justice of the territorial supreme court in 1853, and on the organization of Washington Territory by act of March 2, 1853, was transferred to the supreme court of the new territory. He was chief justice of that court, 1858-61. He represented his district in the legislative council of the territory; was a Democratic delegate to the 43d congress, 1873–75, and was re-elected to the 44th congress, but before taking his seat he died in Olympia, Wash. Ty., June 25, 1875.

McFARLAND, Francis Patrick, R.C. bishop, was born in Franklin, Pa., April 16, 1819. He was educated for the priesthood at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., was ordained priest in New York city by Bishop Hughes, May 18, 1845; was a member of the faculty of St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., 1845–46; was in charge of St. Patrick's mission, Watertown, N.Y., 1846–51, and rector of St. John's church, Utica, N.Y., 1851–58. He was elected bishop of Hartford, Conn., Jan. 9, 1858, and was consecrated at Providence, R.I., March 14, 1858, by Bishop Hughes, assisted by Bishops Timon and Fitzpatrick. He made his residence at Providence, R.I., until 1872, following the custom of the two precedings bishops, but in that year, on the erection of the new see of Providence, he made Hartford, Conn., the see city of the diocese, and directed the building of St. Joseph's cathedral, a bishop's house and Mount St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy. He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 12, 1874.

McFARLAND, Robert White, educator, was born near Urbana, Ohio, June 16, 1825; son of Robert and Eunice (Dorsey) McFarland; grandson of William (a Revolutionary soldier) and Rebecca (White) McFarland, and of Charles (who served four years in the Revolution) and Elizabeth (Anchors) Dorsey, and great-grandson of Robert McFarland, who was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, 1703; landed in Philadelphia, 1746, and removed a few years later to Rockbridge county, Va., where he died in 1796. His maternal great-grandfather, Aquila Dorsey, served in the Maryland line in the Revolutionary war, and was in Braddock's campaign in 1775. Robert White McFarland was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; was principal of Berkshire academy in 1848; taught in Greenfield academy, 1849–51; Chillicothe Union school in 1852; was professor of mathematics at Madison college, 1853–56; and professor of mathematics and astronomy at Miami university, 1856–73. During the civil war he served as captain in and lieutenant-colonel of the 86th Ohio volunteers, 1862–64, and was in Burnside's expedition in East Tennessee. He was professor of mathematics and civil engineering at Ohio State university, 1873–75; state inspector of railways, 1881–85; president of Miami university, 1885–88, and was a civil and mining engineer in Corning, Ohio, 1888–99. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Ohio Wesleyan university in 1881. He edited six books of Virgil's "Æneid" (1849).

MACFARLANE, Alexander, educator, was born in Blairgowrie, Scotland, April 21, 1851; son of Daniel and Ann (Small) Macfarlane; grandson of Alexander and Janet (Steele) Macfarlane and of Peter and Barbara (MacDonald) Small, of Highland ancestry. He was prepared for college at the Free Church school at Blairgowrie, and was graduated at the University of Edinburgh, M.A., 1875, and D.Sc., 1878. He was instructor in physics at that university, 1874–76, and examiner in mathematics, 1881–84. He removed to the United States in 1885, and was professor of physics in the University of Texas, 1885–95, when he was made lecturer on mathematical physics in Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Pa. He was married, April 8, 1885, to Helen, daughter of Patrick Henry and Mary (Toland) Swearingen of San Antonio, Texas. In 1900 he delivered a special course of lectures on space-analysis at the University of Pennsylvania. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1878; a corresponding member of the Scientific Society of Mexico, 1893; a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1892, of the Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Italy, 1894, and non-resident member of the Washington Academy of Science, 1900. He was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1899, and general

secretary of the International Association for Promoting Quaternions and Allied Mathematics in 1879. He directed his work as a physicist mainly to electricity and as a mathematician principally to space-analysis. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1887. He is the author of: *Algebra of Logic* (1879); *Physical Arithmetic* (1885); *Mathematical Tables* (1889); *Papers on Space-Analysis* (1894); *Chapter on Quaternions and Vector-Analysis* (1886).

McFAUL, James Augustine, R.C. bishop, was born in Larne, Ireland, June 6, 1850. He came to the United States with his parents in infancy and they located first in New York city, and later at Weston, N.J. He was a student at St. Vincent's college, Beatty, Pa., 1868–71, at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, 1871–72, and was graduated from Seton Hall, South Orange, N.J., in 1873. He was educated for the priesthood at the theological seminary at Seton Hall, and was ordained by Bishop Corrigan, May 26, 1877. He was at first temporarily assigned to churches at Orange and Paterson, N.J., and later filled permanent positions at St. Patrick's, Jersey City; St. Patrick's cathedral, Newark, N.J., and St. Peter's, New Brunswick, N.J. In 1879 he was appointed assistant to Vicar-General Anthony Smith, and served as Secretary to Bishop O'Farrell of Trenton, N.J., 1882–84. He was rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Long Branch, N.J., and of the mission church of St. Michael's, West End, Long Branch, N.J., which he built, 1888–90. He was appointed chancellor of the diocese and rector of St. Mary's cathedral, Trenton, by Bishop O'Farrell in 1890, vicar-general in 1892, and July 20, 1894, was appointed bishop of Trenton, by Leo XIII., as successor to Bishop O'Farrell. After the death of Bishop O'Farrell, April 2, 1894, he was administrator of Trenton until his appointment as bishop, and was consecrated in St. Mary's cathedral, Trenton, Oct. 18, 1894, by Archbishop M. A. Corrigan, assisted by Bishops McQuaid of Rochester and McDonnell of Brooklyn. He was the arbiter in the re-organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and took a prominent part in the movement for the federation of Catholic societies throughout the United States in 1901.

James A. McFaul

In behalf of this movement he contributed various articles to magazines and papers, notably to the *North American Review* on "Catholics and American Citizenship" and to the *American Ecclesiastical Review* on "Catholic Grievances—their Remedy." His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1898.

MACFEELY, Robert, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, July 8, 1820. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1850, was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th infantry, July 13, 1852; was in command of the escort for the Pacific Railroad exploration, 1853–54, and served on the Yakima expedition in 1855. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1855; took part in the Rogue River expedition, March to June, 1856; was made quartermaster of the 4th infantry, Sept. 10, 1856. In 1861 he served respectively on mustering duty at Frederick, Md.; as commissary to the state of Indiana; in the western Virginia campaign, and as commissariat at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was promoted captain of staff and commissary of subsistence, May 11, 1861. He was chief of the commissariat of the Army of the Ohio in 1862, and chief of the commissariat with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 15th army corps, January to April, 1863, and of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, April, 1863, to September, 1864, where he was engaged in the Vicksburg campaign and the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was promoted major of staff in the commissary subsistence department, Feb. 9, 1863; served as assistant to the commissary-general at Washingon, D.C., October to November, 1864; as purchasing and depot commissary, and chief of the commissariat of the Department of the Ohio, at Cincinnati; and was in general charge of the subsistence department in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois from December, 1864, to September, 1866. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; later served as chief commissary of the Department of the Lakes, and purchasing and depot commissary at Detroit, Mich., and was promoted commissary-general of subsistence with rank of brigadier-general, April 14, 1875, which office he held until his retirement, July 8, 1890. He thereafter resided in Washington, D.C., until his death, which occurred, Feb. 21, 1901.

McFERRIN, John Berry, clergyman, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., June 15, 1807; son of the Rev. James and Jane Campbell (Berry) McFerrin; grandson of William McFerrin, a farmer and soldier in the Revolution, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors, who came to America about 1740, and settled in York county, Pa. His father, originally Presbyterian, joined the Methodist church in 1820, and was a circuit

preacher until his death in 1840. John received his education at home and in the schools of Tennessee, and worked on his father's farm. He was appointed a class leader by the Methodist conference in 1823, and was licensed as an exhorter in 1824. He joined the Tennessee conference in 1825, became a preacher, and travelled various circuits in Alabama and Tennessee, 1825–28. He was a missionary to the Cherokee Indians, 1828–30, stationed as pastor of several churches, 1830–36, and was presiding elder of the districts of Florence, Ala., and Cumberland, Tenn., 1836–39. He was editor of the *Christian Advocate* at Nashville, Tenn., 1840–58 : agent for the Methodist Book Concern, 1858–66, and again 1878–87; missionary to the Army of Tennessee, 1861–66, and secretary of the board of missions, 1866–78. He was a delegate to the ecumenical conference of the Methodist church in London, England, in 1881, and to the centennial conference in Baltimore, Md., in 1884. He was married, Sept. 18, 1833, to Almira Avery, daughter of William V. and Sarah (Johnson) Probart of Nashville, Tenn., and secondly, Nov. 12, 1855, to Cynthia Tennessee, daughter of John McGavock of Nashville, Tenn. He received the degree of D.D. from Randolph-Macon college and La Grange college in 1847. He is the author of a *History of Methodism in Tennessee* (3 vols., 1870–72); sermons, and contributions to periodicals. He died in Nashville, Tenn., May 10, 1887.

MACGAHAN, Januarius Aloysius, journalist, was born near New Lexington, Ohio, June 12, 1844. After his father's death in 1851, he began to work upon the farm and attend the public school. He removed to Huntington, Ill., where he taught school, 1860–62, and engaged as a bookkeeper there, 1862–64, and in St. Louis, Mo., 1864–68. During this time he studied law, contributed to the Huntington *Democrat*, and gave public readings from Charles Dickens. He visited London and Paris and took up the study of civil and international law in Belgium in 1869; was war correspondent of the New York *Herald* in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870–71, and in Paris, as the only foreign correspondent there, during the occupation of Paris by the German troops. While there his intimacy with Dombrovsky and other communist leaders caused his arrest by the French government, but he was released through the influence of U.S. Minister Elihu B. Washburne. He visited southern Russia in 1871, and was the St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Herald*, 1871–72. He reported the proceedings of the Geneva tribunal of arbitration, December, 1871, and travelled through Caucasus with Gen. William T. Sherman, 1872. He was married in January, 1873, to a Russian lady of rank, was ordered to join the expedition against Khiva by the *Herald* in 1873, and upon being refused permission by the Russian government, he travelled alone over the Central Asian desert, overtook the Russian army before Khiva, witnessed the fall of the city, and gained the friendship of Col. Skobeleff. He reported the operations of the Carlist insurrectionists in Spain, 1874–75, was captured during the campaign by the imperial authorities while wearing a Carlist uniform, and was sentenced to be shot, but claiming American citizenship, was saved through the American consul-general. He accompanied the expedition of Sir Allan Young to the Polar seas, in June, 1875, and in June, 1876, received a special commission from the London *Daily News* to investigate alleged Turkish barbarities in Bulgaria. His reports brought about Russian armed intervention, and when he returned with the Russian army, men, women and children kissed his bridle, spurs and even the horse he rode, and regarded him as their deliverer. He reported the conferences of the foreign ambassadors in Constantinople in the following winter. He accompanied the Russian army from the capture of Shipka Pass, in July, 1877, to the peace of San Stefano, concluded in March, 1878, and while the negotiations of peace were proceeding he remained at Pera, to nurse a friend ill with typhus fever, and fell a victim to the disease. He was buried at Scutari, Turkey in Asia, and the body was afterward removed to New Lexington, Ohio. Masses are said in every Bulgarian church for the repose of his soul on each recurring anniversary of his death. He is the author of : *Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva* (1874); *Under the Northern Lights* (1876); and *Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria* (1876). He died in Pera, Turkey, June 9, 1878.

McGANN, Lawrence Edward, representative, was born in Ireland, Feb. 2, 1852. His father died in 1854 and Lawrence immigrated with his mother to the United States in 1855, and settled in Milford, Mass. He attended the public schools and in 1865 removed to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, 1865–79. He was employed as a clerk in the city service, 1879–85; was superintendent of streets, 1885–91, and was a Democratic representative in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97. He was commissioner of public works, Chicago, 1897–1901, and in 1901 was elected comptroller of the city of Chicago.

McGARVEY, John William, educator, was born in Hopkinville, Ky., March 1, 1829; son of John and Sallie Anne (Thomson) McGarvey. His paternal ancestors came from the north of Ireland, and his mother's ancestors were Scotch. He was graduated from Bethany college, Va., A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and was pastor at Fayette,

Mo., 1851–53, at Dover, Mo., 1853–62, and at Lexington, Ky., 1862–81. He was made professor of sacred history in the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky., a department of Kentucky university, in 1865, and president of that department in 1895. He was married, March 23, 1853, to Ottie, daughter of Bird Hix of Fayette, Mo. He edited the *Apostolic Times*, 1869–76, and was connected with other religious papers as correspondent and editor for over forty years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bethany in 1870. He is the author of: *A Commentary on Acts of Apostles* (1863); *Commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark* (1876); *Lands of the Bible* (1880); *Text and Canon of New Testament* (1886); *Credibility and Inspiration of New Testament* (1891); *Jesus and Jonah* (1896).

McGAUGHEY, Edward W., representative, was born near Greencastle, Ind., Jan. 16, 1817; son of Arthur O. and Sarah (Bell) McGaughey. His father, born March 3, 1788, at Johnstown, Pa., removed to Putnam county, Ind., with a company of settlers. At an early age he became deputy to his father, who was clerk of the county court for twenty-four years, and he was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was married at Greencastle, Jan. 18, 1838, to Margaret Matlock. He was elected state senator in 1842, and resigned in 1843 to accept nomination for representative to the 28th congress, but was defeated by Joseph A. Wright by three votes. He was a Whig representative from the fifth district of Indiana in the 29th congress, 1845–47; removed to Rockville, Parke county, in 1848, where he practised law with Gov. Joseph A. Wright; was a representative in the 31st congress, 1849–51, and was defeated for the 32d congress in 1850 by John G. Davis, Democrat. President Taylor nominated him governor of Minnesota Territory in 1849, but the senate failed to confirm the nomination. He went to California in 1852 by way of the Isthmus of Panama, where he contracted the fever from which he died while a guest at Jones's hotel in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 6, 1852.

McGAVICK, Alexander Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Fox Lake, Ill., Aug. 3, 1863; son of James and Catherine (Watt) McGavick, who came to America from county Antrim, Ireland, in 1849. He prepared for college in the public schools; entered St. Viateur's college, Kankakee, Ill., in 1879, and was graduated A.B., 1884, A.M., 1886. He was ordained priest in Chicago in 1887; was curate to All Saints' church, 1887–98; pastor of St. John's church, 1898–1900; and became pastor of Holy Angels' church in 1900. He was elected auxiliary bishop of Chicago in 1899 and was consecrated titular bishop of Norcopolis and auxiliary bishop of Chicago at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, May 1, 1899, twelve bishops and nearly three hundred visiting priests being present, Archbishop Feehan acting as consecrator and celebrant of the pontifical high mass, and Bishop Spalding of Peoria preaching the sermon. In addition to his duties as auxiliary bishop he continued those as pastor of Holy Angels' church.

McGEE, Anita Newcomb, surgeon, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1864; daughter of Simon and Mary Caroline (Hassler) Newcomb, and granddaughter of John Burton and Emily (Prince) Newcomb and of Charles Augustus and Anna Joseph (Nourse) Hassler. She was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of Gen. John Bull of the Continental army, and of Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, first superintendent of the coast survey. She attended private schools in Washington, D.C., and spent three years in Europe, taking courses at Newnham college, Cambridge, Eng., the University of Geneva, and at Berlin, Germany, 1882–85. She was graduated from the medical department of Columbian university, Washington, D.C., M.D., 1892, and took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md., in 1892. She practised medicine at Washington, D.C., 1893–96, and was attending physician of the Woman's hospital and dispensary. She was surgeon-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1894–96; librarian-general, 1896–97; vice-president-general, 1898–99, and organized and directed the "Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps," which selected the women trained nurses who were appointed in the army and navy during the Spanish-American war. She was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, Aug. 29, 1898, and was placed in charge of the army nurse corps division of the surgeon general's office, war department. She organized the "nurse corps" and visited hospitals and camps in the United States and Cuba. She was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1888, was afterward elected fellow, and was secretary of the section of anthropology in 1897; joined the Woman's Anthropological society of America in 1888, and served as its secretary, 1889–90; was elected to the Anthropological society of Washington, D.C.,

Anita Newcomb McGee.

in 1893, being the second woman admitted to membership; entered the Medical association of the District of Columbia in 1893, and the Medical society of the District of Columbia in 1894; was elected an honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the year 1897, and was made honorary member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in 1899. She was married, Feb. 14, 1888, to W. J. McGee, the geologist and anthropologist.

McGIFFERT, Arthur Cushman, educator, was born in Sauquoit, N.Y., March 4, 1861; son of Joseph Nelson and Harriet Whiting (Cushman) McGiffert; grandson of James and Martha (Nelson) McGiffert and of Ralph and Sophia (Moseley) Cushman, and a descendant of Robert Cushman, who came to Plymouth in the *Fortune*, and of Isaac Allerton, who came in the *Mayflower*. He was graduated from Western Reserve university, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1885, and from Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1885. He studied at the University of Berlin, 1885–86; at the University of Marburg, 1886–87, and in Paris and Rome, 1887–88. He was ordained by the presbytery of Cleveland, Sept. 10, 1888; was instructor in church history at the Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, 1888–90, professor, 1890–93, and became professor of church history at Union Theological seminary in 1893. In 1898 the general assembly of the Presbyterian church preferred charges against him based on his book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," which they claimed to be heretical. The assembly requested him to reconsider his views, and if he felt unable to renounce them to leave the church voluntarily. This he declined to do, on the ground that his teachings were not inconsistent with the underlying principles of the Presbyterian church. In December, 1899, the New York presbytery voted that the best interests of the church required the presbytery to disavow Dr. McGiffert's teachings but to pursue no further action against him, and in April, 1900, he entered the Congregational church. He took the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Marburg in 1888 and the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Adelbert college in 1892. He is the author of: *A Dialogue between a Christian and a Jew* (1889); *The Church History of Eusebius* (1890); *Primitive and Catholic Christianity* (1893); *A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age* (1897); *History and Theology* (1898); *The Problem of Christian Creeds as Affected by Modern Thought* (1901), and numerous contributions to magazines and reviews.

McGILL, Alexander Taggart, educator, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., Feb. 24, 1807; son of John and Mary (Taggart) McGill; grandson of Hugh McGill, and a descendant of Daniel McGill. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829, and served as tutor in mathematics. He studied law in Georgia, 1826–30, was admitted to the bar in Milledgeville, 1830, and by appointment from the Georgia legislature surveyed and made a map of the northwest section of the state in 1831. He studied theology in the Associate Presbyterian seminary, Canonsburg, Pa., 1831–34; was ordained by the presbytery of Carlisle in 1835, and was pastor in Cumberland, Perry and York counties, 1835–38. He was married May 15, 1837, to Eleanor A., daughter of the Hon. George McCullough, and after her death to Catherine B., daughter of the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., of Princeton, N.J. He connected himself with the old school Presbyterian church in 1838; was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Carlisle, Pa., 1838–42; professor of ecclesiastical history and church government at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1842–52, and professor in the Presbyterian Theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., 1852–53. He returned to his chair at Western Theological seminary in 1853, and in 1854 was transferred to Princeton Theological seminary, where he was professor of pastoral theology, church government and the composition and delivery of sermons, 1854–59; of church history and practical theology, 1859–60; of ecclesiastical history and church government, 1860–61; of ecclesiastical, homiletic and pastoral theology, 1861–83, and was emeritus professor, 1883–89. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1848; permanent clerk of the general assembly, 1850–62, and stated clerk, 1862–70. He received the degrees, D.D. from Marshall college, Pa., 1842, and LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1868. He contributed to reviews and is the author of: *Church Government*, and *The Ordinances of the Presbyterian Church*. He died in Princeton, N.J., Jan. 13, 1889.

McGILL, Alexander Taggart, jurist, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 20, 1843; son of Alexander Taggart and Eleanor A. (McCullough) McGill, and grandson of John and Mary (Taggart) McGill and of the Hon. George McCullough. He removed to Princeton, N.J., with his parents, on his father's appointment to a professorship in Princeton Theological seminary in 1854, was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867, and from the Columbia Law school, New York city, A.B., 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He settled in practice in Jersey City, N.J., in 1867; was counsel for the city of Bayonne, N.J., 1874–76; a representative in the state assembly from Hudson county, 1874–76; prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson county, 1878–83; and president of the county courts, 1883–87. He was appointed chancellor of the

state of New Jersey by Governor Green, March 29, 1887, was re-appointed by Governor Werts in 1894, and unanimously confirmed by the senate, and served until his death. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1895, but was defeated by John W. Griggs. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1891. He died in Jersey city, N.J., April 21, 1900.

McGILL, Andrew Ryan, governor of Minnesota, was born in Crawford county, Pa., Feb. 19, 1840; son of Charles Dillon and Angeline (Martin) McGill; grandson of Patrick and Anne (Baird) McGill and of Armand and Mary (Ryan) Martin, and great-grandson of Gen. Charles Martin, of John Ryan and of Simon Himrod, soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Andrew Ryan McGill spent his boyhood on his father's farm, received his education in the public schools and the village academy, and taught school in Kentucky, 1859–60. He removed to Minnesota in June, 1861, and resumed teaching. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 9th Minnesota volunteers, served one year, and was discharged on account of failing health. He was editor and publisher of the St. Peter *Tribune*, 1863–66; county superintendent of schools; clerk of the district court, 1866–70; was admitted to the bar in 1868; was private secretary for Governor Austin, 1869–73, and insurance commissioner for the state, 1873–86. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for governor and was elected for the term which ended Jan. 9, 1889. He was elected to the state senate in 1897, and in June, 1900, was appointed postmaster at St. Paul by President McKinley.

A. R. McGill

McGILL, John, R. C. bishop, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 1809. His parents were natives of Ireland, who came to America before their marriage and settled in Philadelphia and in 1818 removed to Bardstown, Ky. He was graduated from the College of St. Joseph in 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1830 and practised at Bardstown. He studied for the priesthood in the seminary at Bardstown; at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest at Bardstown, Ky., June 13, 1835, by Bishop David. He was pastor of St. Peter's, Lexington, Ky., and was appointed assistant at St. Louis Bertrand's, Louisville, Ky., in the latter part of 1836, and in 1838 visited England on a mission for Bishop Chabrat. He was editor of the *Catholic Advocate*, 1838–48, and won a reputation as a defender of the dogmas of his church. He also, with Vicar-General Spalding, engaged in controversy with the Protestant League of Louisville, Ky. He was vicar-general of the diocese of Louisville, 1848–50, and was consecrated bishop of Richmond, Va., in St. Joseph's church, Bardstown, Ky., by Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1850, assisted by Bishops Miles and St. Palais. Bishop McGill found in the diocese of Richmond only ten churches and eight priests, and the cathedral, bishop's residence, and sisters' house, all loaded with debt. He laid the corner-stone for churches at Fredericksburg and Fairfax stations in 1858, the corner-stone of St. Patrick's church, Richmond, in June, 1859, and churches at Warrenton, Harper's Ferry, Old Point Comfort, Martinsburg, Grafton, Fort Monroe and Norfolk were subsequently built. He went to Rome in 1854 to take part in the convention to decide upon the definition of the doctrine of the immaculate conception; was present at the eighth provincial council at Baltimore, Md.; was present at the ninth provincial council of Baltimore, in May, 1858, and visited Rome to join in the deliberations of the Vatican council in 1869. During the civil war he devoted himself to the care of the sick and established a hospital in Richmond. He built the Convent and Academy of Visitation Monte Maria, in Richmond, Va., in 1866, and introduced several other sisterhoods. He also built fourteen parochial schools during his bishopric. Bishop McGill wrote a criticism of Macaulay's "History of England"; translated Audin's "Life of Calvin" (1847), and is the author of a series of controversial letters addressed to Robert Ridgway; *The True Church Indicated to the Inquirer* and *Our Faith the Victory*. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1872.

J. McGill

McGINNIS, George Francis, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1826; son of Alexander and Hannah (Smith) McGinnis. He removed to Maine and subsequently to Ohio. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant and captain of Ohio volunteers, and in the civil war he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 11th Indiana regiment under Col. Lew Wallace. He was promoted colonel in September, 1861, commanded

his regiment in the capture of Fort Donelson, where he distinguished himself in the assault on the Confederate advance in which his regiment regained the lost ground and drove the Confederates within their works, and in the 1st brigade, 3d division, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and had his rank confirmed by the senate early in 1863. With a part of his regiment he took part in the Yazoo Pass expedition in February, 1863. He commanded the 1st brigade, 12th division, 13th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1–July 4, 1863, and served in the west till the close of the war. He was mustered out of service, Aug. 24, 1865, and settled in Indianapolis, Ind. He was auditor for Marion county, Ind., 1867–71, and in 1897 was appointed postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind.

McGLYNN, Edward, clergyman and reformer, was born in New York city, Sept. 27, 1837. He attended the public school and the New York Free Academy; in 1851 was sent by Archbishop Hughes to Rome, and was graduated with the degree of D.D. at the Urban college in 1859. He was assistant to the provisional rector of the North American college in Rome in 1859–60, and was ordained priest, March 25, 1860. On his return to New York, he was successively assistant at St. Stephen's, acting rector of St. Brigid's, assistant at St. James's, and in 1862 became rector of St. Ann's, which position he resigned to accept the military chaplaincy of the Central Park hospital, holding this position, 1862–65. He became assistant at St. Stephen's in 1865, and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Cunnings, Jan. 4, 1866, he succeeded to the rectorship. Under his direction, St. Stephen's became one of the most influential of the Roman Catholic churches of New York city. Father McGlynn held that religious education would be better maintained by the multiplication of churches than by increasing parochial schools and refusing to Catholic youth the broader educational advantages of the public schools. For his views he was severely censured by the Propaganda on the ground that his policy would take the religious instruction of Roman Catholic children out of the control of the church. Father McGlynn also upheld the economic teachings of Henry George and supported him actively in the mayoralty canvass of 1886, disregarding the refusal of the Archbishop of New York to allow him to participate in the debates incident to the canvass. Father McGlynn defended his position on the ground of his rights as a citizen of the municipality. Exaggerated reports of his action reached Rome and he was ordered to abjure his doctrines and report in person to the pope. Through Archbishop Corrigan he asked to have the objectionable doctrines defined and gave reasonable excuses for declining immediately to visit Rome. Thereupon he was peremptorily ordered to report within sixty days in person on pain of excommunication. In January, 1887, he was ejected from his church and failing to appear at Rome, he was excommunicated in July, 1887. He at once organized the Anti-Poverty society, was elected its president and began a series of public Sunday evening lectures in the Academy of Music, extending his lectures to various cities in the United States. In 1892 the pope delegated Cardinal Satolli to visit the United States and clothed him with full power to investigate the action of the deposed priest. At his request Dr. McGlynn and Henry George furnished an exhaustive statement of their doctrines and Satolli submitted the same to five Roman Catholic theologians, then included in the faculty of the University at Washington, who decided that these doctrines contained nothing contrary to the teachings of the church and on Dec. 24, 1892, Cardinal Satolli, after endorsing the decision, absolved Dr. McGlynn and restored him to his priestly function. Dr. McGlynn said mass in the diocese of Brooklyn under the direction of Bishop McDonnell (q.v.), 1893–94, and in December, 1894, the Archbishop of New York acceded to his demand to be received in his own diocese and he was appointed rector of St. Mary's, Newburgh, N.Y., with the understanding that on the occasion of a vacancy in a New York city church he should be returned to the metropolis, which gratification was never accorded him. He died in Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1900.

McGOVERN, Thomas, R. C. bishop, was born in Swanlinbar, county Cavan, Ireland, in April, 1832. He was brought to the United States in his infancy by his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, studied theology at the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa., was ordained priest, Dec. 27, 1861, at Philadelphia by Bishop Wood, and was rector of St. Joseph's church, Danville, Pa., for more than twenty years. He was consecrated bishop of Harrisburg, March 11, 1888, at St. Patrick's pro-cathedral, by Bishop O'Hara, assisted by Bishops Gilmour and Watterson, and retained the office till his death, which occurred in Harrisburg, Pa., July 25, 1898.

McGOWAN, John, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1805. He went to sea in 1818 and was appointed 3d lieutenant in the U.S. revenue service, May 14, 1831. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 11, 1834; 1st lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1841, and captain, Dec. 3, 1852. He served on the revenue cutter *Jackson* during the Seminole war, 1836, and was chief executive and

commanding officer of the revenue cutter *Forward* during the war with Mexico, participating in the attack on Tobasco. He resigned his commission in the navy in 1853 and commanded one of George Law's merchant vessels trading between Panama and San Francisco. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he commanded the U.S. merchant steamer *Star of the West* and was detailed to land provisions for Major Anderson's command at Fort Sumter. He arrived at Charleston bar, Jan. 9, 1861, at 1.30 a.m., but was unable to make a landing on account of the extreme darkness. Confederate vessels were sent against him at daybreak and he continued his course up the channel. When opposite Fort Moultrie a masked battery on Morris Island under Capt. George D. James opened fire, and as he received no support from Fort Sumter he was obliged to head to sea to avoid capture. This was the first shot fired in the civil war. He re-entered the U.S. naval service with his former rank of captain, Aug. 21, 1861, held several important commands and organized and directed the Mosquito fleet in Chesapeake bay. After the war he was connected with the treasury department until his retirement in 1871. He died in Elizabeth, N.J., Jan. 18, 1891.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

McGOWAN, Jonas Hartzell, representative, was born in Smithtown, Ohio, April 2, 1837; son of Samuel and Susan (Hartzell) McGowan. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish and his mother was of German descent. His father was an early abolitionist, and his house was for several years a depot on the "underground railroad." He removed with his parents to Orland, Ind., in 1854, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, B.S., 1861, M.S., 1865. He was married in 1862 to Josephine Pruden. He taught school at Coldwater, Mich., 1861–62, and then enlisted in the 5th Michigan cavalry volunteers as a private, subsequently transferred to the 9th Michigan cavalry, in which regiment he rose to the rank of captain. He was severely injured at the first engagement of that regiment in the capture of the Confederate raider, John Morgan, at Salineville, Ohio, In February, 1864, he resigned his commission and returned to Coldwater, where he studied law with the Hon. C. D. Randall. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, LL.B., in 1868, and was admitted to the bar. He was director of the school board of Coldwater for six years; justice of the peace, 1865–67; state senator, 1873–74; a regent of the University of Michigan, 1870–77, and a representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81. He then settled in the practice of law in Washington, D.C. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1901.

McGOWAN, Samuel, soldier, was born in Laurens district, S.C., Aug. 9, 1819. He joined the U.S. army as a private in 1846 to take part in the war with Mexico, and he gained the rank of captain for his services, 1846–47. He was a lawyer in Abbeville, and represented the district in the state legislature, 1848–60. When South Carolina seceded in 1860 he joined the provisional army of the state, and was given the rank of brigadier-general by Governor Pickens. He joined the Army of Northern Virginia in 1862 as colonel of the 14th S.C. regiment, and was attached to Gen. Maxcy Gregg's brigade, A. P. Hill's light division, Jackson's corps, at the battle of Manassas, Aug. 29–30, 1862, where he was badly wounded. He rejoined his regiment in December, and was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In the battle of Chancellorville, May 2–4, 1863, where he commanded a brigade in Gen. A. P. Hill's light division, Jackson's corps, he was severely wounded a second time. In the battles at Spottsylvania, May 8–21, 1864, he commanded his brigade in Wilcox's division, A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, and took part in the hand-to-hand fight at the bloody angle. He fought at Cold Harbor, May 31–June 12, 1864; at Petersburg, June 16, 1864–April 3, 1865, and surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He was a member of the state reconstruction convention, and was elected a representative to the 39th congress, but was denied admission. He was justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, 1879–92. He died in Abbeville, S.C., Aug. 9, 1897.

McGRAW, John, philanthropist, was born in Dryden, N.Y., May 22, 1815. He removed to New Hudson, Mich., in 1840, and was a lumber merchant in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. He removed to New York city in 1850 and to Ithaca, N.Y., in 1861. He was a trustee of Cornell university, 1865–77, and in 1869–70 caused to be erected at a cost of $150,000 a building for a library and museum, which he presented to the university, and it became the McGraw Building. He was married to Rhoda Charlotte, daughter of John Southworth, and after her death to her sister, Nancy Amelia Southworth. His daughter Jennie was married to Prof. Daniel Willard Fiske (q.v.), and at her death in 1881 she bequeathed to Cornell as a library fund the bulk of her property amounting to about $1,300,000. Her will was contested by her husband, who recovered most of the bequest. John McGraw died in Ithaca, N.Y., May 4, 1877.

McGREGORY, Joseph Frank, educator, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., April 11, 1855; son of Joseph and Emeline (Fuller) McGregory, and grandson of Joseph and Ruth (Billings) McGregory and of Henry Clinton and Dorothy (Clark) Fuller, and a descendant of Gov. William Bradford, and of Dr. Silas Fuller, a Pilgrim father. He attended the common schools at Wilbraham and prepared for college at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883, and did graduate work at the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg, Germany, 1880–81, 1883–84 and 1890–96. He was instructor in chemistry at Amherst college, 1881–83, and was elected professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Colgate university in 1883. He was married, July 12, 1883, to Emma E. J. Hodgkins. He was elected a member of the German Chemical society in 1883, the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1886, the American Chemical society in 1893 and the London Chemical society in 1893. He is the author of: *Lecture Notes on General Chemistry* (1894); *Qualitative Analysis* (1899), and published a number of short papers on various subjects in different journals.

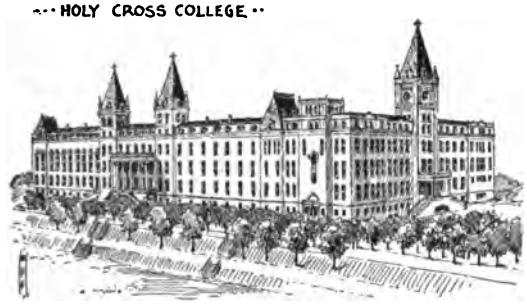
McGREW, James Clark, representative, was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, Sept. 14, 1813; son of James and Isabella (Clark) McGrew; grandson of Patrick McGrew, and great-grandson of Ian (John) McGrew, a Highland Scotchman. He was brought up on his father's farm, received a practical English education, and in 1833 engaged in merchandising, which he followed successfully until the civil war began. He was a delegate to the Virginia convention which met in the city of Richmond in February, 1861, and was one of the "fifty-five" who voted against the ordinance of secession passed by that body. With eleven other delegates from western Virginia he was expelled from the convention for his active opposition to secession. He was active in organizing the new state of West Virginia, and was a member of its legislature, 1863–65. He engaged in banking in Kingwood in 1865, and was a representative from West Virginia in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869–73; a director of the West Virginia hospital for the insane, 1863–70, and one of the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan university for a number of years. He was sent as a lay delegate to the First Methodist Œcumenical conference, which met in London, England, in September, 1881.

McGUFFEY, William Holmes, educator, was born in Washington county, Pa., Sept. 23, 1800; son of Alexander and Anna (Holmes) McGuffey. His parents removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1810, and he was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1826. He was professor of Latin, Greek and Hebrew at Miami university, Ohio, 1826–32; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Oxford in 1829; was professor of mental philosophy, philology and general criticism at Miami university, 1834–36; president of Cincinnati college, 1836–39, and of Ohio university, 1839–43; professor in the Woodward High school, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1843–45, and professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Virginia, 1845–73. He was twice married, first in April, 1827, to Harriet Speninty of Dayton, Ohio, and secondly, in 1851, to Laura Howard. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington college in 1842, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He is the author of McGuffey's eclectic readers and spelling books. He died at the University of Virginia, Charlotteville, Va., May 4, 1873.

McGUIRE, Hunter Holmes, surgeon, was born in Winchester, Va., Oct. 11, 1835; son of Dr. Hugh Holmes and Anne Eliza (Moss) McGuire, and a descendant of Thomas mor McGuire, Lord of Fermanagh, Ireland, 1400–30. He attended Winchester academy was graduated at Winchester Medical college in 1855, and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He was professor of anatomy in Winchester Medical college, 1857–58, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1858, where he practised his profession and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical college until 1859. He was graduated at the Virginia Medical college in 1860, and studied medicine in New Orleans, La., until 1861, when he entered the Confederate army. He was appointed medical director of the Army of the Shenandoah and brigade surgeon under Gen. Thomas J. Jackson in 1861. He also served as medical director of the Army of the Valley, 1861–62, and of the 2d corps, Army of Northern Virginia, 1861–65. He was married Dec. 19, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Gen. A. H. H. Stuart of Staunton, Va. He was professor of surgery in the Virginia Medical college, 1866–85, and professor emeritus, 1885–1900. He engaged in surgical practice, organized St. Luke's home for the sick, with a training school for nurses, and served as chief surgeon. He was president of the Association of Medical Officers of the Confederate States in 1875, vice-president of the International Medical congress in 1876, of the American Medical association in 1881; president of the American Surgical association in 1887, and president of the American Medical association in 1892. He was elected president of the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Va., in 1869, and held the office until his death. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1887, and from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1889. He contributed frequently to medical journals,

and to John Ashhurst's "International Cyclopædia of Surgery" (1884), William Pepper's "System of Medicine" (1885–87), and the American edition of Holmes' "Surgery." He also published an account of the circumstances of the death of Gen. T. J. Jackson, whom he attended. He died in Richmond, Va., Sept. 19, 1900.

McGURK, Edward A., educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 6, 1841. His parents were natives of Ireland. He pursued the classical course at St. Joseph's college, Philadelphia, and became a member of the Society of Jesus, July 20, 1857. He was professor of classics at Holy



Cross college, Worcester, Mass., 1861–66; studied philosophy and theology at Georgetown university, Washington, D.C., and Woodstock college, Md., 1866–72; was ordained priest, June 29, 1872, by Cardinal Gibbons, then bishop of Richmond; was professor of belles-lettres in Boston college and Holy Cross college, 1872–77, and was made president of Lozola college, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1877: of Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21, 1885, and of Holy Cross college, Worcester, July 3, 1893. He was relieved of office on account of ill health, July 6, 1895, and died in the Boston College Villa, Mass., July 3, 1896.

MACHEBEUF, Joseph Projectus, R.C. bishop, was born at Riom, Puy-de-Dome, Clermont, France, Aug. 11, 1812. He attended the schools of Riom and was graduated from Riom college, and in theology from the Sulpician seminary of Montferran in 1836; was ordained priest by Mgr. Louis Charles Teron, at Clermont, France, Dec. 21, 1836. He engaged in missionary work in France, 1836–39, and then came to the United States at the request of Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and assisted him in his diocese. He was pastor of a church at Sandusky, Ohio, 1840–52; served in New Mexico, 1852–60, part of the time as vicar-general. He went to Colorado in 1860, where he was thrown from his carriage and crippled for life. He was appointed vicar-general of the territory and built the first church in Denver, Col. He established villages, built churches to the number of eighteen and supplied priests for them, also founded the Convent of the Sisters of Loretto and a school for boys in Denver before the establishment of the territory as a vicarate-apostolic, 1868. He was consecrated titular bishop of Epiphania and vicar-apostolic of Colorado and Utah, Aug. 16, 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishops Rappe and Goesbriand. He was promoted bishop of Denver, on the erection of that see in 1887. He died in Denver, Col., Aug. 10, 1889.

MACHEN, Willis Benson, senator, was born in Caldwell county, Ky., April 5, 1810; son of Henry and Nancy (Tarrant) Machen. He was a student at Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., and settled in Eddyville, Ky., where he engaged in farming. He was married to Margaret A., daughter of Chittenden and granddaughter of Col. Matthew Lyon. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1849–50; a state senator, 1854–55; and a state representative, 1856–57 and 1860–61. He was a representative from Kentucky in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, February, 1862, to April, 1865. He was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Leslie to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Garrett Davis in 1872, and took his seat, Dec. 2, 1872, serving out the term of Senator Davis which expired March 3, 1873. He then resumed farming. In the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, July 9, 1872, his name was presented by the delegates from Kentucky for the nomination for Vice-President of the United States and in the election in 1873 he received one electoral vote for the office. He was made a member of the Kentucky railroad commission in 1880 and served the full term. He was joint owner of several iron furnaces in Lyon county and it was at one of his furnaces that William Kelly invented the process of making steel rails. He died in Eddyville, Lyon county, Ky., Sept. 29, 1893.

McHENRY, James, delegate, was born in Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1753; son of Daniel and Agnes McHenry. He received a limited classical education in Dublin, and in 1771 visited America for his health and decided to remain. His father and younger brother John followed him in a short time and established themselves in business in Baltimore. James attended Newark academy, Delaware, in 1772, and then studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, Pa.

He joined the Continental army under Washington in the latter part of 1775, as an assistant surgeon, and in January, 1776, was in attendance at the American hospital, Cambridge, Mass. He was commissioned by congress medical director; was made surgeon of the 5th Pennsylvania battalion, Col. Robert Magaw, Aug. 10, 1776, and was recommended by congress, Oct. 26, 1776, to an appointment to the first vacancy in a surgeon's berth in any of the government hospitals. He was taken prisoner upon the capture of Fort Washington, N.Y., in November, 1776, was released on parole, Jan. 27, 1777, and was exchanged March 5, 1778. He served as a secretary on the staff of Gen. Washington from May 15, 1778, until August, 1780, when he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Lafayette, as aide-de-camp, and served until the close of the war. He was with Lafayette when Arnold's treason was discovered, and made Washington's apologies to Mrs. Arnold for delaying breakfast on the morning of Sept. 24, 1780, when Arnold was riding to reach the British line. He was promoted major, May 30, 1781, his commission to date from October, 1780. He was a member of the Maryland senate, 1781–86; delegate from Maryland to the Continental congress, 1783–86, and to the convention that framed the constitution of the United States in 1787, and a member of the Maryland convention which ratified the constitution in April, 1788. He was a member of the house of delegates of Maryland, 1788–91; state senator, 1791–96, and was appointed by President Washington in January, 1796, secretary of war to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Timothy Pickering to the office of secretary of state. He placed the country in readiness for war during his secretaryship, which extended into President Adams's administration by building frigates, armories and arsenals, and by establishing the U.S. Military academy at West Point, N.Y. He resigned the secretaryship in May, 1800, and retired from public life. Fort McHenry, commanding Baltimore harbor, was named in his honor. He was married, Jan. 8, 1784, to Margaret, daughter of David Caldwell of Philadelphia, Pa. He was president of the Maryland Bible society in 1813. He published: *A Directory of the City of Baltimore, Md.* (1807), and *The Three Patriots* (1811), which portrayed the characters of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 3, 1816.

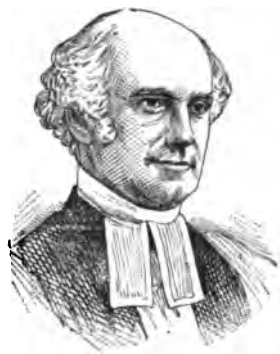
McHENRY, James, author, was born in Larne, county Antrim, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1785. His father, a merchant, died when James was a boy. He was graduated from the University of Dublin and received a diploma from the college at Glasgow, Scotland. He settled in the practice of medicine in Larne, Ireland, and from there removed to Belfast. He immigrated to the United States with his wife and family and was in Baltimore, Md., 1818; Butler county, Pa., 1819–24; Pittsburg, Pa., 1824–26, and settled in Philadelphia, where he practised medicine and carried on a dry-goods business, which was superintended by his wife, 1826–40. He was U.S. consul at Londonderry, 1842–45. After 1848 he devoted himself to literary work, and his residence at 36 South Second street, Philadelphia, was the haunt of literary men. He edited the *American Monthly Magazine*, for which he wrote "O'Halloran or the Insurgent, a Romance of the Irish Rebellion." He is the author of: *The Pleasure of Friendship*, poems (1823); *Waltham, an American Revolutionary Tale in Three Cantos* (1823); *Jackson's Wreath*, poem (1829); *The Antediluvians, or the World Destroyed*, a narrative poem (1840); *The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times, a Tale of the West* (2 vols., 1823); *A Spectre of the Forest, or Annals of the Housatonic*, (2 vols., 1823); *The Hearts of Steel, an Irish Historical Tale of the Last Century* (2 vols., 1825); *The Betrothed of Wyoming* (2d ed., 1830); *Meredith, or the Mystery of the Mescheanza, a Tale of the Revolution* (1831); and *The Usurper*, an Irish historical tragedy in five acts (1829). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1845.

McHENRY, John Hardin, representative, was born in Washington county, Ky., Oct. 13, 1797; son of the Rev. Barnabas and Sarah (Hardin) McHenry, and grandson of the Rev. Francis McHenry, who came from Ireland, settled in New Jersey and preached in Virginia, and of Col. John and Jane (Daviess) Hardin. He was educated for the law and became prominent at the bar; was a member of the state legislature from Ohio county, 1840, and a Whig representative from the second Kentucky district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. He also represented Ohio and Hancock counties in the state constitutional convention in 1849. His eldest son, Henry D. McHenry, was a representative from his county in the state legislature; a member of the state senate; a representative in the 42d congress, 1871–73, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1891. He was also district delegate to several Democratic national conventions, and for a number of years a member of the national executive committee. Another son, Col. John Hardin McHenry, commanded the 17th Kentucky volunteers in the U.S. army, 1861–62, gaining distinction at the battle of Fort Donelson, and was dismissed from the U.S. service, Dec. 9, 1862, for issuing an order returning slaves to their masters from his camp in violation of an additional article of war. A third son, W. Estell McHenry, represented Daviess county in the Kentucky legislature. John Hardin McHenry died in Owensboro, Ky., Nov. 1, 1871.

McILHENNEY, Charles Morgan, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1858; son of James L. and Margaret McIlhenney, and grandson of Dr. Joseph E. and Eliza McIlhenney. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and then turned his attention to art, studying painting under Frank Briscoe, and anatomy in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts in 1877. He was on a sketching tour in the South Pacific, 1878–81, and on his return settled in New York city. He was married, April 24, 1888, to Ada, daughter of James and Emeline Ingersoll, of Shrub Oak, N.Y. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, and was a regular exhibitor there from 1882. He was also a member of the American Water-Color society and a contributor to its annual exhibitions, receiving the W. T. Evans prize in 1892. He received the first Hallgarten prize from the National Academy in 1893, and medals at the World's Columbian exhibition in 1893. Among his pictures are: *Old Friends* (1891); *On the Beach* (1891); *Grey Morning* (1892); *September in the Marshes* (1893).

McILVAINE, Abraham Robinson, representative, was born in Crum Creek, Del., Aug. 14, 1804; son of James and Mary (Robinson) McIlvaine; grandson of John and Lydia (Barnard) McIlvaine and of Abraham Robinson of Naaman's Creek, Del., and great grandson of James McIlvaine, a native of Antrim, Ireland, who settled in Delaware about 1740, of Thomas and Sarah (Penrose) Robinson, and of Richard Barnard of Chester county, Pa. He was given a practical education and became a farmer on the Brandywine river, Pa., in 1833. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1837–38; a Whig presidential elector in 1840; a representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, where he opposed the annexation of Texas, and was the first representative to vote against an appropriation for the military occupation of the disputed territory already incurred by the act of the President, and he declined to vote on the act declaring war with Mexico, and voted against every appropriation for the prosecution of the war. He retired to his farm in 1849 and served as president of the Agricultural society of Chester and Delaware counties. He was married to Anna Garrison, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Calvert) Mulvaney of Belmont county, Ohio. He died at "Springton," his farm, in Chester county, Pa., August, 1863.

McILVAINE, Charles Pettit, second bishop of Ohio and 28th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Burlington, N.J., Jan. 18, 1799; son of Joseph (q.v.) and Maria (Reed) McIlvaine. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819; studied at the Princeton Theological seminary, 1817–18; was ordered deacon at St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, June 28, 1820, and was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Kemp in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1821. He was rector of Christ church, Georgetown, D.C., 1820–25; professor of ethics and chaplain of the U.S. Military academy, West Point, N.Y., 1825–27; rector of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1827–33, and professor of evidences of revealed religion in the University of the City of New York, 1832–33. He was elected bishop of Ohio to succeed the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who resigned in 1831, and was consecrated Oct. 31, 1832, in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, by Bishops White, Griswold and Meade. He also succeeded Bishop Chase as president of Kenyon college, serving 1832–40, and was the head of Bexley Hall, the Theological school of Kenyon college, by virtue of his office as bishop of the diocese. He was a member of the U.S. sanitary commission, 1861–65, and was sent to Europe with Thurlow Weed and Bishop John Hughes on a mission for the government during the civil war. He also attended the Pan-Anglican council in London, England, in 1867. He was given a coadjutor in the person of the Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, consecrated Oct. 13, 1859. He visited Europe, 1872–73, for the benefit of his health, and died while abroad and was succeeded by Bishop Bedell. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey and from Brown university in 1832; D.C.L. from Oxford in 1853; and LL.D. from Cambridge in 1858 and from Oxford in 1867. He is the author of: *The Evidences of Christianity in their External or Historical Division* (1832); *Oxford Divinity Compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches* (1841); *The Holy Catholic Church* (1844); *No Priest, no Altar, no Sacrifice but Christ* (1846); *The Sinner's Justification before God* (1851); *Valedictory Offerings* (1853); *The Truth and the Life* (1854); *The True Temple* (1861); *The Work of Preaching Christ* (1864); *Righteousness by Faith* (1864). He died in Florence, Italy, March 13, 1873.



C P McIlvaine

McILVAINE, Joseph, senator, was born in Bristol, Pa., in 1765; son of Joseph McIlvaine, a colonel in the Revolutionary service, and grandson of William and Anne (Emerson) McIlvaine

of Scotland, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Joseph attended the local academy, studied law, settled in practice in Burlington in 1791, was clerk of the courts of Burlington county, 1800–23, and was appointed U.S. attorney for the district of New Jersey by President Jefferson, serving, 1801–20. He was appointed judge of the superior court of New Jersey in 1818, but declined the appointment and was elected to the U.S. senate from New Jersey as a Democrat to take the place of Samuel L. Southard, who had resigned, and he served from Dec. 1, 1823, until his death. He became a captain in McPherson's Regiment of Blues in 1798, and aide-de-camp to Gov. Joseph Bloomfield in 1804. He was married to Maria, daughter of Bowes Reed of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Burlington, N.J., Aug. 19, 1826.

McILVAINE, Joshua Hall, educator, was born in Lewes, Del., March 4, 1815. He was prepared for college at Wilmington, Del., matriculated at Lafayette with the class of 1837, changed to Princeton, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1837, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1840. He was licensed to preach in 1839. He served as stated supply at the Second church, Freehold, N.J., and the First church, Paterson, N.J., and was pastor at Little Falls, N.Y., 1841–42. He was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, June 28, 1842, removed to Utica, N.Y., in 1843, and organized the Westminster Presbyterian church, the first of that name in the United States, and the first organized with a rotary eldership in the Presbyterian denomination. He ministered there until 1848. He was pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, Rochester, N.Y., 1848–60; was professor of belles-lettres at the College of New Jersey, 1860–70; pastor of the High Street church, Newark, N.J., 1870–87; founded Evelyn college for girls at Princeton, N.J., in 1887, and was president of the institution, 1888–97. He delivered a course of lectures on comparative philology and ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution in 1859, and a course on social science in Philadelphia under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He declined the professorship of social science in the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He was a member of the American Oriental society, and received the degree D.D. from the University of Rochester, N.Y., in 1854. He contributed to the *Princeton Review* and other periodicals and is the author of: *The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil* (1854); *Elocution, the Source and Elements of its Power* (1870); *The Wisdom of Holy Scripture, with Reference to Sceptical Objections* (1883); *The Wisdom of the Apocalypse* (1886), and various magazine articles. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1897.

McILWAINE, Richard, educator, was born in Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1834; son of Archibald Graham and Martha (Dunn) McIlwaine, and grandson of Richard and Jane (Graham) McIlwaine and of Robert and Ann (Strawbridge) Dunn. He attended the Petersburg Classical institute and was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and in moral philosophy and German at the University of Virginia, 1855. He was a student at the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, 1856–57, and at the Free Church college at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1857–58. He was licensed to preach by the East Hanover presbytery, Va., in April, 1857, and was ordained pastor of Amelia church in December, 1858. He was lieutenant and chaplain of the 44th Virginia volunteers, 1861–62; pastor of the Farmville church, Va., 1863–70; pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Lynchburg, 1870–72; secretary and treasurer of the home and foreign missions of the Southern Presbyterian church, 1872–83, and a member of the constitutional convention of the state of Virginia of 1901, representing Prince Edward county. He was elected president of Hampden-Sidney college, in 1883, which position he still held in 1901. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Stuart college, Tennessee, in 1873, and LL.D. by Davidson college, N.C., in 1900. He was married May 14, 1857, to Elizabeth Read. His sons, Archibald G. and Clement R., practised law at Tyler, Texas, and Knoxville, Tenn., respectively.

McINDOE, Walter Duncan, representative, was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, March 30, 1819; son of Hugh and Catharine (McCrae) McIndoe. He attended school in Dumbartonshire until 1836, when he removed to New York, where he was a bookkeeper until 1840. He followed the same pursuit in Virginia and Charleston, S.C., 1840–42, and in St. Louis, Mo., 1842–45. He was married, Feb. 20, 1845, to Catherine H. Taylor, of Florisant, Mo. In the fall of 1845 he removed to Wausau, Marathon county, Wis., where he engaged in lumbering. He represented his district in the state legislature in 1850 and 1854–55, and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1857. He was elected a Republican representative to the 37th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Luther Hanchett in December, 1862, and was re-elected to the 38th and 39th congresses, serving from Jan. 26, 1863, till March 3, 1867. He was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary pensions in the 39th congress. He was a presidential elector on the Frémont and Dayton ticket in 1856; the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860, and the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1872, and a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' convention" of 1866. He died at Wausau, Wis., Aug. 22, 1872.

McINTIRE, Rufus, representative, was born in York, Maine, Dec. 19, 1784. He taught school; attended the South Berwick academy; was graduated from Dartmouth in 1809, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was a captain in the Massachusetts militia, served on the frontier throughout the war of 1812, and in 1815 returned to the practice of his profession in York, Maine. He was a delegate to the Brunswick convention; a representative in the state legislature at its first assembly; county attorney, and a representative from Maine in the 20th–23d congresses, 1827–35. He was appointed a boundary commissioner in 1826; served as land agent, 1839–41, and was U.S. marshal for Maine and surveyor of the port of Portsmouth for four years. He was an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1821–60. He died in Parsonsfield, Maine, April 28, 1866.

McINTOSH, James McKay, naval officer, was born in McIntosh county, Ga., in 1792; son of Lachlan and ——— (Stuart) McIntosh; grandson of Col. William and Mary (MacKay) McIntosh, and great-grandson of John Mohr and Marjory (Fraser) McIntosh. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Sept. 1, 1811, and served through the war of 1812, participating in the engagement between the *Enterprise* and the *Boxer* in December, 1813. He was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818; was attached to the expedition to the West Indies against pirates in 1820, and was captured by Lafitte, and only escaped being burned at the stake by the intervention of the pirates themselves when he refused to carry an order of the pirate chieftain to his commander. He was promoted commander, Feb. 28, 1838; captain, Sept. 5, 1849; commanded the U.S. frigate *Congress*, of the Brazil squadron, 1851–52, and was transferred to the home squadron as flag officer in 1857. While serving with the home squadron in the Gulf of Mexico he prevented the British fleet from continuing to board and search U.S. vessels, and he received the thanks of congress for this service in 1858. He died in Warrington, Fla., Sept. 1, 1860.

McINTOSH, James McQueen, soldier, was born at Tampa, Fla., in 1828; son of Col. James Simmons McIntosh (q. v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, July 1, 1849. He served on frontier duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, and in escorting Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's topographical party, 1849–52; was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 8th infantry, May 15, 1851; served at Fort Chadbourne, Fort Clark, Fort Bliss and in the escort of the commanding general of the department of Texas, 1852–55. He was transferred from Fort Bliss to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1855; was promoted 1st lieutenant, 1st cavalry, March 5, 1855; served in the Sioux expedition and in quelling the Kansas disturbances, 1855–56, and on recruiting service, 1856–57. He was promoted captain of the 1st cavalry, Jan. 16, 1857; participated in the Cheyenne expedition, and in the combat with the Indians at Solomon's Fork, July 29, 1857. He was stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1858, and ordered to Fort Arbuckle, Ind. Ty., to which he marched by the way of Fort Kearny, Neb. He was ordered to Fort Cobb, Ind. Ty., in 1859, and participated in the Kiowa and Comanche expeditions in 1860. He was in garrison at Fort Jefferson, Mo., in 1860; on frontier duty at Fort Smith, Ark., 1860–61, and on leave of absence in 1861. He resigned from the U.S. army, May 7, 1861, and joined the Confederate forces in Missouri as colonel of the 2d Arkansas mounted riflemen and was attached to McCulloch's brigade at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and commanded the cavalry brigade of McCulloch's division, made up of Arkansas and Texas troops, in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, and he fell with the commander of his division while leading in the assault on Osterhaus's division, supported by two batteries. He died on the battle-field of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern), March 7, 1862.

McINTOSH, James Simmons, soldier, was born in Liberty county, Ga., June 19, 1787; son of Gen. John (q. v.) and Sarah (Swinton) McIntosh. He was appointed from Georgia 2d lieutenant in a rifle regiment Nov. 13, 1812; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1813, and served in the Creek war, being seriously wounded at Black Rock in 1814. His regiment was disbanded June 15, 1815, and he was reinstated in the U.S. army Dec. 2, 1815. He was promoted captain March 8, 1817; was transferred to the ordnance department, Sept. 11, 1818, and to the 4th infantry June 1, 1821. He was promoted major and transferred to the 7th infantry, Sept. 21, 1836, and lieutenant-colonel, and transferred to the 5th infantry, July 1, 1839. In the Mexican war he was in the battle of Palo Alto; was severely wounded at Resaca de la Palma; commanded a brigade in the valley of Mexico, and was mortally wounded at the attack on Molino del Rey while leading his men. He was brevetted major March 8, 1827, for ten years' faithful service in one grade, and

colonel May 9, 1846, for gallant and distinguished service at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He died in the city of Mexico, Sept. 26, 1847.

McINTOSH, John, soldier, was born in McIntosh county, Ga., in 1755; son of Col. William and Mary (Mackay) McIntosh, and grandson of John Mohr and Marjory (Fraser) McIntosh. John Mohr McIntosh came to Georgia from Scotland about 1735. John McIntosh was made an officer in the Georgia line in 1775, and as lieutenant-colonel defended Fort Morris at Sunbury, Liberty county, Ga., from the British in November, 1778. He served with distinction at the battle of Brier Creek, Ga., March 3, 1779, where he held his position until forced to surrender. He removed with his family to Florida about 1793 and settled on the banks of the St. Johns river. He was arrested by Governor Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada and imprisoned in the fort of St. Augustine on suspicion of having designs against the Spanish government, and was placed in Morro Castle, Havana. Washington used his private influence, which, together with that of Mrs. McIntosh, who appealed to the Spanish government, was effective in securing his release after a year's imprisonment, and he returned to Georgia. He served during the last few months of the war of 1812 as major-general of militia under General Jackson at Mobile, Ala. He was married during the Revolutionary war to Sarah Swinton, of South Carolina; she died on St. Simon Island, Ga., in 1789. General McIntosh died in McIntosh county, Ga., Nov. 12, 1826.

McINTOSH, John Baillie, soldier, was born at Tampa, Fla., June 6, 1829; son of Col. James Simmons McIntosh, U.S.A. (q. v.). He attended school at Lawrenceville, N.J., and at Sing Sing, N.Y. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 27, 1848, and resigned, May 24, 1850. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the U.S. army, was appointed 2d lieutenant, 2d cavalry, June 8, 1861, and transferred to the 5th cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861. He served in the Shenandoah valley and in the defences of Washington, D.C., until March, 1862, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, 5th U.S. cavalry, June 27, 1862. He engaged in the operations of the Army of the Potomac on the peninsula, 1862, and was brevetted major Aug. 5, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of White Oak Swamp. He was also with McClellan at South Mountain and Antietam. He was given command of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, Nov. 15, 1862, and commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, Stoneman's cavalry corps, in the Chancellorsville campaign. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, Pleasanton's cavalry corps.

He was severely injured by a fall of his horse in September, 1863, and was promoted captain of the 5th U.S. cavalry, Dec. 7, 1863. In Grant's campaign against Richmond he commanded the 1st brigade, Wilson's 3d division, Sheridan's corps, which he led in Sheridan's raid at Trevilion station, May and June, 1864, including the battle of Ashland, June 1, 1864, for which he was brevetted colonel U.S.A. and made brigadier-general U.S.V. At the battle of Opequon, or Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, he lost his leg, and on his recovery was placed on court-martial duty. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallantry and good management at Opequon; brigadier-general U.S.A. for gallantry at Winchester, and major-general U.S.A. for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866, and promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 42d U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866. He was governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1868-69; served as a member of the retiring board of New York city, and was retired with the rank of brigadier-general July 30, 1870. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., June 29, 1888.

McINTOSH, Lachlan, soldier, was born in Scotland, March 17, 1725; son of John Mohr and Marjory (Fraser) McIntosh; grandson of Lachlan and Mary (Lockhart) McIntosh, and of ——— Fraser, of Garthmore, Scotland. He sailed from Inverness, Scotland, on the *Prince of Wales* in October, 1733, with his father and 130 Highlanders under Oglethorpe and settled at Inverness, afterward named Darien, Ga., about 1735. His father served under Gov. James E. Oglethorpe as captain in the Spanish war in 1740, and was captured with his kinsman, Lieutenant Kenneth Baillie, and sent to Spain. After two years' imprisonment, he escaped to England, and then returned to Georgia, where he died about 1745. Lachlan received a limited education, and in 1742 became a clerk in the counting-house of Henry Laurens, of Charleston, S.C., with whom he lived for several years. When he returned to Georgia he engaged in surveying, studied mathematics with the assistance of Governor Oglethorpe, and also studied military tactics and civil engineering. He was appointed colonel of

the battalion raised for the protection of Georgia, Jan. 7, 1776; commanded the troops at Yamacraw Bluff, Ga., in March, 1776, which was the first passage-at-arms in that state in the war; was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army in September, 1776, and placed in command of a regiment which he had raised. This occasioned jealousy on the part of Gov. Button Gwinnett, who persecuted McIntosh and different members of his family, and after his term of office expired, challenged him to a duel. The duel was fought May 16, 1777, and both principals were severely wounded, Gwinnett fatally. McIntosh was selected by Washington to command the force of 500 men sent to Fort Pitt to defend the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia from the Indians in 1778. He was about to undertake an expedition against Detroit in 1779, when he was ordered to join D'Estaing in his attack on Savannah, Ga., where he commanded the 1st and 5th South Carolina regiments, and when the city was forced to surrender to the British on account of the sudden departure of the French fleet, he retreated to Charleston, S.C., with Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and defended that city until it surrendered to Gen. Henry Clinton, May 12, 1780. On May 15, 1780, the delegates to the Continental congress from Georgia decided to dispense with his services as brigadier-general until the further order of congress. This act was accomplished by the friends of Button Gwinnett. He retired to Virginia with his family until the close of the war, and when he returned to Georgia he found that his property had been dissipated and ruined. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1784; served as a commissioner to treat with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in 1785, after which he retired to private life. He was president of the Georgia branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was married to Sarah Threadcraft. He died Feb. 20, 1806.

McINTOSH, Maria Jane, author, was born in Sunbury, Ga., in 1803; daughter of Lachlan and ——— (Stuart) McIntosh. She was educated at home and in Sunbury academy, and at the death of her father in 1806 removed to New York and made her home with her brother, Capt. James McKay McIntosh, U.S.N. She lost her property in 1837. She is the author of *Blind Alice* (1841), written under the pen name "Aunt Kitty"; *Jessie Graham* (1843); *Florence Amos* (1843); *Grace and Clara* (1843) and *Ellen Leslie* (1843); and these were collected and published in one volume, entitled *Aunt Kitty's Tales* (1847). Macready the tragedian bought the stories for his children and procured their re-publication in London. She is also the author of: *Conquest and Self-Conquest* (1843); *Woman an Enigma* (1844); *Praise and Principle* (1845); *Two Lives, or To Seem and To Be* (1847); *Charms and Counter Charms* (1848); *Woman in America, Her Work and Her Reward* (1850); *The Lofty and the Lowly* (1852); *Emily Herbert* (1855); *Rose and Lillie Stanhope* (1856); *Violet, or the Cross and Crown* (1856); *Meta Gray* (1858); *Two Pictures* (1863). She died in Morristown, N.J., Feb. 25, 1878.

McINTYRE, Albert Washington, governor of Colorado, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1853; son of Joseph Phillips and Isabella A. (Wills) McIntyre, and grandson of Thomas McIntyre, who was engaged in the transportation business in Maryland and served as an officer of volunteers in the war of 1812. His first ancestor in America came from Ayreshire, Scotland, about 1745. Albert W. McIntyre was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1873, LL.B., 1875, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in June, 1875, and to the Pittsburg bar, November, 1875. He removed to Conejos county, Col., in December, 1876, where he practised law. He established a stock ranch in the San Luis valley in 1880. He was judge of the county court, 1883–86, and adjudicator of the water rights of the 20th Colorado district, 1889–91. He was district judge of the 12th judicial district of Colorado, 1891–95, and was Republican governor of Colorado, 1895–97. At the close of his gubernatorial term he devoted himself to the development of his gold-mining interests and to the breeding of fine stock. He was married, July 16, 1873, to Florence, daughter of William Sydney Johnson, of New York city; and secondly, Jan. 26, 1899, to Dr. Ida Noyes Beaver.

McIVER, Alexander, educator, was born in Moore county, N.C., Feb. 7, 1822: son of Daniel and Margaret (McLeoud) McIver; grandson of Alexander and Effie McIver, and a descendant of Duncan McIver. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was tutor in mathematics in the university, 1850–53; principal of Anson institute, Wadesboro, 1853; law student with Judges Battle, Pearson and Phillips, 1854–55; lawyer at Carthage, N.C., 1855–59; professor in Davidson college, 1859–69; professor of mathematics at the University of North Carolina, 1869–71; state superintendent of public instruction, 1871–75; principal of the Greensboro graded schools, 1875–80, and in 1880 engaged in farming at Oaks, N.C. He was chairman of the Mecklenburg county board of magistrates and delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1865.

McIVER, Charles Duncan, educator, was born in Moore county, N.C., Sept. 27, 1860. He was a descendant of Scotch Presbyterians, early settlers of Cape Fear district, North Carolina. He was graduated at the University of North Caro-

lina in 1881, and adopted the profession of teaching. He assisted in organizing the public schools of Durham and Winston, and in 1886 joined the faculty of Peace Institute, Raleigh. As state institute conductor, elected in 1889 by the state board of education, he organized and conducted during his three years' term of service, teachers' institutes in nearly every county in the state. Among the important positions held by him are the following: superintendent of summer normal schools, president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, member of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina; chairman of various committees of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly to petition the state legislature for improvements in the school laws, and chairman of the committee of the Teachers' Assembly whose efforts secured from the state legislature in 1891 the establishment of the North Carolina Normal and Industrial college and an annual appropriation therefor. In 1892 he was elected first president of this institution, the only college in North Carolina for the liberal education of white women receiving an annual appropriation from the state. In 1893 the University of North Carolina conferred upon President McIver the honorary degree of Litt. D.

McIVER, Henry, jurist, was born at Society Hill, S.C., Sept. 25, 1826; son of Alexander M. and Mary (Hanford) McIver; grandson of John E. McIver and of Enoch Hanford, and a descendant of Roderick McIver of Scotland, who came to the Pee Dee section, S.C., shortly after 1746. Henry graduated from South Carolina college, Columbia, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1848; studied law and began practice in Cheraw, S.C., in 1848. He was married June 7, 1849, to Caroline H. Powe. He was prosecuting attorney for the state, and state solicitor, 1853–68, and during the civil war he served as an officer in the Confederate army, being twice wounded at the battle of Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864. He was associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, 1877–91, and was unanimously elected chief-justice, Dec. 10, 1879, which office he declined and was chosen chief justice, Dec. 1, 1891. He died in Cheraw, S.C., Jan. 12, 1903.

McJUNKIN, Ebenezer, representative, was born in Butler county, Pa., March 28, 1819; son of David and Elizabeth (Moore) McJunkin; grandson of William and Mary (Alexander) McJunkin, who emigrated from county Donegal, Ireland, about 1790, and of Aaron and Elizabeth (McKinstry) Moore, who came to America from Scotland about 1790. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1841; was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised in Butler. He was married in July, 1848, to Jane, daughter of the Hon. John Bredin. He was deputy attorney-general for Butler county, 1850; a delegate to the Republican national convention, 1860; a presidential elector, 1864, and a representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–73, resigning Jan. 1, 1875, for the purpose of taking his seat as presiding judge of the 17th judicial district, where he served, 1875–85, and in 1885 resumed practice in Butler, Pa.

McKAIG, William McMahon, representative, was born in Cumberland, Md., July 29, 1845; son of Robert Stuart and Sara Ann (McMahon) McKaig, and grandson of Patrick McKaig and of William McMahon. He attended the Carroll school and the Alleghany County academy, and during the civil war managed his father's coal trade by boats over the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Cumberland to the Washington navy yard. He read law with his uncles, Gen. Thomas Jefferson McKaig and William Wallace McKaig, was admitted to the bar of Alleghany county in April, 1868, and practised until 1873, when he removed to Colorado Territory on account of his health and followed cattle ranching. In 1874 he was business manager of the Manitou hotel, and was located in Denver. He removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, in October, 1874, and subsequently resided in California, where he engaged in gold mining. In 1875 he travelled in South America and in Mexico. He returned to Maryland, was the unsuccessful candidate for nomination on the Democratic ticket for state's attorney of Alleghany county, was city attorney of Cumberland, Md., in 1876, a Democratic representative in the state legislature in 1877, was appointed colonel on the personal staff of Governor Hamilton in 1879 and chief of ordnance on the general staff of Gov. Robert M. McLane in 1884, and was reappointed by Governors Lloyd and Jackson. He was state senator in 1887; mayor of the city of Cumberland in 1890, and a Democratic representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95, defeating Louis E. McComas in fall of 1890 and George L. Wellington in 1892, being the only Democrat elected in the congressional district after 1876. He retired in 1895, never having been defeated for office.

MACKALL, William Whann, soldier, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1818. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1837, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, July 1, 1837. He served in the war against the Seminole Indians, 1837–39; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 9, 1838, and was severely wounded from an ambush in the skirmish at New Inlet, Feb. 11, 1839. He participated in the Canada border disturbances as adjutant of 1st artillery, 1840–41; and served on the Maine frontier, 1841–43. He was brevetted captain of staff, with the rank of assistant adjutant-general, Dec. 29, 1846,

and served throughout the war with Mexico; was brevetted captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico; participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the capture of San Antonio; was promoted captain, and was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. He was assistant adjutant-general of General Butler's volunteer division, 1846–47; of General Worth's regular division, 1847–48; of the western division, 1849–50, and of the 3d military department, 1850–51. He was treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, a military asylum near Washington, D.C., 1851–53, and was brevetted major of staff and assistant adjutant-general, Aug. 5, 1853. He was assigned to the eastern division and served, 1853–56; was on special duty at Washington, D.C., 1855–56, and was assistant adjutant-general of the department of the Pacific, 1856–61. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff and assistant adjutant-general, May 11, 1861, but declined. He resigned from the U. S. army, Aug. 3, 1861, and on Sept. 15, 1861, was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. A. S. Johnston with the rank of colonel. He served in camp at Bowling Green, and when Gen. S. B. Buckner was entrusted with the defence of Forts Henry and Donelson he was transferred to his staff. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was placed in command of the troops on Madrid Bend, Island No. 10, March 29, 1862, where he succeeded Gen. John P. McCown, and on the surrender of the island, April 8, 1862, he was one of the three general officers who surrendered. He was imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, until exchanged. After his exchange he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the department of Tennessee under Gen. Samuel Jones. In December following he was given command of the District of the Gulf, and in February, 1863, being succeeded by Gen. S. B. Buckner, he was assigned to the western division of that district. In April, 1863, he was appointed chief of staff to Gen. Braxton Bragg, and was relieved at his own request after the battle of Chickamauga. In November following he was assigned to the command of the brigades lately under General Hébert, at Smithville, N.C., and in November, 1864, was assigned to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as chief of staff, and served in the Atlanta campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. On April 20, 1865, after the surrender of General Lee, he joined with Gens. G. W. Smith and Howell Cobb in the surrender of Macon, Ga. He died at Langley, Va., Aug. 19, 1891.

McKAY, Donald, shipbuilder, was born in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, Sept. 4, 1810. He learned the shipbuilders' trade in New York city, settled in Newburyport, Mass., as a shipbuilder, and in 1845 removed his business to East Boston, Mass., where he conducted a large ship yard. He built for Enoch Train several clipper ships for his line of Liverpool packets which were celebrated for their speed. He also built many of the New England clipper ships for the California and Australian trade. He built the *Great Republic*, of 4556 tons, in 1853, at the time the largest merchantman in the world; the *Flying Cloud*, that made the run from New York to San Francisco in eighty-nine days, three days less than the *Great Republic;* the *Sovereign of the Seas*, 2400 tons, making 430 geographical miles in twenty-four consecutive hours and 3144 miles in ten consecutive days. He constructed the model of a paddle-wheel steamer, exhibited in July, 1853, which he believed would cross the ocean in six days. He constructed a number of U.S. gunboats, including the light-draught monitor *Nauset* and the double-end gunboat *Ashuelot*, for service in the civil war. The last boat of his construction was the U.S. sloop-of-war *Adams*, in 1874. He retired to Hamilton, Mass., in 1874, and devoted himself to farming. The beauty and speed of the clipper ships, *Westward Ho*, *Flying Fish*, *Bald Eagle*, *Empress of the Seas*, *Staghound*, *Star of Empire* and *Golden Fleece* gave him a world-wide reputation as a naval constructor. He died in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 20, 1880.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

McKAY, James J., representative, was born in Bladen county, N.C., in 1793. He became a lawyer in his native county; was a member of the North Carolina senate, 1816–22, 1826 and 1830, and was U.S. district attorney for North Carolina for several years. He was a representative in the 22d–30th congresses, 1831–49, and was chairman of the committee on ways and means, 1837–47. At the Democratic national convention that met in Baltimore, May 22, 1848, he received the vote of the North Carolina delegation as their candidate for Vice-President. He died in Goldsboro, N.C., Sept. 14, 1853.

MACKAY, John William, capitalist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 28, 1831. His ancestors, who were Scotch, settled in the north of Ireland. He came to the United States with his parents in 1840 and settled in New York city, where his father died in 1842. He attended the public schools and learned the trade of shipbuilding. In 1849 he went to California, where he engaged in mining. He began to work the Comstock lode in Nevada in 1860, and being hampered

by lack of capital, he formed a partnership with James C. Flood, William S. O'Brien and James C. Walker in 1864, and when Mr. Walker retired in 1867 James G. Fair took his place in the firm. They met with comparatively limited success until 1872, when the discovery of the Bonanza mines, on a ledge of rock in the Sierra Nevadas under what is now Virginia City, Nev., made the owners among the richest men of the world. Mr. Mackay owned two-fifths of these mines. In 1873 the famous silver vein was opened, and from one mine Mr. Mackay and James G. Fair, who worked as ordinary miners, took $150,000,000 in silver and gold. In six years the output from the mines was over $300,000,000. With Mr. Flood and Mr. Fair he founded the Bank of Nevada in San Francisco, Cal., in 1878, and he became its president. In 1887 he carried it through a loss of $11,000,000, sustained through one of its officers speculating in wheat. He formed a partnership with James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, in 1884, and laid two cables across the Atlantic from the United States to England and France, and the two men continued the sole owners of the Commercial Cable company, of which, as well as the Postal Telegraph company, he was president. He declined the nomination for U.S. senator from Nevada in 1885, was elected a director of the Southern Pacific railroad in 1899, and it was due to his enterprise that the Pacific cable from San Francisco to the Philippine islands was inaugurated. He was married in 1867 to the widow of Dr. Bryan, daughter of John Hungerford, and they had two children, John William Jr., who was accidentally killed in Paris in 1895, and Clarence Hungerford, who succeeded to the management of the estate after his father's death in London, England, July 20, 1902.

MACKAYE, James Steele, playwright, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1844. He early evinced a talent for art, and in 1868 went to Paris to study painting, but meeting Delsarte he studied dramatic expression. In 1870–71 he lectured in New York and Boston on the science and art of expression, and devoted the profits to relieve the needs of Delsarte, who died in Paris in July, 1871. In January, 1872, he opened the St. James theatre, New York city, and presented "Monaldi," adapted by himself from the French, appearing in one of the leading rôles. He was again in Europe, 1873–75, studying the drama in Paris and England. He appeared as "Hamlet" at the Crystal Palace, London, at the instance of Tom Taylor, with whom he collaborated in "Arkwright's Wife" and "Clancarty"; and he also wrote "Jealousy" in conjunction with Charles Reade. In 1875 his adaptation of "Rose Michel" ran for one hundred and twenty-two nights at the Union Square theatre, New York city. Soon after returning to America he opened the Lyceum School of Acting, which subsequently developed into the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and among his more noted pupils were John McCullough and Harry Montague. Mr. Mackaye was manager of the Madison Square theatre for some years, and while holding this position he invented and introduced the double-elevated stage and the elevated orchestra. In 1885 he built the Lyceum theatre, in which he introduced his inventions of a disappearing orchestra and folding chairs. Among his plays not previously mentioned, which were produced in America, are: *Queen and Woman* (1876); *Twins* (with A. C. Wheeler, 1876); *Won at Last* (1877); *Through the Dark* (1878); *An Iron Will* (1879), re-named *Hazel Kirke*, and produced with phenomenal success at the Madison Square theatre (1880); *A Fool's Errand* (1881); *Dakolar* (1884); *In Spite of All* (1885); *Rienzi*, re-written for Lawrence Barrett (1886); *Anarchy*, afterward named *Paul Kauvar* (1887), and *Money Mad*, adapted from *Through the Dark* (1890). He died at Timpas, Col., Feb. 25, 1894.

MACKAY-SMITH, Alexander, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 2, 1850; son of Nathan and Caroline (Bradley) Smith, and grandson of U.S. Senator Nathan Smith. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., was graduated from Trinity college in 1872, and studied in England and Germany. He was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1876, and was ordained priest in 1877. He was rector of Grace church, South Boston, Mass., 1877–80; preacher at St. Thomas's, New York city, 1880–86, and declined an election as coadjutor bishop of Kansas in 1886. He became the first archdeacon of New York city in 1887, and served in that capacity until 1893, when he became rector of St. John's parish, Washington, D.C., and archdeacon of Washington in 1900. He was elected bishop coadjutor of Pennsylvania in 1902, and was consecrated at Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, May 1, 1902, by Bishops Doane, Scarborough and Whitehead. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart and Trinity college in 1889.

McKEAN, James Bedell, representative, was born in Hoosick, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1821; son of the Rev. Andrew and Catherine B. McKean, and a descendant of Thomas McKean, the signer. His father was one of the pioneers of Methodism in northeastern New York, and removed to a farm at Halfmoon, N.Y., in 1828. James Bedell worked on his father's farm; attended the academy at Jonesville; taught there for several terms; established a select school at Clifton Park, and served as superintendent of public schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1847; practised at Ballston

Spa, and previously to 1853 removed to Saratoga Springs, where he was married to Catherine, daughter of Judge William Hay; she died at Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 24, 1879. He was colonel in the state militia; county judge for Saratoga county, 1855–59, and a Republican representative from New York in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–61, serving as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the state department and of the committee on elections. He left his seat in congress in 1861, organized the 77th New York volunteers, and commanded his regiment in the 3d brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps, in the seven days' battle before Richmond, and soon after was forced to leave his command owing to ill-health. He was appointed chief justice of Utah Territory by President Grant in 1873, but incurred the displeasure of the Mormons and was removed in 1875. He practised law at Salt Lake City, Utah, and died there Jan. 5, 1879.

McKEAN, Joseph, educator, was born in Ipswich, Mass., April 19, 1776; son of William and Sarah (Manning) McKean and grandson of Dr. Joseph and Eliza (Boardman) Manning, of Ipswich. His father, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, settled in Boston, Mass., as a tobacconist in 1763, removed to Ipswich in 1775, but after the Revolution returned to Boston. Joseph attended Phillips Andover academy, 1787–90, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1794. He taught school in Ipswich, Mass., and studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Dana, 1794–96, the Rev. John Thompson, 1796–97, and the Rev. John Elliott, of Boston, 1797. He was also principal of the academy at Berwick, 1796–97. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Nov. 1, 1797. He was married in September, 1799, to Amy, daughter of Maj. Joseph Swasey, of Ipswich, a soldier at Bunker Hill, and his wife, Susanna, daughter of Henry Wise (Harvard, 1717) and granddaughter of John Wise (Harvard, 1673). He was pastor of the church at Milton, Mass., 1797–1803, and on account of pulmonary trouble, he was obliged to pass the following winter in the Barbadoes, and the two succeeding winters in North and South Carolina. He formally resigned his pastorate, Oct. 3, 1804, and when his health improved engaged in teaching in Boston. He was appointed Hersey professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard in 1806, but declined, having taken up the study of law. He was chosen about this time to represent Boston in the general court, and was re-elected for a second term. He was Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, 1809–18, when pulmonary troubles again forced him to retire. He spent a short time in South Carolina, and from there went to Havana, Cuba. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Congregational society; a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; corresponding secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and of the Massachusetts Historical society; and an honorary member of the New York. Historical Society He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1844, and that of S.T.D. from Allegheny college, Pa., in 1817. He was the founder of the Porcellian club of Harvard college, and the McKean Gate, inscribed in his honor, was erected by the club in 1901. He contributed additional matter to Wood's continuation of Goldsmith's History of England; published a memoir on the Rev. John Eliot, S.T.D., in the *Historical Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical society, and occasional sermons. He died in Havana, Cuba, March 17, 1818.

McKEAN, Samuel, senator, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1790; son of James McKean, a native of Cecil county, Md., who removed to Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1783, and to Burlington, Bradford county, Pa., in 1791, where he was the first white settler. Samuel attended the public schools, studied law and represented Bradford and Tioga counties in the state legislature, 1815–19. He was a Democratic representative from the 19th Pennsylvania district, in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29; and a member of the state senate in 1829, resigning in December, 1829, to accept the office of secretary of the commonwealth under Governor Shulze, and was U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, 1833–39. He died in Burlington, Pa., June 28, 1840.

McKEAN, Thomas, signer, was born in Londonderry, Pa., March 19, 1734; son of William and Lætitia (Finney) McKean, both natives of Ireland. He was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Francis Allison, at Newcastle, Del.; where he also studied law in office of his kinsman David Finney; was engaged as clerk to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas; was deputy prothonotary and register for the probate of wills, for Newcastle county, and was admitted to the bar in 1754. He was deputy attorney-general of Sussex county, 1756–58; clerk of the assembly, 1757–58; was appointed by the assembly, in connection with Cæsar Rodney, to codify and print the laws of the state passed

previous to the year 1752; was a representative from Newcastle county to the general assembly, 1762–69; resided in Philadelphia, 1763–69; and was one of the trustees of the loan office for Newcastle county, 1764–76. He was a delegate to the stamp act congress which met in New York in 1765, where he influenced the according of one vote to each state; was a member of the committee which drew the memorial to the lords and commons; with Philip Livingston and John Rutledge, revised the minutes of the proceedings and had an extraordinary debate with President Ruggles, when the latter refused officially to sign the memorial of rights and grievances. He was appointed sole notary and tabellion public for the lower counties on the Delaware, in July, 1765, and later in the year was commissioned justice of the peace and of the court of quarter sessions for the county of Newcastle, in which capacity he issued the order for all officers of the court to continue using unstamped paper. In 1769 he was appointed by the assembly as its agent to proceed to New York and make copies of all papers relating to titles of real estate held in Delaware. He was appointed by the crown, commissioner of customs, and collector of the port of Newcastle in 1771; was a delegate to the first Continental congress, and was the only member of the national council to hold office continuously from the opening to the closing act. He conducted the negotiations of the secret committee which procured arms and munition from abroad, and when the preliminary vote was taken, July 2, 1776, and Delaware declared against the Declaration of Independence, as the state had three representatives and one was absent, McKean sent a messenger at his own expense to summon the absent member thus carrying the state in its favor. He was chairman of the convention of deputies held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1776; and chairman of the committee of safety of Pennsylvania and of the committee of inspection for the city of Philadelphia. He was colonel of a regiment of associated militia and proceeded to Perth Amboy, N.J., to support Washington, where he remained until the flying camp was recruited when he returned home, resumed his seat in congress, and affixed his name to the parchment copy of the Declaration of Independence which had been signed, Aug. 2, 1776, during his absence in camp. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state of Delaware, adopted Sept. 20, 1776, and drew up the document. He was chief justice of Pennsylvania, 1776–98, and was elected president of the state of Delaware in 1776, thus holding public offices in two states at the same time. He resigned his seat in congress, Dec. 25, 1780, on account of his inability to perform so many duties satisfactorily, but his resignation was not accepted and he continued to represent his state and on July 10, 1781, he was elected president of congress, which office he resigned, Nov. 1, 1781. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention of Dec. 12, 1787, that ratified the constitution of the United States, was elected governor of the state of Delaware in 1799, and served till 1808, when he retired from public life. He was twice married, first in July, 1762, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Borden of Bordentown, N.J., who died in February, 1773, and secondly on Sept. 3, 1774, to Sarah Armitage of Newcastle, Del. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1781, by Dartmouth in 1782, and by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1785. He is the joint author with James Wilson of: *Commentaries on the Constitution* (1790). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1817.

McKEAN, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, was born in Burlington, Pa., Aug. 21, 1810. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 4th infantry, July 1, 1831. He served in garrison in Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri, 1831–34; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1833, and resigned, March 31, 1834. He engaged in civil engineering, 1834–37; served in the Florida war, 1837–38, as adjutant of the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers; removed to Iowa Territory, where he was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1846, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war he organized and drilled a company of volunteers, with which he enlisted as a private in 1847, and was sergeant-major in the 15th infantry, 1847–48. He was engaged in the battle of Contreras; was wounded at Churubusco; served at Molino del Rey; at the storming of Chapultepec, and in the capture of Mexico. He declined the brevet of 2d lieutenant of the 1st dragoons, June 28, 1848, and was chief engineer of the Dubuque and Keokuk railroad, 1848–51; U.S. deputy surveyor and general assistant to the surveyor-general of Wisconsin, 1851–55; commissioner to locate the seat of government of Iowa, in 1855; and sheriff of Linn county, Iowa, in 1859, where he engaged in farming, 1848–61. He was appointed additional paymaster of U.S. volunteers, June 1, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Nov. 21, 1861; commanded Jefferson City and the central district of Missouri, December, 1861, to March, 1862, and served in the Mississippi campaign, April to July, 1862. He commanded Benton barracks at St. Louis, Mo., July to September, 1862; Corinth, Miss., September to October, 1862, and was engaged in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, where he commanded the 6th division, Army of West Tennessee. He commanded

the northeast district of Missouri, January to June, 1863; the district of Nebraska, June, 1863, to March, 1864, and the district of South Kansas, March to August, 1864. He served as chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, September to October, 1864; was on court-martial duty, October to December, 1864; in command of the district of West Florida, December, 1864, to February, 1865, the district of Morganiza, La., March to April, 1865, and the district of southwest Missouri, June to August, 1865. He was brevetted major general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865. He settled as a farmer near Marion, Iowa, in 1865, was mayor of Marion in 1865 and was appointed pension agent for the eastern district of the state in 1869, which office he declined. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1868. He died in Marion, Iowa, April 19, 1870.

McKEAN, William Vincent, editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1820; son of William and Helen McKean, and grandson of Donald and Anne (Maguire) McKean of Enniskillen. He attended school until 1833, and in 1836 apprenticed himself as a type founder, where he was employed for ten years. He was married, Feb. 1, 1841, to Hannah Rudolph, daughter of Joseph Rudolph and Susan (Pastorius) Tull. He held a government position in Philadelphia, 1846–50, studied law under James C. Vandyke, and was associate editor with John W. Forney (q.v.) of the *Pennsylvanian*, 1850–53. He was chief clerk and disbursing officer of the national house of representatives, 1853–56, was appointed examiner in the patent office by President Pierce, but resigned upon being appointed secretary to James Buchanan, Democratic Presidential candidate. He was editor-in-chief of the *Inquirer*, 1860–64, and editor-in-chief of the *Public Ledger*, 1864–91; and in 1891 he retired from active life. He was the founder of the children's free excursions in 1872 and chairman of the executive committee for three years; a member and manager of the Franklin Institute and of the Moyamensing Literary institute, and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical society and the Pennsylvania Historical society.

McKEAN, William Wister, naval officer, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1800; son of Judge Joseph Borden and Hannah (Miles) McKean, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Borden) McKean. His grandfather was the signer. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, Nov. 30, 1814, and was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825. He commanded a schooner in Com. David D. Porter's squadron in 1823–24, and aided in suppressing piracy along the Cuban coast and among the West India islands. He was promoted commander, Sept. 18, 1841; captain, Sept. 14, 1855, and in 1860 conveyed the Japanese embassy to Japan. He was appointed to the command of the Western Gulf blockading squadron in 1861, and was retired Dec. 27, 1861. He was promoted commodore on the retired list July 16, 1862, and died near Binghamton, N.Y., April 22, 1865.

McKEE, George Colin, representative, was born in Joliet, Ill., Oct. 2, 1836 or 1837. He attended the academic department of Knox college and took a partial collegiate course at the Illinois Liberal institute, 1852–54. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, practised in Centralia, Ill., where he also held the office of city attorney, 1858–61. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the 11th Illinois infantry for three months, and upon the reorganization of the regiment for three years' service he became captain of a company. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, at Shiloh and at Vicksburg. At Vicksburg, his regiment in Reed's brigade, McArthur's division, McPherson's corps, lost heavily, Lieut.-Col. Garrett Nevins, in command, being killed. In the Red River campaign he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers and enrolled and equipped the 1st brigade, corps d'Afrique, composed of the 1st, 3d, 12th and 22d colored infantry attached to Banks's army. At the close of the war he settled in Vicksburg, Miss., where he practised law, and engaged in planting in Madison county, Miss. He was a member of the Mississippi constitutional convention in 1867, was register in bankruptcy and was elected a representative to the 40th congress, 1867–69, but the state was refused representation. He was a representative from the fifth Mississippi district is the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, serving from Feb. 23, 1870, to March 4, 1875. He subsequently removed to Jackson, Miss., where he practised law and was postmaster. He died in Jackson. Miss., Nov. 17, 1890.

McKEE, James, educator, was born in Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 5, 1844; son of Dr. William Henry and Susan E. (Battle) McKee. He was prepared for college at the Lovejoy school, Raleigh, and matriculated at the University of North Carolina. The civil war closed the university and he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the 1st North Carolina volunteers. He was lieutenant and drill master in camps of instruction at Raleigh and Morgantown, 1862; participated in the action at Kinston and Jones Farm, N.C., was assigned to the 7th N.C. regiment and took part in the defence of Petersburg, Va., 1864; returning with the regiment in January, 1865, to North Carolina to intercept deserters. After the fall of Richmond his regiment escorted President Davis and his family from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N.C. After the war he studied medicine, was graduated

at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, New York city, in 1869, and practised in Raleigh. He was married in 1873 to Mildred, daughter of John Sasser of Wayne county, N.C. He was elected secretary of the North Carolina Medical society; president of the Raleigh Medical academy, and a delegate to the American Medical association. He is credited with being the first medical practitioner in America systematically to instruct the negro race in medical science. He was elected professor in the Leonard Medical college connected with Shaw university at Raleigh at its foundation, and for several years filled the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in that institution. In 1881 he was elected dean of the faculty and to him is largely due the success that attended this institution in its pioneer efforts to instruct the negroes in the sciences. He served also as visiting physician to the Leonard Medical College hospital and to St. Agnes hospital; as local surgeon to the Southern railway company; as visiting surgeon and as trustee of the Rex hospital, as a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; as superintendent of health for the city of Raleigh and as compiler of the vital statistics of the city.

McKEE, John, representative, was born in Rockbridge county, Va.; son of John and Esther (Houston) McKee; grandson of Robert McKee who came from Ireland to America about 1738, and subsequently settled in Augusta county, Va.; and a cousin of Gen. Sam Houston. He was stationed in East Mississippi as U.S. agent for the Chickasaw Indians in 1812, and in 1813 was largely influential in causing the Choctaws and Chickasaws to side with the government against the Creeks, and he marched with a large force of friendly Indians to destroy the Creek town at the falls of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Several years later he was appointed an officer in the land office at Tuscaloosa, and was one of the first settlers of Tuscaloosa county. He was a representative from Alabama in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29. In 1829 he was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Dancing Rabbit by which a large tract of land west of the Tombigbee was acquired from the Choctaws. He died in Greene county, Ala., about 1834.

McKEE, Samuel, representative, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Nov. 5, 1833. He was graduated at Miami university in 1857, and at the Cincinnati Law school in 1858; and practised at Mount Sterling, Ky., 1858–62. In July, 1862, he entered the Federal army as captain in the 14th Kentucky cavalry. On March 22, 1863, he was captured and placed in Libby Prison, from where he was released, April 30, 1864, and mustered out of the service. He was a Republican representative from Kentucky in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69. He was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia, 1866, and U.S. pension agent at Louisville, Ky., 1869–71. He resumed the practice of law in Louisville, Ky., in 1871, and subsequently removed to Dayton, Ohio. He died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1898.

McKEE, William James, soldier, was born in Madison, Ind., Dec. 12, 1853; son of Robert S. and Celine (Lodge) McKee, and grandson of James and Agnes (McMullen) McKee, and of William Johnson and Mary Grant (Lemon) Lodge. He was graduated from the Collegiate and Commercial institute, New Haven, Conn., and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Indianapolis, Ind. He was married, Feb. 20, 1878, to Fannie B. McKinney of Indianapolis. He became a member of the national guard of the state, and in May, 1893, was appointed brigadier-general, commanding. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed brigadier-general U.S.V., May 27, 1898, and was successively in command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 1st army corps; the 2d division, 1st army corps; the 3d brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps and the 2d separate brigade, 2d army corps, serving in camps at Chickamauga National Park, Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., and Macon, Ga. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, March 15, 1899, and returned to Indianapolis, Ind., being recommissioned brigadier-general, commanding, Indiana national guard, on the same day.

McKEEN, Joseph, educator, was born in Londonderry, N.H., Oct. 15, 1757; son of Deacon John, and grandson of James McKeen, Scotch Presbyterians, who immigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1718, and settled in New Hampshire. Joseph was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1774, A.M., 1777, and taught school in his native village, 1774–82. He was a volunteer soldier under Gen. John Sullivan in Rhode Island, 1778; a student at Harvard college, 1783; a teacher

BOWDOIN COLLEGE IN 1822.

at Phillips Andover academy, 1783–84; studied theology, licensed by the presbytery of Londonderry, and after preaching in Boston a short time he dissolved his connection with the Presbyterian church. In May, 1785, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, Lower Beverly, Mass. He resigned the pastorate early in 1802,

having been elected the first president of Bowdoin college in July, 1801. He was inaugurated in a pine grove on the campus, there being no building to hold the assemblage, September, 1802, having meantime visited Harvard, Brown, Yale and Williams colleges in company with John Abbot, whom he had selected as professor of ancient languages and classical literature. President McKeen, besides teaching mental and moral philosophy, filled the anticipated chairs of mathematics and of chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy, until 1805, when Parker Cleveland was inaugurated as professor of those branches. President McKeen held his first commencement in September, 1806, and he had matriculated forty-four students and given the bachelor's degree to seven besides conferring the bachelor's or master's degree *ad eundem* on fourteen recent graduates of Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth. He was stricken with painful disease which kept him from his college duties the next school year and ended his life; and he was succeeded by the Rev. Jesse Appleton. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1803. He contributed scientific articles to the *Transactions* of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and published a few sermons. He died in Brunswick, Maine, July 15, 1807.

McKEEVER, Chauncey, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 31, 1829; son of Com. Isaac and Mary Flower (Gamble) McKeever. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in July, 1849, and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery. He served in Florida, 1849–50; was promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 3d artillery, July 27, 1850. He was on leave of absence on his father's flagship the *Congress* in Brazilian waters, 1850–51; was assistant professor of mathematics in the U.S. Military academy, 1851–55; promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1853; was on frontier and garrison duty, 1855–60, and on leave of absence, 1860–61. He was instructor in artillery to Maj. W. T. Sherman's command, Washington, D.C., May 28 to June 12, 1861; and was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Generals Heintzelman and McDowell in the defence of Washington and the battle of Bull Run, and of General Frémont in the western department until Nov. 20, 1861. He was promoted captain of staff, Aug. 3, 1861; was mustering officer for the District of Columbia, chief of staff of the 3d army corps, and served in the Virginia peninsular campaign with the Army of the Potomac. He served in the northern Virginia campaign, in the defences of Washington, 1862, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, U.S. volunteers; and was on special duty in the war department and as assistant in the provost-marshal-general's bureau, 1863–66. He was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general, July 17, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 24, 1864, for services during the war; colonel, March 13, 1865, for "diligent, faithful and meritorious services in the adjutant-general's department"; and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was promoted assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1875, and was assigned to the department of San Francisco. He was promoted colonel, Feb. 28, 1887, and was retired, Aug. 31, 1893, by operation of law. He married Fanny, daughter of William Chauncey, of New York city. She died in Washington, D.C., in 1900, and left three daughters, two of whom accompanied their father to Europe where he visited the salt springs for his health. He died at Reichenhall, Germany, Sept. 4, 1901.

McKEEVER, Isaac, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1794. He removed to New Orleans with his father when quite young and entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Feb. 1, 1809. He was promoted lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1814, and commanded one of the five gunboats captured by the British fleet at Lake Borgne, La., December, 1814. He co-operated with the army in the capture of Pensacola in 1818, and on April 2 of that year, through strategy, he captured two leaders of the Seminoles, Francis the prophet, or Hellis Hojo, and Chief Himollemico, who had captured and tortured Lieutenant Scott, and they were promptly hanged by General Jackson, April, 1818. For this service Lieutenant McKeever was thanked in general orders. In 1825 he was engaged against pirates in the West Indies in command of the *Sea Gull*. He was married in 1828 to Mary Flower Gamble of Philadelphia. He was promoted master commandant in 1830 with the title of captain. He commanded the *Lexington*, Brazil station, and while at Buenos Ayres in 1833 was made government diplomatic agent, the U.S. consul being absent, and he represented the U.S. government during the revolution of that year. While on a cruise in the Pacific in command of the *Falmouth* in 1833 he received the commission of captain, and in 1840 was ordered home. He commanded the U.S. corvette *St. Louis* in the East India squadron in 1845, and when at Kororarcka, New Zealand, he succeeded in saving the lives of 150 Christians connected

U.S.S. ST. LOUIS

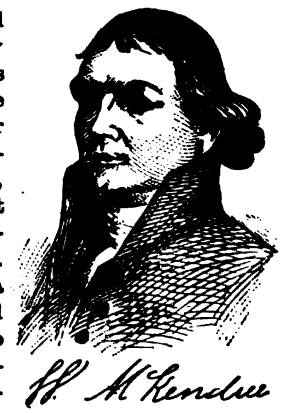
with the English mission, taking them on board the *Falmouth* and carrying them to Auckland, for which service he received the thanks of Queen Victoria. He commanded the Brooklyn navy yard, 1847–50; was promoted commodore, and assigned to the U.S. frigate *Congress*, flagship of the Brazil squadron. On May 10, 1855, he was made commandant of the Portsmouth, Va., navy yard, and he died there April 1, 1856.

McKEEGHAN, William Arthur, representative, was born in Cumberland county, N.J., Jan. 19, 1842. His parents removed to Fulton county, Ill., in 1848, where he lived on a farm and attended the public schools. He served throughout the civil war in the 11th Illinois cavalry regiment, and in 1865 settled in Pontiac, Ill., where he engaged in agriculture. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Association and was elected vice-president for the eighth congressional district. He removed to Nebraska in 1880, and settled on a farm near Red Cloud. He was county judge of Webster county, 1885–86; was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 50th congress in 1886, being defeated by James Laud, Republican, and was a Democratic representative in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95.

MACKELLAR, Thomas, type-founder, was born in New York city, Aug. 12, 1812; son of Archibald and Henrietta (Andrews) MacKellar. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New Amsterdam. He received a good education and in 1819 he entered the employ of J. & J. Harper and was rapidly advanced. He removed to Philadelphia in 1833, and entered the type foundry of Lawrence Johnson, where he became foreman and subsequently a partner of the house, which was succeeded by the firm of MacKellar, Smith & Jordan. He became well known as a writer of hymns, among which are "In the Vineyard of Our Father"; "Book of Grace and Book of Glory" and "There is a Land Immortal." He was president of the Typefounders' Association of the United States, and a member of various scientific societies. The University of Wooster, Ohio, conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1883. He is the author of: *Tam's Fortnight Rambles; Droppings from the Heart; Lines for the Gentle and Loving; The American Printer, a Manual of Typography* (1866); *Rhymes atween Times* (1873); *Hymns and a few Metrical Psalms* (1887); *Hymns and Later Poems* (published by his executors, 1900). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29, 1899.

McKELWAY, St. Clair, journalist, was born in Columbia, Mo., March 15, 1845; son of Dr. Alexander J. and Mary A. (Ryan) McKelway. His father was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1812, came to America in 1817; became medical director, U.S. volunteers, Army of the Potomac; and died in 1885. His mother, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., 1813, died in 1899. The family removed from Missouri to New Jersey in 1853, where St. Clair McKelway was educated by private teachers. He wrote for papers in Trenton and was correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1863–65; and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1866, but at once resumed journalism. He was connected with the New York *World* as associate editor and Washington correspondent, 1866–70; was associate editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* from January, 1870, to August 15, 1878, and editor-in-chief of the Albany *Argus* thereafter till December, 1885. He then returned to the Brooklyn *Eagle* as editor-in-chief. He was elected by the legislature a regent for life of the University of the State of New York in 1883. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Colgate in 1883; LL.D. from Syracuse in 1890; L.H.D. from Union, in 1897; and D.C.L. from St. Lawrence in 1898. He was elected an honorary member of the Long Island and Suffolk County historical societies, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Albany Institute; a director of the American Social Science association, and a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters. He became a voluminous writer and a frequent lecturer on educational, economic and ethical subjects. He was married in 1867 to Eleanor Hutchison of Boonville, Mo., who died in 1884; and secondly in 1888 to Virginia Brooks Thompson, daughter of Samuel W. Thompson of New York city.

McKENDREE, William, M.E. bishop, was born in King William county, Va., July 6, 1757, son of John and Mary McKendree. His father was a planter and shortly after the commencement of the Revolutionary war William joined the American army as a private, was advanced to the office of adjutant, and later placed in the commissary department, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He engaged as a school teacher and was received into the Virginia conference of the Methodist church on trial in 1787. He was appointed to the Mecklenburg circuit by Bishop Asbury in 1788, and to the Cumberland circuit as an assistant to John Barker in 1789. He was ordained a deacon in



1790, and served on the Portsmouth and Amelia circuits until the close of 1791, when he was ordained an elder and appointed to the Greenville circuit, where he labored until November, 1792. He served on various circuits in Virginia and on the Union circuit in South Carolina until 1796. He was then appointed presiding elder of the Richmond district, and in 1799, of the Baltimore district, returning to the Richmond district in 1800. In September, 1800, he was appointed presiding elder of the Kentucky district, and in 1804 presided over the conference at Mt. Garretson, Ky., in the absence of the Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat. He was transferred to the Cumberland district in Illinois in 1805, and in 1807 preached in Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri. He was a delegate to the General conference in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1808, and was there elected bishop to take the place of Bishop Whatcoat, who died in 1806. He was consecrated in the Light Street church, Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1808, by Bishop Asbury assisted by Elders Garretson, Bruce, Lee and Ware. In 1808–09 he travelled with Bishop Asbury, visiting nearly all the states and a part of Canada. He also drew up the by-laws which were adopted by all the conferences in 1810–11. After the death of Bishop Asbury in 1816, and on the election of Enoch George and Robert R. Roberts as bishops, the districts of the bishops were defined. In 1818 he visited the extreme western conferences and Indian mission. His health failing he was released from active labor in the conferences in 1820, and continued to travel in the west among the Indians. He also attended important conferences in the different states, and presided at the general conference at Baltimore, Md., in 1824, and Pittsburg, Pa., in 1828. In 1829 he retired from his labors and resided with his father's family who had removed to Sumner county, Tenn., in 1810. He resumed his duties in 1830, in New Orleans, La., and in October, 1830, attended the Kentucky conference at Russellville. He attended the General conference in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1832, where he consecrated Bishops Andrews and Emery, and in 1834 he made a southern tour, returning to Nashville, Tenn. He attended the Tennessee conference at Lebanon in 1834, and then returned to the residence of his brother, Dr. James McKendree, in Tennessee. Bishop Robert Paine wrote *Life and Times of Bishop McKendree* (2 vols., 1859). He died in Sumner county, Tenn., March 5, 1835.

McKENNA, Joseph, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1843; son of John and Mary McKenna. He attended St. Joseph college and removed with his parents to California in January, 1855, and located at Benicia, Solano county, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from Benicia Collegiate institute in 1865. He studied law with Professor Abbott and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was district attorney of Solano county, 1866–68; was married in 1869 to Amanda F. Borneman of San Francisco, removed to Suisun, Cal., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1875–76, an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1876 and 1878, and was a Republican representative in the 49th–52d congresses, 1885–93. He resigned in 1893 to accept the appointment by President Harrison, of judge of the U.S. circuit court, and served in that capacity from 1892 till March 4, 1896, when he was made attorney-general in the cabinet of President McKinley. On Dec. 16, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley associate justice of the U.S. supreme court as successor to Justice Field, retired, and he took his seat on the supreme court bench, Jan. 26, 1898.

McKENNAN, Thomas McKean Thompson, representative, was born at Dragon Neck, Newcastle county, Del., March 31, 1794; son of Capt. William and Elizabeth (Thompson) McKennan. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1810, was admitted to the bar in 1814, and practised law in Washington, Pa. He was married, Dec. 6, 1815, to Matilda, daughter of Jacob Bowman of Washington, Pa. He was deputy attorney-general for Washington county, 1815–17; and a Whig representative in the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 27th congresses, 1831–39 and 1841–43. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840, on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848, and president of the electoral college in 1849. He was appointed secretary of the interior by President Fillmore in 1850, but after one month's service resigned and returned to his practice in Washington, Pa. He received the degree LL.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1848; and was a trustee of Washington college, 1818–52. He died in Reading, Pa., July 9, 1852.

McKENNEY, James Hall, clerk of the supreme court of the United States, was born near Belair, Md., July 12, 1837; son of John and Mary J. (Hall) McKenney; grandson of John and Mary (Hanna) McKenney and of James and Jane (Bowman) Hall; and a descendant of John McKenney, who came from the north of Ireland

and settled in Scarborough, Maine, in 1668. His paternal grandfather removed from Massachusetts to Maryland in 1791, and his father was editor of the *Independent Citizen*, Belair. He attended Hartford academy, removed to Washington, D.C., in 1845, was a student at Rugby academy, and in 1853 became assistant to the clerk of the U.S. circuit court, Washington, D.C. On Nov. 15, 1858, he was appointed junior assistant to Mr. Carroll, clerk of the supreme court of the United States, and in 1863, on the appointment of Mr. Middleton as clerk, became acting deputy. In 1872 he was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court of the United States, and on May 10, 1880, by the unanimous vote of the full bench of justices, he was elected clerk as successor to Mr. Middleton. He was secretary to the electoral commission in 1877. He was married to Virginia D. Walker, and of their sons, Frederic Duncan became a lawyer and Charles Albert a civil engineer.

McKENNEY, Thomas Lorraine, author, was born in Hopewell, Somerset county, Md., March 21, 1785. He attended school at Chestertown, Md., and engaged in mercantile business in Washington, D.C. He was appointed superintendent of the U.S. Indian trade by President Madison, April 2, 1816, as successor to Gen. John Macon. In 1819 an act of congress prevented the President from appointing officers for the trade department without the consent of the senate and he was re-appointed and confirmed. On March 11, 1824, a bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in connection with the war department and he was appointed chief of the bureau. In 1822 charges of favoritism and a corrupt abuse of his trust were preferred against him. The case was tried before a committee of congress, where he was completely vindicated. He was a special commissioner with Gen. Lewis Cass in 1826 to negotiate an important treaty with the Chippewa Indians at Fond du Lac, Mich. Ty., and he also visited various tribes and induced them to remove their settlements west of the Mississippi river in 1827. He was dismissed from office, Oct. 1, 1829, by President Jackson. It was generally believed that he was in default, but in 1833 all his accounts were settled in full. He is the author of: *Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes, of the Character and Customs of the Chippewa Indians and of the Incidents Connected with the Treaty of Fond du Lac* (1827); *A History of the Indian Tribes* (with James Hall, 3 vols., 1838–44); *Essays on the Spirit of Jacksonianism as Exemplified in its Deadly Hostility to the Bank of the United States* (1835), and *Memoirs, Official and Personal, with Sketches of Travels among the Northern and Southern Indians* (1846). He died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1859.

McKENZIE, Alexander, clergyman, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 14, 1830; son of Daniel and Phebe Mayhew (Smith) McKenzie; grandson of Martin McKenzie, and a descendant of the Nantucket Coffins and Watermans. He was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1861. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Aug. 28, 1861; was pastor of South church, Augusta, Maine, 1861–67, and in 1867 became pastor of the First church (Congregational) in Cambridge, Mass. He was married, Jan. 24, 1865, to Ellen H., daughter of John H. Eveleth of Augusta, Maine. He was a lecturer on Biblical theology at Andover seminary, 1881–82; on the theology of the New Testament at Harvard Divinity school, 1882–83; and a preacher to Harvard university, 1886–89. He lectured before the Lowell Institute, Boston, 1897–98, on "The Divine Force in the Life of the World." He was a member of the board of overseers at Harvard, 1872–84, and in 1875 was elected secretary of the board. He was elected president of the board of trustees of Wellesley college; a trustee of Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and of the Hampton Institute, Virginia; president of the Boston Seaman's Friend society, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1879 and from Harvard in 1901. He is the author of: *Two Boys* (1870); *Lectures on the History of the First Church in Cambridge* (1873); *Cambridge Sermons* (1883); *Some Things Abroad* (1887); *Christ Himself* (1896); *A Door Opened* (1898); *The Divine Force in the Life of the World* (1899); and numerous sermons published in pamphlet form.

Alexander McKenzie

MACKENZIE, Alexander Slidell, naval officer, was born in New York city, April 6, 1803; son of John and—— (Mackenzie) Slidell, and brother of Senator John Slidell. He adopted his mother's surname as his own in 1837 upon the request of his maternal uncle. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1815: accepted the command of a merchant vessel in 1822 in order to advance his seamanship; was commissioned lieutenant in 1825; commander in 1845, and served in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Brazil and on the Pacific. He commanded the *Dolphin* during the siege of Bahia and was present at the

surrender. He commanded the brig *Somers*, manned almost entirely by naval apprentices, and while at sea in 1842, discovered an intended mutiny on board. The principals of this plot were immediately placed in close confinement, and after a careful investigation by the officers of the ship, three of the leaders, including a son of John C. Spencer, secretary of war, were executed at sea, Dec. 1, 1842. Upon his arrival at New York, a court of inquiry investigated Commander Mackenzie's conduct and approved of his act. Subsequently a court martial held at his own request also acquitted him. He was sent to Cuba on a private mission by President Polk in May, 1846, and thence sailed for Mexico where he served as ordnance officer at Vera Cruz and commanded a detached division of artillery at Tobasco. He is the author of: *A Year in Spain by a Young American* (1829); *Popular Essays on Naval Subjects* (1833); *The American in England* (2 vols., 1835); *Spain Revisited* (2 vols., 1836); *Life of John Paul Jones* (2 vols., 1841); *Life of Commodore Oliver H. Perry* (2 vols. 1841); *Life of Stephen Decatur* (1842); *The Case of the Somers* (1843); and left in manuscript a journal of a tour in Ireland. He died at Tarrytown, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1848.

MACKENZIE, Alexander Slidell, naval officer, was born in New York city, Jan. 24, 1842; son of Com. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, U.S.N. He was appointed acting midshipman U.S.N., Sept. 29, 1855, and promoted midshipman, June 9, 1859; lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861, and lieutenant-commander, July 29, 1865. He was on board the *Kineo* during the bombardment and surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip in 1862 and served on the *Ironsides* during the first attack on Fort Sumter in 1863 by the squadron off Charleston. During an expedition against the savages of the island of Formosa, China, he was mortally wounded, June 13, 1867. A tablet to his memory was placed on the walls of the U.S. Naval academy. He died at Formosa, China, June 13, 1867.

MacKENZIE, James A., representative, was born in Christian county, Ky., Aug. 1, 1840. He matriculated at Centre college, Danville, Ky., in the class of 1858, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 and engaged in practice, but subsequently abandoned it for agricultural pursuits at Longview, Ky. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1867-71; a presidential elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket in 1872, and was a representative from the second Kentucky district in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877--83. He was appointed U.S. minister to Peru, by President Cleveland in 1893, served until the close of the Democratic administration in 1897, and then resumed farming at Longview.

MACKENZIE, James Cameron, educator, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1852. His early life was spent in Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he first attended school. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, entered Lafayette, was editor of *Lafayette College Journal*, 1877-78, and was graduated valedictorian, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He was founder and principal of the Harry Hillman academy, Wilkesbarre, 1878-82; was a special student at Princeton Theological seminary, 1882, and was ordained by the presbytery of Lackawanna, April 21, 1885. He organized and for seventeen years was head master of the Lawrenceville school, 1882-99; studied educational methods in Europe, 1899, and in September of that year accepted the directorship of the Jacob Tome institute, Port Dupont, Md., established through a bequest of $5,000,000 made by Jacob Tome (q.v.) and originated the plans for the buildings, grounds and an advanced organization of the school originally commenced in 1894. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette in 1882; was a founder and in 1897 president of the Head Masters' association; president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory schools, and president of the congress on International Secondary Education, Chicago, 1893, by appointment of the Secretary of the Interior.

MACKENZIE, Ranald Slidell, soldier, was born in Westchester county, N.Y., July 27, 1840; son of Commander Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, U.S.N. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, June 17, 1862, and promoted second lieutenant in the engineer corps. He served as assistant engineer, 9th army corps, in the northern Virginia compaign. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Manassas, Va.," where he was wounded. He was attached to the engineer battalion in the Maryland campaign, being engaged in repairing bridges, and subsequently participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, as engineer of General Sumner's grand division. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, corps of engineers, March 3, 1863, was brevetted captain, May 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va."; served in the Pennsylvania campaign as commander of an engineer company, engaged in laying bridges over the Occoquan river, June 14, 1863, and across the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, June 21, 1863. He was brevetted major for Gettysburg, Pa., and was engaged during the Rapidan campaign in repairing and guarding bridges. He was promoted captain of the corps of engineers, Nov. 6, 1863, and participated in the Richmond campaign in command of the

engineer company. He commanded the 2d Connecticut artillery in Upton's brigade, Russell's division, Wright's corps, in the Richmond campaign, and was wounded at the siege of Petersburg. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, June 18, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va."; and commanded the 2d Connecticut heavy artillery, 6th army corps, in the Shenandoah campaign, Aug. 15 to Oct. 19, 1864, participating in the battles of Opequan and Fisher's Hill. At Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, he commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps, after Col. J. E. Hamblin (q.v.), was wounded, and was himself wounded. He was brevetted colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for Cedar Creek, and on Oct. 19, 1864, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the 2d brigade, Wheaton's division, 6th corps at Petersburg and Richmond, Dec. 31, 1864; Mackenzie's cavalry division in the Appomattox campaign; was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A. and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion," and engaged in the battle of Five Forks, the pursuit of Gen. Lee's army, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He continued in command of Mackenzie's cavalry division from April to August, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He engaged in the construction of the defences of Portsmouth harbor, N.H., from February, 1866, to May, 1867. He was promoted colonel, March 6, 1867, brigadier-general, Oct. 26, 1882, and was placed on the retired list, March 24, 1884. He died on Staten Island, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1889.

MACKENZIE, Robert Shelton, author, was born at Drew's Court, Limerick, Ireland, June 22, 1809; son of Capt. Kenneth Mackenzie, author of a volume of Gaelic poetry (Glasgow, 1796). He was graduated from Dublin university, M.D., 1825; taught school in Fermoy, 1825–27; became editor of a county journal in Staffordshire, England, and was employed in general literary work. He was the English correspondent of the New York *Evening Star*, 1834–51, editor and part proprietor of a railway journal in London, 1845–51, and an active member of Lord Brougham's Law Amendment society in 1847. He came to the United States in 1852, engaged in literary work in New York city, and became foreign and literary editor of the Philadelphia *Press* in 1857, and continued his connection with that publication during his lifetime. He received the degree of LL.D. from Glasgow university in 1834, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1844. He edited and published several works in London. His American publications include: *Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar* (2 vols., 1854); *The Noctes Ambrosianæ of Blackwood's Magazine* (5 vols., 1854); De Quincey's *Klosterheim* (1855); *Life of Curran* (1855); *Bits of Blarney* (1855); *Lady Morgan's O'Briens and O'Flaherties* (2 vols., 1857); Dr. Maginn's *Miscellaneous Works* (5 vols., 1855–57); *Tressilian and His Friends* (1859); *Memoirs of Robert Houdin* (1859); *Life of Charles Dickens* (1870), and *Sir Walter Scott: the Story of his Life* (1871). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1880.

McKEON, John, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., in 1807. His father, Capt. James McKeon, a member of the United Irishmen, came to the United States directly after the rebellion of 1798, settled in Albany, N.Y., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and removed to New York city soon after. John was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1831. He studied law in the office of his brother James in New York before entering college, and in the office of Judge John L. Macon, 1825–28. He was admitted to the bar in 1828; was a member of the state assembly, 1832–34, and a Democratic representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37; was defeated for the 25th and 26th congresses by the Native American candidate, and was a representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43. He was appointed district attorney for the city and county of New York in 1845, and the office having become elective in 1847, was retained in the office, serving, 1846–51. He visited Europe in 1851, and in 1853 was appointed by President Pierce U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, to fill out the unexpired term of Charles O'Conor, resigned. He resumed practice in New York city, and in 1858 associated himself with Frederick Smyth in practice. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, Aug. 29, 1864, and to the Union convention in Philadelphia, 1866. He was again elected district attorney for the city and county of New York in 1881, and held the office until his death. He was married to Mrs. Whitney, daughter of Rear-Admiral John D. Sloat, U.S.N. He died in New York city, Nov. 23, 1883.

MACKEY, Albert Gallatin, author, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 12, 1807; son of Dr. John Mackey (1765–1831), an educator, physician and editor. He attended the public schools, taught school to pay his tuition in the medical department of the College of South Carolina, and was graduated M.D., 1832. He settled in practice in Charleston, S.C., was demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of South Carolina, 1838–44, and in 1844 abandoned medicine and devoted himself to literature and to the study of the Greek, Latin, Hebrew and continental languages. He established and conducted *The Southern and Western Masonic Mis-*

cellany, a weekly publication, in 1849–52, and a Masonic quarterly, 1858–60. He is the author of: *A Lexicon of Freemasonry* (1845; 3d ed., 1855); *The Mystic Tie* (1849); *Book of the Chapter* (1858); *A History of Freemasonry in South Carolina* (1861); *A Manual of the Lodge* (1862); *Cryptic Masonry* (1867); *Masonic Ritualist* (1867); *Symbolism of Freemasonry* (1869); *A Text-Book of Masonic Jurisprudence* (1869); *Masonic Parliamentary Law* (1875); *Encyclopœdia of Freemasonry* (1874). He died in Fort Monroe, Va., June 20, 1881.

MACKEY, Edward W. M., representative, was born at Charleston, S.C., March 8, 1846. He was preparing for college when the civil war broke out, and his studies were interrupted. In September, 1865, he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue in the second collection district of South Carolina, and while holding this position he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in November, 1867; was sheriff of Charleston county, 1868–72; was elected an alderman of Charleston, 1868, 1873 and 1875; was editor and proprietor of the Charleston *Republican*, 1871–72; was a representative in the state legislature, 1874 and 1877, being speaker of the house in 1877; was a delegate to every Republican state convention from the organization of the party in South Carolina in 1868, and several times president of the convention; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872 and 1880, being chairman of the South Carolina delegation in 1880; was a representative in the 44th and 47th U.S. congresses, 1875–77, and 1881–83; claimed to have been elected to the 46th congress, and contested M. P. O'Connor's seat without success; and was assistant U.S. attorney for South Carolina, 1878–81. He died in Charleston, S.C.

MACKEY, Levi Augustus, representative, was born in White Deer township, Union county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1819; son of Thomas S. and Catherine (Angstatt) Mackey, both of Berks county, Pa. In 1829 he removed with his parents to Milton, Pa., was prepared for college by the Rev. David Kirkpatrick, and was graduated from Union college, N.Y., A.B., 1837, with highest honors, A.M., 1840. He studied law under the Hon. James Pollock, and at the law school of Dickinson college; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and in 1841 settled in practice at Lock Haven, Pa. He was married in 1847 to Mary, daughter of Samuel Hepburn, of Milton, Pa. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore, June 16, 1852; was the Democratic candidate for representative in the 41st congress in 1868, being defeated by W. H. Armstrong; was the first mayor of Lockhaven, 1870; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, July 9, 1872, and was a representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875–79. He was president of the Central Normal School association of Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died at Lock Haven, Pa., Feb. 8, 1889.

McKIBBIN, Chambers, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1841; son of Chambers and Jane (Bell) McKibbin. He enlisted in the U.S. army as a private, Sept. 22, 1862; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 14th U.S. infantry, Sept. 24, 1862; 1st lieutenant, June 10, 1864, and was brevetted captain, Aug. 18, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of North Anna River, Va., and during the operations on the Weldon railroad. He was transferred to the 32d U.S. infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; was promoted captain in the 35th U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, and was transferred to the 15th U.S. infantry, Aug. 12, 1869. He was promoted major of 25th U.S. infantry, April 25, 1892; lieutenant-colonel of 21st U.S. infantry, May 1, 1896, and colonel of 12th U.S. infantry, April 1, 1899. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he accompanied General Shafter's army to Cuba, and was engaged in the battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898, and was appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba. He commanded successively the 2d brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps; the 1st brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, and the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d corps, Sept. 22, 1898, to April 1, 1899. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, May 12, 1899, and assumed command of the Department of Texas, June 6, 1899.

McKIBBEN, George Fitch, teacher, was born in Lima, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1851; son of John and Mary (Kendall) McKibben, and grandson of William and Anne (Moore) McKibben and of Simon and Elizabeth (Kent) Kendall. His paternal great grandfather emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1750, and settled in Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestors emigrated from England to New England before 1650. George attended the public schools of Lima, was graduated from Denison university, Granville, Ohio, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878, and from the Baptist Union Theological seminary at Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill., B.D., 1881. He was married, Dec. 21, 1882, to Mary Elizabeth Stilwell, of Dayton, Ohio. He was a student at the University of Leipzig, 1881–82, and at Paris, 1891–92. He was a teacher in the district and public schools of Lima, and in Licking county, Ohio; was tutor of Greek and Latin in the preparatory department of Denison university, 1876–79, and was elected professor of French and German in the university in 1882. He was elected a member of the American Philological

association in 1884, and of the Modern Language association of America in 1886. He is the author of numerous articles and papers in various periodicals and journals.

MACKIE, John Milton, author, was born in Wareham, Mass.. Dec. 19, 1813. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835; studied at Andover Theological seminary, 1832–33, in the University of Berlin, 1833–34, and was a tutor in Brown university, 1834–35. He then settled in Great Barrington, Mass., and engaged in cultivating a farm. He contributed articles on German history and literature to reviews and is the author of: *Life of Godfrey von Leibnitz* (1845); *Life of Samuel Gorton* in "Sparks's American Biography" (1848); *Cosas de España, or Going to Madrid via Barcelona* (1848); *Life of Schamyl, the Circassian Chief* (1856); *Life of Tai-Ping-Wang, Chief of the Chinese Insurrection* (1857); *From Cape Cod to Dixie and the Tropics* (1864). He died in Great Barrington, Mass., July 27, 1894.

McKIM, Alexander, representative, was born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, 1748; son of Thomas and Agnes (McMorny) McKim, and grandson of John McKim of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to Pennsylvania, then removed to Baltimore, and afterward purchased a tract of land on the Brandywine in Delaware, where he served fifteen years as one of the justices of the courts of Newcastle county. He finally settled in Baltimore, where his descendants became prominent and influential citizens. Alexander McKim acquired a good education and in 1778 was elected a representative in the Maryland assembly. During the Revolution he served in the field with the Baltimore Independent Cadets, which, as mounted infantry, accompanied Lafayette on his campaign into Virginia in 1780. In 1791 he was vice-president of the Maryland Society for the Abolition of Slavery; in 1794 was a member of the board of health, when the yellow fever was epidemic in Baltimore; in 1797 was a member of a committee to divide the city into wards, and in 1805 was one of the charter members of the Baltimore water company. He was elected to the state senate in 1806, and was re-elected in 1808, and served as a Jefferson Democrat or anti-Federalist in the 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, 1809–15. With his brother Robert in 1814, he was the first to erect steam mills in Baltimore for the manufacture of cotton goods. They owned the *Dolphin*, a privateer, during the war of 1812. When General Lafayette visited Baltimore in 1825, Mr. McKim was on the reception committee, and was the only surviving member of the Baltimore company that served under that officer in the Revolution. He was the first president of the Merchant's National bank of Baltimore. He was married to Catharine Sarah Davy, and had three daughters: Eliza, who married Capt. David Heath, U.S.N., Agnes, who married Nicholas Dubois, and Catharine Maria, who married Charles Singleton. Alexander McKim died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1832.

McKIM, Charles Follen, architect, was born in Chester county, Pa., Aug. 24, 1847; son of James Miller and Sarah Allibone (Speakman) McKim. He was a student at the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, 1866–67, and at the

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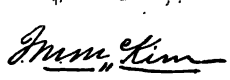
Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1867–70. He settled in New York city as an architect in 1872, and formed a partnership with William R. Mead and Stanford White in 1877. This firm soon took rank among the foremost architects in the country. The buildings executed by them are mostly derived from the purest style of classic architecture. Mr. McKim's name is associated with the buildings of Columbia university; Rhode Island state capital; Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Walker Art Gallery of Bowdoin college; the Department of Architecture of Harvard university; Boston Music Hall; Boston Public Library; Agricultural and New York state buildings of the Chicago World's Fair; Newport and Narragansett casinos; the University, Harvard, Century and German clubs, New York; Bowery Bank; Bank of Montreal; churches at Stockbridge, Mass., and Morristown, N.J., besides works of monumental and memorial character and the design of many city and country residences in New York city, Newport, R. I., Boston, Mass., and on the Hudson river at Hyde Park. He was elected, 1899, a member of the Accademia di San Luca, of Rome, the oldest art society in Italy. He was made a member of the art commission of New York, and of the commission appointed by congress for the improvement of the Washington park system; a member of the American Institute of Architects, and of numerous societies in New York and elsewhere. He was one of the founders of the American academy in Rome, Italy. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard university in 1890, and from Bowdoin college in 1894.

McKIM

McKIM, Isaac, representative, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 21, 1775; son of John and Margaret (Duncan) McKim, and grandson of Thomas and Agnes (McMorny) McKim. In 1796 he engaged in business with his father as a shipping merchant in Baltimore, and later was also in the copper business. He was extensively engaged in the South American trade, in which he amassed a large fortune. He owned the clipper *Ann McKim*, one of the fleetest and most noted vessels of that day. In 1812 Isaac McKim advanced to the city of Baltimore $50,000 to aid in improving its defences, and when the British army approached Baltimore in September, 1814, he became a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. Samuel Smith, and took part in the battle of North Point with the Maryland militia. He was an active politician of the Jeffersonian school. He served one term in the Maryland senate; and he was a representative from Baltimore in the 17th, 18th, 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, 1821–25, and 1833–39. In congress he was known as the advocate of sailors' rights. He was active in the early banking interests of his native city, and was also a promoter of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, serving as a member of its first board of directors. His father late in life joined the Society of Friends, and donated land for the founding of a free school in Baltimore. Isaac and his brother, William D. McKim, in order to carry out their father's plan, erected on the land the McKim building, in which a school was conducted under the auspices of the Friends and was still in existence in 1901. He was married to Ann Hollins and left no descendants. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 1, 1838.

McKIM, James Miller, abolitionist, was born near Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 14, 1810; son of James and Catharine (Miller) McKim, and grandson of James McKim (1756–1794), the first emigrant to America, who came from the north of Ireland. He was graduated at Dickinson college, 1828; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and theology at Princeton, 1831, and at Andover, 1832. In October, 1835, he became pastor at Womelsdorf, Pa., and a year later a lecturing agent of the American Anti-Slavery society. In 1840 he married Sarah Allibone Speakman, and having withdrawn from the Presbyterian church and devoted himself to the anti-slavery cause, he removed to Philadelphia to become publishing agent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery society, and later corresponding secretary, serving until 1862. In November, 1862, he called a public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia to decide upon the disposition of the 10,000 slaves that had been suddenly liberated in South Carolina, and to provide for their immediate wants. The Philadelphia Port Royal Relief Committee was organized as an outcome of this meeting. Mr. McKim early advocated the enlistment of the freedmen in the army, through the Union League club of Philadelphia, of which he was a member, and aided in the establishment of Camp William Penn and in recruiting eleven negro regiments. Upon the enlarging of the Port Royal Relief Committee into the Pennsylvania Freedman's Relief Association in November, 1863, he was made its corresponding secretary, and was active in establishing schools for negroes at the South. In 1865 he became corresponding secretary of the American Freedman's commission, with headquarters in New York, and so continued till its disbandment on his motion in 1869. He was a founder and proprietor of the New York *Nation* in 1865. He died in Llewellyn Park, N.J., June 13, 1874.



McKIM, John, second missionary bishop of Tokyo, and the 167th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., July 17, 1852. He was graduated at Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis., in 1879, having been ordered a deacon at All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, Wis., June 16, 1878, by Bishop Brown, who advanced him to the priesthood in 1879. He worked in the diocese of Chicago for a brief time and then joined the workers in the missionary district of Tokyo, Japan, in charge of the Rt. Rev. Channing Moore Williams. He founded seventeen stations and sub-stations from his headquarters at Osaka, and in March, 1893, he was elected to the bishopric by the House of Bishops assembled in New York city. He was consecrated in St. Thomas's church, New York city, June 14, 1893, by Bishops Littlejohn, Lyman, Dudley, Scarborough, Kinsolving and Dr. Alfred Barry, primate of Australia. On his return to Japan he assumed the administration of the missionary district of Tokyo as successor to the Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams, who had resigned in October, 1889. In 1898 the general convention divided the Japan mission into two missionary districts, Tokyo and Kyoto, the latter being under the charge of the Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams up to the time of the election of the Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, who was consecrated in 1900. Bishop McKim received the honorary degree of D.D. from Nashotah House and Trinity college in 1893.

McKIM, Randolph Harrison, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1842; son of John S. and Catherine Lilburne (Harrison) McKim; grandson of John and Margaret (Telfair) McKim and of Randolph and Mary R. Harrison of Clifton, Va., and a descendant of Benjamin Harrison of Surrey, Va. (1635). He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1861 and was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1864 and to the priesthood in 1866. He served during the civil war in the Confederate army, first as private soldier, afterward as staff officer, and upon the close of the war he became assistant rector of Emmanuel church, Baltimore, Md. He subsequently served as rector of churches at Portsmouth and Alexandria, Va.; Harlem, New York city; New Orleans, La., and in 1889 became rector of Epiphany church, Washington, D.C. He is the author of: *A Vindication of Protestant Principles* (1879); *The Nature of the Christian Ministry* (1880); *Future Punishment* (1883); *Bread in the Desert and Other Sermons* (1887); *Christ and Modern Unbelief* (1893); *Leo XIII at the Bar of History* (1897); *Present Day Problems of Christian Thought* (1900).

McKINLEY, Ida Saxton, wife of President McKinley, was born in Canton, Ohio, in June, 1847; daughter of James Asbury and Catherine (Dewalt) Saxton, and granddaughter of John Saxton, founder in 1815 and for fifty-five years proprietor of the *Ohio Repository*, published at Canton. Both the Saxtons and the Dewalts were among the earliest settlers of Canton. Ida Saxton was educated at schools in Cleveland and at Brook Hall seminary, Media, Pa. She visited Europe for six months in 1869, and soon after her return became cashier in her father's bank in Canton. She was a member of the Presbyterian church of Canton and was married from that church to Maj. William McKinley, Jan. 25, 1871, receiving from her father as a wedding gift a handsome house in Canton. Their first child, Ida, born Dec. 25, 1871, lived to the age of four, and their second child, Catherine, died in infancy. The shock attending the death of her children and that of her mother, which occurred soon after, resulted in a nervous disease which left Mrs. McKinley an invalid for life and able to walk only with the aid of a supporting arm. She was a resident of Washington during her husband's service as representative in congress, 1877–91, and during his gubernatorial terms she resided at Columbus. As mistress of the White House during his administration of national affairs, notwithstanding her physical illness, she successfully dispensed the hospitality demanded from her position. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley both became members of the First Methodist church in Canton, and while in Washington attended the Foundry church. While on a visit to California in 1901 she was suddenly prostrated and the contemplated trip was consequently abandoned in San Francisco. She was taken to her home in Canton where she so far regained her accustomed health as to be able to return to the White House and in September, 1901, to accompany her husband to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N.Y., where she was his companion and the chief object of his solicitude in his dying hour. As the widow of the martyr President she returned with his body to Canton, Sept. 18, 1901.

Ida Saxton McKinley

McKINLEY, John, jurist, was born in Culpeper county, Va., May, 1780. He engaged in the practice of law in Louisville, Ky., until after 1819, when he removed to Alabama and established himself as a lawyer in Huntsville. He was a representative in the Alabama legislature, and was elected to the U. S. senate as a Jackson Democrat in place of Isaac Pickens, the latter appointed by Gov. John Murphy to succeed Henry Chambers, who was elected to the office but died Jan. 25, 1826, before taking his seat. Mr. McKinley assumed office, Dec. 21, 1826, and served till March 3, 1831. He removed to Florence, Ala., in the meantime, and served as a representative in the 23d congress, 1833–35. He was associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, 1837–52. He died in Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1852.

McKINLEY, WILLIAM, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843; son of William (1807–1892) and Nancy Campbell (Allison) McKinley; grandson of James (born 1783) and Mary ("Polly") (Rose) McKinley, and of Abner and Ann (Campbell) Allison; great-grandson of David (1755–1840) and Hannah C. (Rose) (1757–1840) McKinley and of Andrew Rose, an ironmaster of Bucks county, Pa., who was sent home from the Revolutionary army to make cannon and bullets; great^2-grandson of John (1728–1779) and Margaret McKinley; and great^3-grandson of David and Esther McKinley, who came from Dervock House, county Antrim, Ireland, to New Castle, Del., in 1743, with their three sons, John, David, and Stephen, and one daughter, Mary (who married Samuel Gordon), and settled on 316 acres of land in what be-

came Chanceford township, York county, Pa. David, the immigrant, a weaver by trade, died in 1759. His eldest son, John, was a wagonmaster for the committee of safety, and died on his estate (the homestead purchased from the heirs), Feb. 18, 1779, and his widow married Thomas McCulloch and died in the winter of 1781. John's only son David was born on the homestead, May 16, 1755. He enlisted in Captain Reed's company of ferrymen in the war of the Revolution and was drafted several times for active service, and after the close of the war became an ironmaster in Westmoreland county. He married Hannah C. Rose, who was born in 1757 and died in Chatfield, Crawford county, Ohio, in 1840. He purchased a

THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE M'KINLEYS IN IRELAND.

farm in Crawford county, Ohio, in 1814, and died there in 1840. David's son James, born Sept. 19, 1783, married Mary (" Polly ") Rose, of Pine township, Mercer county, Pa., about 1805, and removed to Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio. His son William was born in Pine township, Nov. 15, 1807, was married in 1829 to Nancy Campbell Allison (who died at Canton, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1897) and was an ironmaster at New Wilmington, Ohio, and at Niles, Ohio, where William, the President, was born, the seventh of a family of nine children. He attended Union seminary, Poland, Ohio, until 1860, when he entered the junior class of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but before closing his class year was obliged to leave on account of a severe illness. He then taught a district school and was clerk in the Poland post-office. On June 11, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 23d Ohio volunteer infantry, Rutherford B. Hayes being lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was inspected and mustered in by Gen. John C. Frémont, served in western Virginia, and saw his first battle at Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861. On April 15, 1862, he was promoted commissary sergeant while in camp at Fayetteville, western Virginia, and he served in the battle of Antietam with such conspicuous gallantry as to win for him promotion, Sept. 23, 1862, to the rank of 2d lieutenant of Company D. On Feb. 7, 1863, he was made 1st lieutenant of Company E, and on July 25, 1864,

was raised to the rank of captain of Company G for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown, July 24, 1864. He served successively on the staffs of Generals Hayes, Crook, and Hancock, and his engagements after Carnifex Ferry were: Clarke's Hollow, May 1, 1862; Princeton, W. Va., May 16, 1862; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Buffington Island, O., in Morgan's raid, July 19, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va., May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, Va., May 9, 1864; Buffalo Gap, Va., June 6, 1864; Lexington, Va., June 10, 1864; Buchanan, Va.; June 14, 1864; Otter Creek, Va., June 16, 1864; Buford's Gap, Va., July 21, 1864; Kernstown, Va., July 24, 1864; Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864, and Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. He was brevetted major, March 13, 1865, for gallantry at Opequon, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, and was serving as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps (1st division, first army corps) at Washington, D.C., when he was mustered out with his regiment, July 26, 1865. He returned home and studied law at Youngstown, Ohio, and at the Albany Law school, 1866–67, and was admitted to the Ohio bar at Warren in March, 1867, and settled in practice in Canton, Ohio, through the advice of an elder sister, then teaching school in that place. He was elected by the Republicans of Stark county prosecuting attorney, and served 1870–71, but was defeated for re-election. He was married, Jan. 25, 1871, to Ida, daughter of James A. and Catherine (Dewalt) Saxton of Canton, Ohio. He was a representative from the seventeenth district of Ohio in the 45th congress (1877–79), defeating Leslie L. Lanborn; from the sixteenth district in the 46th congress (1879–81), defeating Gen. Aquila Wiley, and from the seventeenth district in the 47th congress (1881–83), defeating Leroy D. Thoman. His party claimed that he was elected from the eighteenth district to the 48th congress in 1882 by a majority of eight votes, and he was given the certificate of election, but his seat was successfully contested by Jonathan H. Wallace, of Columbiana county, who was seated in June, 1884. Mr. McKinley was elected in 1884 a representative from the twentieth district to the 49th congress (1885–87), defeating David R. Paige, and in 1886 and 1888 was elected from the eighteenth district to the 50th and 51st congresses, defeating Wallace H. Phelps and George P. Ikert, respectively, serving 1887–91, but was defeated in the sixteenth district for representative in the 52d congress in 1890 by John G. Warwick, of Massillon, Democrat, by 302 votes. The changes in the congressional districts were due to political expedients used by

McKINLEY

the Democratic legislature, and Mr. McKinley, while always a resident of Stark county, was in this way obliged to meet the conditions caused by the combinations of contiguous counties in the efforts of the opposition to defeat him. He was appointed by Speaker Randall in 1877 to a place on the judiciary committee, and he succeeded Representative James A. Garfield on the ways and means committee in December, 1880. In the 45th congress he was appointed on the house committee of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, and in 1881 he was chairman of the committee having in charge the Garfield memorial exercises in the house. In congress he supported a high protective tariff, making a notable speech on the subject, April 6, 1882 ; and his speech on the Morrison tariff bill, April 30, 1884, was said to be the most effective argument made against it. On April 16, 1890, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, as successor to Judge Kelly, he introduced the general tariff measure afterward known by his name, and his speech before the house, May 7, 1890, fully established his reputation as a statesman and an orator. The bill passed the house May 21, and the senate after a protracted debate, September 11, and became a law Oct. 6, 1890. Among his notable congressional speeches not already mentioned, are: "Arbitration as a Solution of Labor Troubles," April 2, 1886 ; his reply, May 18, 1888, to Representative Samuel J. Randall's argument in favor of the Mills tariff bill, of which millions of copies were circulated by the manufacturing interests of the country ; his speech of Dec. 17, 1889, introducing the customs administration bill to simplify the laws relating

to the collection of revenue, and his forceful address sustaining the civil-service laws, April 24, 1890. On the organization of the 51st congress, Dec. 3, 1889, he was a candidate for speaker, but was defeated in the Republican caucus on the third ballot by Thomas B. Reed. In 1880 he was chairman of the Republican state convention and was chosen by the Republican national convention at Chicago in June, 1880, as the Ohio member of the Republican national committee. In this capacity, during the canvass of Garfield and Arthur, he spoke with General Garfield in the principal northern and western states. He was delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican national convention that met at Chicago, June 3, 1884, was a member of the committee on resolutions, read the platform to the convention and supported the candidacy of James G. Blaine. During the canvass of that year he spoke with the Republican candidate on his celebrated western tour and afterward in West Virginia and New York. In the Republican national convention that met at Chicago, June 19, 1888, he was again a delegate-at-large from Ohio, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions again reported the platform to the convention, and he supported the candidacy of John Sherman, although there was a strong effort to have him consent to the use of his own name as a candidate. In the Republican national convention that met at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, he was for the third time a delegate-at-large from Ohio, and was elected permanent chairman of the convention. He advocated the renomination of President Harrison ; received 182 votes for the presidential nomination, but refused to consider the action of his friends, left the chair, and moved that the nomination of President Harrison be made unanimous, and was chairman of the committee to notify the President of his renomination. He took an active part in the presidential campaign, travelling over 16,000 miles and averaging seven speeches per day for a period of over eight weeks, during which time it was estimated that he addressed over 2,000,000 voters. He was governor of Ohio, 1892–96, receiving 21,511 plurality in 1891 over Gov. James E. Campbell, who sought re-election, and 80,995 in 1893 over Lawrence T. Neal, Democrat, the issues of the canvass being entirely national. As governor his sympathies were with the laboring men in their contests with capitalists, and he recommended to the legislature additional protection to the employees of railroads. During his second administration of the state government he was obliged to call out 3000 members of the national guard to suppress threatened labor riots, and he was able to prevent what appeared to be inevitable mob violence attended by lynching. He also personally supervised the distribution of funds and provisions to the starving miners in the Hocking valley. When the Republican national convention met at St. Louis, June 16, 1896, his name was again before the convention, and on the first ballot made, June 18, he received 661½ votes to 84½ for Thomas B. Reed of Maine, 60½ for Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, 58 for Levi P. Morton of New York, and 35½ for William B. Allison of Iowa. During the Presi-

McKINLEY

dential canvass of 1896 he remained in Canton and received between June 19 and November 2 over 750,000 visitors, who journeyed from all parts of the Union to make his acquaintance and listen to informal speeches delivered from his piazza, Mr. McKinley speaking in this way over 300 different times. He was elected President of the United States, Nov. 3, 1896, the McKinley and Hobart electors receiving 7,106,199 votes to 6,502,685 for the Bryan and Sewall electors, and the electors of the minority candidates, Levering and Johnson, Prohibition, receiving 132,000 votes; Palmer and Buckner, National Democrat, 133,148 votes; Matchett and Maguire, Social Labor, 36,274 votes, and Bentley and Southgate, Nationalist, 13,969 votes. William McKinley was formally announced by the electoral college as the choice of that body for President of the United States by a vote of 271 to 176 for W. J. Bryan, and he was inaugurated March 4, 1897, Chief-Justice Fuller administering the oath of office. He at once announced his cabinet as follows: John Sherman of Ohio, secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, secretary of the treasury; Russell A. Alger of Michigan, secretary of war; Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, secretary of the interior; John D. Long of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy; James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture; James A. Gary of Maryland, postmaster-general,

THE WHITE HOUSE

and Joseph McKenna of California, attorney-general. On Dec. 17, 1897, Attorney-General McKenna resigned to accept the position of associate justice of the U.S. supreme court and President McKinley appointed John W. Griggs of New Jersey attorney-general, Jan. 21, 1898. The administration was represented at foreign courts as follows: ambassador to Great Britain, John Hay of Ohio, succeeded in 1899 by Joseph H. Choate of New York; to France, Horace Porter of New York; to Austria and Austria-Hungary, Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, succeeded in 1899 by Addison C. Harris of Indiana; U.S. minister to Russia, Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, raised to ambassador in 1898 and succeeded in 1899 by Charlemagne Tower; ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White of New York; ambassador to Italy, William F. Draper of Massachusetts, succeeded in 1901 by George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts; ambassador to Spain, Stewart L. Woodford of New York, who served till official relations were broken off, April, 1898, and in April, 1899, he was succeeded by Bellamy Storer of Ohio. The changes in President McKinley's cabinet were the resignation of John Sherman from the state department, April 27, 1898, and the promotion of William R. Day, assistant secretary of state, who resigned Sept. 16, 1898, and was succeeded by John Hay, recalled from the court of St. James; the resignation of Gen. Russell A. Alger from the war department, Aug. 1, 1899, and the appointment of Elihu Root of New York as his successor; the resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss from the interior department, Dec. 22, 1898, to be succeeded by Ethan A. Hitchcock, recalled from St. Petersburg; the resignation of James A. Gary from the post-office department, April 21, 1898, and the appointment of Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania to that office, and the resignation of John W. Griggs from the office of attorney-general in March, 1901, to be succeeded by Philander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania. The President called an extra session of congress to assemble March 15, 1897, and the Dingley tariff bill was passed and became a law by receiving his signature July 24, 1897. On May 17 he sent to congress a special message asking for an appropriation for the aid of suffering American citizens in Cuba and secured $50.000 for that purpose. The treatment of the Cuban patriots then struggling for freedom aroused the sympathies of the people of the United States and the demands of the U.S. minister at Madrid for more humane treatment were disregarded. The destruction of the U.S. cruiser *Maine* in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, resulting in the death of 264 U.S. officers and men and in the wounding of 60 others, aggravated the condition of affairs and on March 8–9, 1898, congress authorized the raising of two new regiments of artillery; voted $50,000,000 for national defence, placing the amount in the hands of the President for disposal at his discretion, and authorized the contingent increase of the army to 100,000 men. On March 23, 1898, the President sent his ultimatum to Spain respecting the treatment of the Cubans, and on March 28 he officially reported to congress the destruction of the U.S. battleship *Maine*. He advised congress on April 11 not to recognize the Cuban government, but advocated intervention to put a stop to Spanish cruelty. On April 13, 1898, congress gave the President full authority to act in the matter of the difficulties with Spain, and on April 16 passed a resolution acknowledging Cuban independence. The Presi-

dent signed the joint resolutions of congress declaring the people of Cuba free and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to compel Spain to withdraw from the island. On April 23 a call for 125,000 volunteers was issued by the President. On April 24 Spain also declared war against the United States and the next day the President recommended a formal declaration of war by congress and issued a call for 75,000 more volunteers. On April 30 congress authorized an issue of $500,000,000 in bonds, which issue was speedily taken up by prominent financiers. In his proclamation of April 26, 1898, the President adopted the essential principles as laid down by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, as to rights of neutrals in naval warfare, although neither the United States nor Spain was a party to that agreement between the nations. The victory of the U.S. navy in destroying the Spanish fleet at Manila on May 1, 1898, followed by the still more decisive victory over the Spanish fleet at Santiago, July 3, 1898, marked the beginning and end of the war, the other incidents of the campaign of historic import being the battle of El Caney and San Juan, where on July 1-2, 1898, the U.S. army lost 230 killed, 1284 wounded and 79 missing, and gained a decisive victory over the Spanish troops. On July 26 the French minister at Washington made known the desire of Spain to negotiate for peace and President McKinley named the conditions that the United States would insist upon as a basis of negotiations. These included the evacuation of Cuba, the ceding of Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and that the city, bay and harbor of Manila should be continued in the possession of the United States pending the conclusion of the treaty. These terms were accepted by Spain, Aug. 9, 1898, the peace protocol was signed on August 12 by Secretary Day and the French ambassador Cambon, and the Cuban blockade was raised, October 1 following being named as the time for the meeting to arrange the details of settlement. On August 26 the President appointed William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Edward D. White, peace commissioners, and on September 9 George Gray was substituted for Mr. Justice White. They met in Paris, Oct. 1, and adjourned Dec. 10, 1898. The treaty, signed on the latter date, provided the relinquishment by Spain of all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, the surrender of all other of the West India islands held by Spain, and of the island of Guam in the Ladrone group, and the cession of the Philippines to the United States. The United States agreed to pay to Spain for the islands $20,000,000, to repatriate all Spanish soldiers at its expense, and to various minor provisions. On Jan. 4, 1899, the President transmitted the treaty to the senate, which body referred it to the committee on foreign affairs and it was ratified Feb. 6, 1899. Meantime hostilities had broken out in the Philippine islands between the natives and the U.S. troops, and the President appointed Admiral George Dewey, Gen. Elwell S. Otis, President J. G. Shurman, of Cornell university, Dean C. Worcester of the faculty of the University of Michigan, and Charles Denby, former U.S. minister to China, a commission to study the situation there and advise as to the best method for governing the newly acquired territory. The President approved the joint resolution of congress providing for the annexation of Hawaii, July 7, 1898, and in the same year he appointed a delegation to represent the United States at the peace-conference called by the Czar of Russia in 1898, to meet at The Hague in May, 1899. The delegation was as follows: Andrew D. White, U.S. ambassador to Germany; Stanford Newel, U.S. minister to the Netherlands; Seth Low, president of Columbia university; Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N. (retired), and Capt. William Crozier, U.S.A.; with Frederick W. Holls as secretary and counsel. On March 4, 1900, the President signed the gold standard, currency act. In 1897-98, when the whole commercial world was watching the Russian and German governments, looking for relief from industrial depression through some excuse to invade northern China, and thus prepare the way for unlimited expansion, President McKinley saw the danger that threatened American commerce should the integrity of the Chinese empire be endangered, and in 1900 he promptly met the condition that was presented by the acts of the Chinese themselves in allowing the uprising of the Boxers, and adopted what proved to be the only plan of action possible for the United States to preserve its commercial interests. He did not hesitate to assume the responsibility thrust upon him, and by ordering an advance on Pekin without waiting to learn if he would have the co-operation of the other powers, he solved the problem of preserving peace by acting as an ally of the Chinese government and preventing other nations, led by Germany, from carrying out their purpose of partition. The action of the United States relieved the legations before the German marshal arrived, and the President took the next step in diplomacy by removing the army of occupation and leaving the nations opposed to his policy unsupported. The Republican national convention which met at Philadelphia, June 25, 1900, gave President McKinley every one of the 930 votes of the delegates for renomination as the party

McKINLEY

candidate for President, and Theodore Roosevelt of New York received 929 votes for the candidacy for Vice-President, the single vote missing being the delegate vote of Theodore Roosevelt. In the election of Nov. 6, 1900, President McKinley was re-elected by the largest popular majority ever given to any presidential candidate, the Republican electors receiving 7,206,677 popular votes to 6,374,397 for the Bryan and Stevenson electors, and the popular votes for the minority candidates standing as follows: Woolley and Metcalf, Prohibition, 208,555; Barker and Donnelly, Anti-Fusion People's, 50,337; Debs and Harriman, Social Democrat, 84,003; Malloney and Remmel, Social Labor, 39,537; Leonard and Woolley, United Christian, 1,060, and Ellis and Nicholas, Union Reform, 5,698. The electoral vote stood 292 for McKinley and Roosevelt and 155 for Bryan and Stevenson. The successful Republican candidates were inaugurated March 4, 1901, and the President made no changes in his cabinet. He visited California with his wife and members of his cabinet in the spring of 1901, making numerous speeches and receiving enthusiastic welcome from the citizens of the southern and southwestern states through which he passed, and he intended to make the tour extend to the principal cities of the northwest, but the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley forced him to return to Washington after reaching San Francisco. The management of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N.Y., invited the President to visit that city, which he did, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and his official family, including part of his cabinet. On September 6, while in the midst of a throng of

THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

expectant citizens assembled in the Temple of Music anxious to familiarly greet their President, he took the hand of one of the men in line in friendly confidence, when with the other hand the assassin, who proved to be an avowed anarchist of foreign birth, shot the President twice,

producing a mortal wound. He was conveyed to the home of John G. Milburn, president of the exposition, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. McKinley were, and lingered till the early morning of Sept. 14, 1901, when at 2.15 he died. Shortly before his death he said, "Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours." His last words, spoken to his wife, were "'Nearer, my God, to Thee, e'en though it be a cross,' has been my constant prayer." He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, and other military organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve university and McKendree college in 1897, from the University of Chicago and Yale university in 1898; from Smith college in 1899 (being the second person and the first man to receive an honorary degree from that institution) and from the University of California in 1901; and that of D.C.L. from Mt. Holyoke in 1899. He was invited to visit Harvard university in June, 1901, and the corporation voted him the honorary degree of LL.D., to be bestowed on the occasion, but the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley prevented his presence. The notable speeches delivered by Mr. McKinley and not already mentioned include: the address in Canton, Ohio, before the Ohio state grange Dec. 13, 1887, on "The American Farmer," in which he opposed the holding of American lands by aliens, and urged the farmers to be true to the principles of protection; the address at the Home Market club in Boston, Feb. 9, 1898, in which he persuaded the New England representatives to abandon the policy of allowing the introduction of raw material duty free; the speech at the Lincoln banquet in Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1891, in which he answered President Cleveland's address on "American Citizenship," delivered on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Allen G. Thurman at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1890; the oration delivered on Feb. 22, 1894, before the Union League club, Chicago, Ill., on the life and public services of George Washington, and his last speech, at the Pan American exposition, Buffalo, Sept. 5, 1901, the day before his assassination, in which he outlined the policy of the administration in its efforts to give greater security to the commercial and industrial life of the republic, in the following words: "Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvellous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial

and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain. By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets from our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell anywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longor needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? . . . Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the Isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. . . . Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. . . . Our prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of the earth." By a special proclamation, the day of the funeral, September 19, was made a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States, all business being suspended and memorial services being generally held. In foreign countries the recognition of the President's death was unprecedented. By command of King Edward VII. a memorial service was held

McKINLEY

in Westminster Abbey and was attended by between 2000 and 3000 persons, including many distinguished Americans, Edward VII., being represented by Lord Pembroke. As a further mark of respect all the exchanges in the kingdom were closed, the government buildings had their flags at half-mast and many stores were draped in black. A memorial service attended by six thousand people, and conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Gregory and fourteen other clergymen was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Unusual honors were paid the President's memory in all the foreign capitals and impressive memorial services were held in St. Petersburg, Brussels, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Paris, Constantinople, Pekin, Bombay, and elsewhere, attended by high dignitaries. At the service in Berlin all the imperial and Prussian cabinet ministers were present except Chancellor von Bülow, who was absent from the city; and all the foreign ambassadors and ministers in the city were also in attendance. Emperor William ordered the flags to be half masted throughout the navy. The public manifestations of grief that followed the death of President McKinley were unprecedented in the history of the world. The scenes in Buffalo; *en route* to Washington; in the East room of the White House; on the passage of the funeral cortège from the President's house through Pennsylvania avenue; around the body resting in state for one day in the rotunda of the Capitol; at the state funeral attended by accredited representatives from all the governments of the world; on its last journey to Canton attended by President Roosevelt and his cabinet; in his home and home church, where the solemn rites of religion were pronounced, previous to final sepulture, are a part of history. When the time arrived for the body to be committed to the grave in Westlawn Cemetery, Canton, Ohio, the whole country was for a few moments undisturbed by motion created by the hand of man. The hum of industry was hushed, transportation was brought to a halt, and a nation stood with uncovered heads, bowed in grief. The President died in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1901.

McKINLY, John, 1st president of the Delaware state, was born in Ireland, Feb. 24, 1721. He immigrated to the United States in 1742 and settled at Wilmington, Del., where he was a practitioner in physic. He was married about 1761 to Jane Richardson. He was sheriff of Newcastle county, 1757–60; chief burgess of Wilmington, 1759–77, and on Feb. 21, 1777, he was elected the first president of Delaware. He held this office until Sept. 11, 1777, when the British troops fresh from the battle of Brandywine entered Wilmington and took him prisoner, and he was succeeded in office by Thomas McKean (q.v.). He was exchanged in October, 1778. He was brigadier-general of the state militia during the Revolution, and in December, 1782, he filed a statement showing that he had sustained a loss of £1,055 in damage to his property at the time of his arrest. He was a founder of the Delaware Medical society in 1789; and was a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, 1789–96. There is supposed to be no portrait of him in existence. He died in Wilmington, Del., Aug. 31, 1796.

McKINNEY, John Frank, representative, was born in Piqua, Ohio, April 12, 1827; son of John and Jane (Scott) McKinney, and grandson of James McKinney. He matriculated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, but left at the close of his first year to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and practised in Piqua, Miami county. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth Ohio district in the 38th and 42d congresses, 1863–65 and 1871–73, and was defeated in 1864 by William Lawrence. He continued the practice of law at Piqua.

McKINNEY, Luther Franklin, representative, was born near Newark, Ohio, April 25, 1841. He was brought up on a farm and attended and taught district schools. He served in the civil war as sergeant in the 1st Ohio cavalry, 1861–63; and was discharged on account of disability in February, 1863. He engaged in farming and teaching school in Iowa, 1865–67, and in 1867 entered the theological department of St. Lawrence university, Canton, N.Y., and was graduated in 1870. He was pastor of a Universalist church in Maine, 1870–73, and in the latter year removed to Manchester, N.H., where he became actively interested in politics. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 49th congress in 1884; was elected a Democratic representative in the 50th congress, 1887–89; was defeated for the 51st, and was elected to the 52d congress, 1891–93. He was the defeated candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1892. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1893 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia and served throughout the administration. On his return in 1897 he removed to Bridgton, Maine, and in 1898 was nominated for representative in the 56th congress, and was defeated by Thomas B. Reed.

McKINNEY, Mordecai, lawyer, was born near Carlisle, Pa., in 1796, son of Mordecai and Mary (Chambers) McKinney, and a grandson of Col. William Chambers. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1814, studied law with Judge Duncan of Carlisle, was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in May, 1817, and settled in practice in Harrisburg, Pa. He was district attorney of Union county, Pa., 1821–24; clerk to the county commissioners of Dauphin county, Pa., 1824–27, and was appointed associate judge of Dauphin county by Governor Shulze, Oct. 23, 1827. He subsequently turned his attention to the compilation and publication of law books. He was married to Rachel, daughter of William Graydon, of Harrisburg, Pa. He is the author of: *The Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace* (2 vols., 1839); *A Digest of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1840* (1841); *The United States Constitutional Manual* (1845); *The American Magistrate and Civil Officer* (1850, new ed., 2 vols., 1853); *Pennsylvania Tax Laws* (1850); *A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania relative to Banks and Bankers* (1854), and *Our Government: A Manual for Popular Use* (1856). He died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 17, 1867.

McKINNEY, Philip Watkins, governor of Virginia, was born in Buckingham county, Va., March 17, 1832; son of Charles and Martha (Guerrant) McKinney. His father was a farmer. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college in 1851; studied at the law school of Judge Brockenborough in Lexington, Va., 1851–52; was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1852; represented Buckingham county in the Virginia legislature, 1855–61; and in 1862 was captain of the Buckingham troop, a company in the 4th Virginia cavalry. He served until wounded at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; and on his recovery, being incapacitated for field duty, he commanded a military post at Danville, Va. At the close of the war he resumed his law practice at Farmville. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney several terms and was the defeated Democratic candidate for attorney-general of Virginia in 1881. He was a presidential elector at large on the Cleveland

ticket in 1884 and 1888 and a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, Mo., June 5, 1888. He was defeated in the Democratic state convention as candidate for governor by Fitzhugh Lee in 1885, and was elected in 1889, serving 1890–94. He was married in 1854 to Nannie, daughter of Robert Christian of New Kent county, Va. She died in 1859, leaving one son, Robert Christian McKinney. He was married secondly, Dec. 25, 1884, to Annie, daughter of James Lyle of Farmville. He died in Farmville, Va., March 1, 1899.

McKINNON, Luther, educator, was born in Richmond county, N.C., Oct. 31, 1840; son of Daniel and Margaret (McKay) McKinnon; grandson of Murdock and Sarah McKinnon and of Archibald and Margaret McKay. He was graduated at Davidson college, salutatorian, 1861, and studied at Columbia Theological seminary, 1861–62; was licensed by the presbytery of Fayetteville, 1863, was chaplain in the Confederate army, 1864–65; and principal of Floral college, N.C., 1866–67. He was ordained evangelist in 1866; was pastor at Goldsboro, N.C., 1867–71; at Concord, N.C., 1871–83; and of the First Presbyterian church, Columbia, S.C., 1883–85. He was president of Davidson college and professor of ethics, Christian evidence and Bible studies, 1885–88, and retired in 1888 on account of ill health. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina, and from the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn., in 1886.

McKINSTRY, James Paterson, naval officer, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1807; son of David Charles and Nancy Whiting (Backus) McKinstry; grandson of Charles and Tabetha (Paterson) McKinstry, and great-grandson of Capt. John and Jane Dickie (Belknap) McKinstry. John McKinstry, born in Amagh, Ireland, an officer in the British army, came to Boston, Mass., about 1740, removing to Londonderry, N.H. James Paterson McKinstry entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Feb. 1, 1826; was promoted passed midshipman, April 28, 1832, and lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1837. He commanded the mail steamer *Georgia*, 1854–55; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and served as a lighthouse inspector, 1858–59. He was married, Jan. 23, 1858, to Mary W. Smart, daughter of Gen. J. R. Williams of Detroit, Mich. He was attached to the *Dakota* of the blockading squadron in 1861; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Monongahela* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, and participated in the engagements at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. He was severely injured at Port Hudson, where the bridge on which he was standing was shot away and this incapacitated him from further active service during the civil war. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866, commanded the naval station at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., and was retired, Feb. 9, 1869. He died in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11, 1873.

McKNIGHT, Charles, surgeon, was born in Cranbury, N.J., Oct. 10, 1750; son of the Rev. Charles and Elizabeth (Stevens) McKnight, and a grandson of the Rev. John McKnight, a Presbyterian clergyman of the north of Ireland, and of Richard Stevens of New Jersey. His father was educated in Ireland, fitted for the ministry, came to America, and settled in New Jersey, where he joined the New Brunswick presbytery in 1741, was ordained in 1742 and installed at Cranbury and Allentown in 1744. By opposing the crown he displeased the Tories and in 1777 they burned his church at Middletown Point, and imprisoned him as a disloyal subject. He was soon after released, but died from the effects of his treatment in 1778. Charles McKnight was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1771 with first honors. He studied medicine with Dr. William Shippen of Philadelphia, Pa., but at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war entered the army before he completed his professional course. He soon attracted the attention of General Washington and on April 11, 1777, he was appointed senior surgeon of the flying hospital of the Middle Department. He served on the Hudson River at New Windsor as surgeon-general and was with Washington's army, 1779–82. After the war he became one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati; practised in New York city, lectured on anatomy and surgery and was professor of anatomy at Columbia college, 1785–91. He was appointed a regent of the University of the State of New York, Nov. 26, 1784; was a trustee of Columbia college, 1784–87, and post-surgeon of New York, 1781–91. He was married, April 22, 1778, to Mary, daughter of Gen. John Morin Scott (q. v.), and widow of Col. John Litchfield, and their son, John Morin Scott McKnight, became a celebrated physician in New York city. Dr. Charles McKnight died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1791.

McKNIGHT, Harvey Washington, educator, was born in McKnightstown, Pa., April 3, 1843; son of Thomas and Margaret Flemming (Stewart) McKnight, and grandson of David and Mary Stewart. He joined the Pennsylvania volunteers as sergeant in 1863, and was promoted captain. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1865, and from the Evangelical Lutheran Theological seminary in 1867. He was married, Nov. 12, 1867, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Solomon and Jane Welty of Gettysburg, Pa. He was pastor at Zion Lutheran church, Newville, Pa., 1867–70, and during the

years 1870–72 was disabled by sickness from holding a charge. He was pastor at St. Paul's church, Easton, Pa., 1872–80; of the First English Lutheran church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880–84, and of Trinity Lutheran church at Hagerstown, Md., a few months in 1884. He was elected president of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1884, and also served as president of the general synod of the Lutheran church of the United States, 1889–91. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. He received the degree of D.D. from Monmouth college, Ill., in 1883, and that of LL.D. from Lafayette college, Pa., in 1889. He is the author of: *Historical Address at the Semi-Centennial of Pennsylvania College* (1882); *Inaugural Address* (1884).

McKNIGHT, Robert, representative, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 27, 1820; third son of William and Catherine (McClurg) McKnight. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Hugh McMillan of Xenia, Ohio, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and settled in practice in Pittsburg, where he was a member of the common council, 1847–49, and president of that body, 1848–49. He was a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, and as a member of the committee on foreign affairs he addressed the house in favor of the bill for the recognition of Haiti and Liberia. He was married, May 27, 1847, to Elizabeth O'Hara, daughter of the Hon. Harmar Denny (q. v.), and granddaughter of James O'Hara, the first quartermaster-general in the United States. Mr. McKnight was for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church and a member of the general assembly of that church in 1865, 1866, 1868, 1869 and 1873. In June, 1884, he was a commissioner to the Pan Presbyterian council at Belfast, Ireland. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1885.

McLACHLAN, James, representative, was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, in August, 1852. His parents settled in Tompkins county, N.Y., in 1855, where James attended school, worked on a farm, began teaching in 1868, and prepared himself for college. He was graduated from Hamilton in 1878; was commissioner of public schools in Tompkins county, 1878–81; was admitted to the bar in 1881, and practised in Ithaca, N.Y., 1881–88. He removed to Pasadena, Cal., in 1888, and established himself in law practice. He was district attorney of Los Angeles county, 1890–94, was a Republican representative in the 54th congress, 1895–97; and he was re-elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901–05.

McLAIN, Frank Alexander, representative, was born in Amite county, Miss., Jan. 29, 1853. He was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1874; studied law, and began practice in Liberty, Miss., in 1880. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1881–83; district-attorney, 1883–95, and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1890. He removed to Gloster, Miss., and resumed his law practice. He was a Democratic representative in the 55th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Franklin Lore, Oct. 17, 1898, and was re-elected to the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899–1905.

McLANAHAN, James Xavier, representative, was born in Antrim township, Pa., in 1809; son of William and Mary (Gregg) McLanahan, and grandson of James McLanahan and of Senator Andrew Gregg. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1826, and studied law in Carlisle and Chambersburg. He settled in practice in Chambersburg in 1830, and was a state senator, 1840–43, and Democratic representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the 32d congress. He was married in 1843 to Anne M., daughter of James McBride, a merchant of New York city, and in 1901 had living: a son, George William McLanahan of Washington, D.C., a grandson, James Xavier McLanahan, and a great-grandson, Duer McLanahan of New York city. He removed from Chambersburg to New York city in 1856 and died there, Dec. 16, 1861.

McLANE, Louis, cabinet officer, was born in Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1786; son of Allan McLane (1746–1829), a soldier in the American army, 1775–83, and collector of the port of Wilmington, Del., 1808–29. Louis was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1798, and served under Com. Stephen Decatur on the frigate *Philadelphia*, 1798–99. He left the navy in 1801 in accordance with the wishes of his mother and was graduated from Newark college, Delaware; studied law in the office of James A. Bayard; was admitted to the bar in 1807 and practised in Smyrna, Del. He was married in 1812 to Catharine Mary, daughter of Robert and Sally (Jones) Milligan. During the war of 1812 he was engaged on the fortifications of the town and joined Cæsar A. Rodney's company of volunteers, organized for the defence of Baltimore, in 1814. He was a Democratic representative in the 15th–19th congresses, 1817–27. He was opposed to the admission of slavery into the newly admitted state of Missouri, and although instructed by the legislature of his state to vote in favor of the measure, he cast his ballot against it. He was U.S. senator from Delaware, 1827–29, and resigned in 1829 on being appointed U.S. minister to the court of St. James, England.

In 1831 he was recalled, leaving the office with Washington Irving, chargé d'affaires, and was appointed secretary of the treasury in Jackson's cabinet, holding office until May, 1833, when in consequence of having refused in his official capacity to permit the removal of the government deposits from the U.S. bank, he was transferred to the department of state. He retired from the cabinet in 1834 and removed to his estate in Cecil county, Md. He was president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 1837–47 ; was appointed U.S. minister to England by President Polk in 1845 and remained abroad until the settlement of the Oregon boundary negotiations in 1846 when he resigned and was succeeded by George Bancroft. After serving as a delegate to the Maryland constitutional convention, 1850–51, he retired from public life. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1857.

McLANE, Robert Milligan, statesman, was born in Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815 ; son of Louis and Catharine Mary (Milligan) McLane. He attended St. Mary's college, Baltimore, 1827–29, and the College Bourbon, Paris, France, in 1829–31. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1837 and assigned to the 1st artillery. He took part in the Seminole war in Florida in 1837 and in 1838 served under Gen. Winfield Scott in the Cherokee disturbances in Georgia. In 1839 he was engaged in a military survey of the northern lakes under Capt. Augustus Canfield. He studied law and practised for a short period in the District of Columbia. He was married, Aug. 2, 1841, to Georgine, daughter of David Urquhart, a planter of Louisiana. He was sent to Europe in 1841 to examine the system of drainage and dykes in Italy and Holland. In 1843 he resigned his commission in the army and practised law in Baltimore, Md. He was a Democratic representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51, where he ably sustained the Mexican war. He went to California in 1851 where, with Robert J. Walker, he defended the claimants to the quicksilver mines of New Almaden. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, June 1, 1852, and the same year was appointed chairman of the Democratic national committee. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him U.S. commissioner with the powers of minister plenipotentiary to China, Japan, Siam, Korea and Cochin China, where, in connection with Commodore Perry, he accomplished important treaties. He was counsel for the first projectors of the Pacific railway and as such visited California, and Europe in 1854–55. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856 ; was appointed U.S. minister to Mexico in 1859, where he signed the treaty of 1860, and in 1861 he returned to Baltimore and took an active part in the secession proceedings of the state and after its failure retired from public life and devoted himself to his profession. He was counsel for the Western Pacific railroad for several years. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that met in St. Louis, June 28, 1876 ; was state senator, 1877–78 ; a Democratic representative in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83 ; governor of Maryland, 1883–85, and U.S. minister to France by appointment of President Cleveland, 1885–89. He died in Paris, France, April 16, 1898.

Wm. McLane

McLAREN, Donald, chaplain, was born in Caledonia, N.Y., March 7, 1834 ; son of the Rev. Dr. Donald Campbell (q.v.) and Jane (Stevenson) McLaren. He was graduated at Union college in 1853 and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1857. He was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, July 1, 1857, was pastor of Tennent church, Freehold, N.J., 1857–62, and was commissioned a chaplain in the U.S. navy, March 10, 1863. He was married July 14, 1858, to Elizabeth Stockton, daughter of Prof. Jacob Green, of Jefferson Medical college, and granddaughter of the Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D. (q.v.). After entering the navy, he acted as professor of ethics at the Naval academy, Newport, R.I., 1863–65. He subsequently made cruises in different parts of the world and served at various naval stations in the United States. He was chaplain of the Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1867–71. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wooster university, Ohio, in 1889. Having reached the age fixed by law he was placed on the retired list, U.S.N., as chaplain in 1896.

McLAREN, Donald Campbell, clergyman, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1794 ; son of Finlay and Margaret (Campbell) McLaren, and grandson of Donald MacLaren of Balquhidder, Scotland. His parents came to New York from Callander, Scotland, in 1793. Finlay McLaren was a merchant in Callander and in Onondaga, N.Y., where he died in 1810. Donald Campbell was graduated at Union college, 1813, studied theology under the Rev. John M. Mason, New York city ; and was pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches in Cambridge, N.Y., 1817–27, and Caledonia, N.Y., 1827–32. After re-

siding in Rochester for two years he removed to Geneva, N.Y., where he remained during the rest of his life. The first year of his residence he was acting pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Associate Reformed church at its meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., when the Associate church and the Associate Reformed church united, thus forming the United Presbyterian church. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1857. He is the author of pamphlets on a variety of subjects and of a metrical version of the "Book of Psalms" (1877). He died in Geneva, N.Y., May 7, 1882.

McLAREN, John Finlay, clergyman, was born in Manlius, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1803; son of Finlay and Margaret (Campbell) McLaren. He was graduated from Union college in 1825 and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1828, and was ordained by the Associate Reformed presbytery, Caledonia, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1830. He was stated supply at Geneva, N.Y., 1828–30, pastor there, 1830–45; editor of the *Christian Magazine*, 1832–43; pastor at Hagerstown, Md., 1845–46; pastor of the First church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1846–51; agent of the Board of Domestic Missions, 1851–55; president of the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1855–58; stated supply at Pine Creek, 1855–62; chaplain of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, U.S.A., 1862–64; and stated supply in the Presbytery of Detroit, Mich., 1868–74. His daughter Margaret was married to the Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge (q.v.) and Dr. McLaren resided with her in Princeton, 1878–83. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Geneva college in 1849. He died in Princeton, N.J., March 14, 1883.

McLAREN, Robert Neil, soldier, was born in Caledonia, N.Y., April 9, 1828; son of the Rev. Dr. Donald Campbell (q.v.) and Jane (Stevenson) McLaren. He matriculated at Union college with the class of 1852, but left before completing his course and removed to Oregon, where he was a merchant and partner of Henry W. Corbett (q.v.). Returning east he lived in Red Wing, Minn., where he engaged as a grain commission merchant, 1856–62, after which his home was in St. Paul. He was married, May 10, 1857, to Anna, daughter of Archibald MacVean of Wheatland, N.Y. In 1859 and 1860 he was member of the Minnesota senate. In 1862 he helped to raise the 6th Minnesota regiment at St. Paul, and was commissioned captain and later major. He served with Gen. Henry H. Sibley against the Sioux Indians, and after making a journey across the northwestern plains he engaged in a similar expedition with Gen. Alfred Sully in 1863–64. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 14, 1865. He was post commandant at Fort Snelling, Minn., collector of internal revenue four years; U.S. marshal four years and chairman of the Republican state central committee. He died in St. Paul, Minn., July 30, 1886.

McLAREN, William Edward, third bishop of Chicago and 114th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Geneva, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1831; son of the Rev. Dr. John Finlay (q.v.) and Mary (McKay) McLaren. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1851, taught school, 1851–52, and engaged in journalistic work in Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pa., 1852–57. He was graduated from the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., B.D., in 1860, and was ordained the same year by the presbytery of Allegheny City and engaged in missionary work in New Granada, 1860–63. He was pastor of the Second church, Peoria, Ill., 1863–67, and of Westminster church, Detroit, Mich., 1867–72. He was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, in St. John's church, Detroit, Mich., July 29, 1872, and ordained priest in the same church, Oct. 20, 1872, by Bishop McCoskry. He was rector of Trinity church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1872–75; and was elected bishop of Illinois in September, 1875, succeeding Bishop Whitehouse. He was consecrated in the cathedral church of SS. Peter and Paul, Chicago, Ill., by Bishops McCoskry, Bedell, Whipple, J. C. Talbot, Clarkson, Spalding, Gillespie and Welles, Dec. 8, 1875. The diocese of Illinois was divided in 1877, and two new sees, Quincy and Springfield, created. Bishop McLaren continued as bishop of Illinois, which embraced the northern section of the state, the name of which in 1883 was changed to the diocese of Chicago. He founded the Western Theological seminary in Chicago in 1881, with an endowment of $325,000, and Waterman Hall for girls at Sycamore, Ill., in 1885, with an endowment of $200,000. He called together the first diocesan retreat for clergy held in the American church, served as primus of the provincial synod of Illinois, 1878–1901, and became president of the board of trustees of St. Mary's school, Knoxville, Ill., and of the institutions of his own founding. He was appointed by the presiding bishop in 1898 to investigate the field in Porto Rico with a view to the promotion of church work in the newly acquired colony. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Racine in 1873

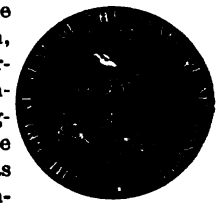
W. E. McLaren.

and D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1884. He is the author of: *Catholic Dogma, the Antidote of Doubt* (1883); *Inner Proofs of God* (1884); *Analysis of Pantheism* (1885); *The Practice of the Interior Life* (1897); *The Holy Priest* (1899); *The Essence of Prayer* (1901), and poems, addresses and occasional sermons.

McLAUGHLEN, Napoleon Bonaparte, soldier, was born in Chelsea, Vt., Dec. 8, 1823. He enlisted in the U.S. army in 1849; was assigned to the 2d U.S. dragoons, May 27, 1850, and was honorably discharged, April 28, 1859. He rejoined the army as 2d lieutenant in the 1st U.S. cavalry, March 27, 1861; was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 3, 1861, and transferred to the 4th U.S. cavalry in August, 1861. He was promoted captain, July 17, 1862, and colonel of the 1st Massachusetts volunteers, Oct. 1, 1862. He served in the 1st brigade, 2d division, 3d army corps, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Locust Grove, 1862–63. He was in the 1st brigade, 4th division, 2d corps, in the Wilderness campaign, and at Spottsylvania, May 8–12, 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, May 28, 1864, and rejoined the 4th U.S. cavalry at Atlanta, Ga., in June, and on Sept. 14, 1864, was appointed colonel of the 57th Massachusetts veteran volunteers. He commanded the 1st division in Willcox's 9th corps, Army of the Potomac, at the siege of Petersburg, and the battle of Poplar Grove church, and the 3d brigade in the defence of Forts Haskell and Stedman, March 25, 1865, where he was captured while attempting to rally the infantry in the trenches between the two forts, and confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va. He was brevetted major, May 3, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, July 2, 1863, for Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 30, 1864, for Poplar Grove church, Va., colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for the assault on Fort Stedman, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 10, 1865; commanded the post of Grand Ecore, La., was promoted major and transferred to the 10th cavalry, May 17, 1876, and was retired June 26, 1882. He died in Middletown, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1887.

McLAUGHLIN, Andrew Cunningham, educator, was born in Beardstown, Ill., Feb. 14, 1861; son of David and Isabella (Campbell) McLaughlin. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1882, LL.B., 1885, A.M., 1895; and remained there as instructor in Latin, 1886–87, instructor in history, 1887–88, assistant professor of history, 1888–91, and professor of American history from 1891. He was married in June, 1890, to Lois Thompson, daughter of James Burrill and Sarah S. (Caswell) Angell. He was editor of "Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law" and associate editor of *The American Historical Review* (1898); and is the author of: *History of Higher Education in Michigan* (1891); *Lewis Cass* in "American Statesmen Series" (1891); *Civil Government of Michigan* (1892); *History of the American Nation* (1899).

McLAURIN, Anselm Joseph, governor of Mississippi, was born in Brandon, Miss., March 26, 1848; son of Lauchlin and Ellen (Tullus) McLaurin, and grandson of Lauchlin and ——— (McLaurin) McLaurin, and of William and Martha (Loudon) Tullus. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the neighboring schools and the Summerville Institute until August, 1864, when he joined the Confederate army. He was again a student at the Summerville Institute in 1865–67 and then returned to the farm. He studied law in the evenings, was admitted to the bar in July, 1868, and began practice in Raleigh, Miss. He was married, Feb. 22, 1870, to Laura Rauch of Trenton, Miss. He was district attorney for the fifth district of Mississippi, 1871–76; removed to Brandon, Miss., March 19, 1876; was a representative in the state legislature in 1879; presidential elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket in 1888; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1890; and U.S. senator, 1894–95, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Walthall. He was elected governor of Mississippi in November, 1895, taking his seat, Jan. 21, 1896, and serving until Jan. 16, 1900, when he was elected to the U.S. senate, for the term ending March 4, 1907.



McLAURIN, John Lowndes, senator, was born in Red Bluff, Marlboro county, S.C., May 9, 1860; son of Philip B. and Tommie Jane (Weatherly) McLaurin; grandson of John L. McLaurin and of Thomas C. Weatherly, and a descendant of the McLaurins who emigrated from Scotland during the eighteenth century. He attended the village schools of Bennettsville, S.C.; Bethel Military academy, Warrenton, Va., Swarthmore college, Philadelphia, Pa., the Carolina Military institute and the University of Virginia. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and practised in Marlboro county. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1890; attorney-general of the state in 1891; a Democratic representative in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97, and was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Ellerbe, May 27, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph H. Earle, and took his seat, June 1, 1897. After a campaign, in

which the question was submitted to the people of the state, he was elected to fill out the unexpired term ending March 3, 1903. On July 25, 1901, the Democratic state executive committee of South Carolina asked him to tender his resignation as United States senator, which request he ignored. On July 11, 1902, President Roosevelt offered him the position of judge of the United States court of claims, which position he declined, July 22, 1902.

McLAWS, Lafayette, soldier, was born at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1821. He attended the University of Virginia, 1837–38, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1842, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 6th infantry, U.S.A., July 1, 1842. He served on frontier and garrison duty in Indian Territory, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, 1842–46; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry, March 16, 1844, and served in the war with Mexico, 1846–47, being engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, May 3–9, 1846; the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21, 1846, and the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9, 1847. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847; was on recruiting duty, 1847–48; was acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of New Mexico, 1849–51; was promoted captain, Aug. 24, 1851, and was on frontier and garrison duty in the west, 1852–61. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, March 23, 1861. On returning to Georgia, he joined the state forces gathered by Governor Brown and was commissioned major of infantry. He entered the Confederate army, March 23, 1861, as colonel of the 10th Georgia regiment and was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 25, 1861. He was on the Lower Peninsula, Va., under Magruder, and distinguished himself at Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond, where he commanded the 2d division of Magruder's command, June 25–July 1, 1862. He was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Va., by General Lee in September, 1862, and with his own and Anderson's divisions gained Maryland Heights, Sept. 13–14, 1862, and with Walker's division on London Heights, and T. J. Jackson's on Bolivar Heights soon forced the surrender of the place. He joined Lee's army during the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, and commanded his division in Longstreet's corps in the remainder of the battle, restoring the shattered Confederate line and covering the safe retreat of Lee's army across the Potomac, Sept. 19, 1862. He commanded his division at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and held the ground at Marye's Heights, with 5000 men against 40,000, and his stand cost the Federal army in killed and wounded more than double the force he commanded. At Chancellorsville, Longstreet being absent with Hood's and Pickett's divisions, he commanded the corps as well as his own division. At Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, his division held the right of the line of battle. After the retreat into Virginia, with Longstreet's corps he joined Hood's army in Tennessee, and at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, he commanded Longstreet's corps when Longstreet took the command of the left wing after Hood was wounded. In the investment of Knoxville, Nov. 17—Dec. 4, 1863, he held the right of Longstreet's corps and of the line of battle. He was then ordered to the command of the district of Georgia, where he had charge of the defences of Savannah, and in the campaign through the Carolinas in pursuit of Sherman he commanded a division in Hardee's corps and reinforced Hoke's division at Bentonville, March 20, 1865. He surrendered with Johnston, and after the war engaged in business in Augusta, Ga. In 1875 he was appointed U.S. collector of internal revenue for the district of Savannah, and he was also appointed postmaster at Savannah in 1876. He delivered his lecture, "The Maryland Campaign," in 1886–87, in various cities in the United States and is the author of: *The Confederate Left at Fredericksburg* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," vol. iii., p. 89–94. He died in Savannah, Ga., July 24, 1897.

L McLaws

MACLAY, Archibald, clergyman, was born at Killearn, Scotland, May 14, 1776. His father died in 1785 and Archibald became the sole support of his family. He removed to Glasgow where he was educated for the ministry of the Congregational church through the liberality of Robert Haldane. He attended the University of Edinburgh, and in 1802 began preaching in Kirkcaldy. In 1805 he immigrated with his family to America, settled in New York city, and organized a Congregational church on Rose street, but in 1809, with most of his congregation he joined the Baptist church and organized what subsequently became the Tabernacle Baptist church, of which he was pastor, 1809–37. He retired in 1837 and became general agent of the American and Foreign Bible society. He was instrumental in the organization of the American and Foreign Bible Union of which he became general agent, and subsequently president. He procured the donation of large sums of money for the purpose of revising the English Bible, and for the endow-

ment of Maclay college. In 1856, becoming dissatisfied with the management of the Bible Union, he withdrew, publishing his reasons for so doing. He was a trustee of the University of the City of New York, 1830–38, and secretary of the board, 1832–38. He was twice married first to Mary, daughter of William Brown of Glasgow, Scotland, and secondly to Julia Walker. He compiled a Hymn Book supplemental to "Watts's Psalms and Hymns." He died in New York city, May 2, 1860.

MACLAY, Edgar Stanton, author, was born in Foochow, China, April 18, 1863; son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Samuel and Henrietta Caroline (Sperry) Maclay. He was a student at Syracuse university, 1881–85, and received his A.B. degree from there in 1886, and that of A.M. on examination in 1888. He studied in Germany, France, and England, 1885–86, with special reference to preparing a naval history of the United States. He engaged in newspaper work on the Brooklyn, N.Y., *Times*, 1886–90; on the New York *Tribune*, 1890–93; on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*, 1893–95, and also on the editorial staff of the New York *Sun*, 1894–95. He was lighthouse keeper at Old Field Point, Long Island, 1895–1900, and on Sept. 7, 1900, was appointed to a position in the U.S. navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was married, Dec. 22, 1894, to Katherine Koerber. He gained considerable notoriety in 1901 on the appearance of the third volume of "A History of the United States Navy," which in its first two volumes was adopted as a text-book in the U.S. Naval academy. The new volume included the Spanish-American war after the capture of Manila, and in his account of the naval operations in Cuban waters Mr. Maclay, in a series of paragraphs, reflected on the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley. These reflections resulted in a court of inquiry on the conduct of the Admiral, held in Washington in September, 1901, followed by a request from the secretary of the navy for Maclay's resignation, Dec. 23, 1901. The volume in which the offensive article appeared was ordered to be withdrawn from the Naval Academy, and the legislature of Maryland had it removed from the state library in 1902. Mr. Maclay edited *Journal of U.S. Senator William Maclay* (1889), and is the author of: *History of the Maclay Family* (1888); *A History of the United States Navy* (1894; rev. ed., 2 vols., 1898; new ed., 3 vols., 1901); *Reminiscences of the Old Navy* (1898); *The History of American Privateers* (1899), and articles in the *Century*, *Harper's*, and other magazines.

MACLAY, Robert Samuel, missionary and educator, was born in Concord, Pa., Feb. 7, 1824; son of Robert and Arabella (Erwin) Maclay. He was graduated at Dickinson college, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1846, and on Oct. 13, 1847, sailed as a missionary to Foochow, China. He was married, July 10, 1850, to Henrietta Caroline Sperry, at Hong Kong, China. He assisted in translating the New Testament in the Foochow dialect and was superintendent and treasurer of the Foochow mission, 1852–72. He was transferred to the Japan mission in 1872 as superintendent and treasurer; assisted in translating the New Testament into Japanese; was a delegate from Japan to the ecumenical conference, London, England, 1881, and helped to found the Anglo-Chinese college at Foochow, China, 1881. He was married secondly in San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1882, to Sarah Ann Barr. He obtained permission from the king of Korea to establish Christian missions in his kingdom in 1884. He established the Anglo-Japanese college, Tokyo, 1883, and was its president, 1883–87; established the Philander Smith Biblical institute, Tokyo, 1884, and was its dean, 1884–87. He was ministerial delegate from Japan to the general conference of the M.E. church, New York, 1888, and was dean of the Maclay College of Theology, San Fernando, Cal., 1888–93. He retired from active educational work in 1893 and continued his home at San Fernando. Dickinson conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1861. He is the author of: *Life among the Chinese* (1861); *Dictionary of the Chinese Language* (1871), and sketches of the Japan M.E. missions for Reid's History of Methodist Missions.

MACLAY, Samuel, senator, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., June 7, 1741; son of Charles and Eleanor (Query) Maclay. He assisted his brother William in surveying the officers' grant on the Susquehanna. He served during the Revolutionary war in the Northumberland county troops as lieutenant-colonel, and was associate judge of the county, 1792–95; representative in the 4th congress, 1795–97; state senator, 1797–1802, and speaker, 1801–02. During his term of office as state senator he presided over an impeachment trial against the protest of the opposition. He was U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, 1803–08, and resigned before the end of his term on account of failing health. He died in Northumberland county, Pa., Oct. 5, 1811.

MACLAY, William, senator, was born in New Garden, Pa., July 20, 1737; son of Charles and Eleanor (Query) Maclay, and grandson of John Maclay and of William Query. His father immigrated to America in 1734, lived at New Garden, Chester county, 1734–40, and in 1740 removed to Cumberland county. William was a pupil of the Rev. John Blair, at Big Spring, and served as a lieutenant in Gen. John Forbes's expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1758, and in Gen. Henry Bou-

quet's march to Fort Pitt and engagement at Bushy Run in 1759. He was admitted to the bar in 1760, and was a surveyor of the land on the Susquehanna granted to officers of the army, and acquired a considerable grant. He visited the proprietors in England, and entered the service of the Penn family as deputy surveyor of Bucks county. He was married in 1769 to [illegible] daughter of John Harris, the proprietor [illegible]rrisburg. In 1772, upon the organization of Northumberland county, he was made prothonotary and clerk of the courts, and assisted in laying out the town of Sunbury, Pa. He was active in raising and equipping troops for the Continental service, participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton and served as commissary. He was elected a member of the provincial assembly in 1781; was Indian commissioner, judge of common pleas, and a member of the executive council. He was elected in January, 1789, with Robert Morris, to the U.S. senate, and in determining his term of service drew the short term ending March 3, 1791. He was a leader of the opposition to the administration of Washington, to the funding of the national debt and to the establishing of a U.S. bank, and was prominent in the movement that terminated in the establishment of the Anti-Federal party. At the expiration of his term he retired to his farm at Dauphin, Pa.; was a representative in the state legislature in 1795; a presidential elector for Thomas Jefferson in 1796; county judge, 1801–03, and a representative in the state legislature, 1803–04. He wrote: *Sketches of Debate in the First Senate of the United States, 1789–91.* His *Journal* was published by Edgar S. Maclay in 1889. He died in Dauphin, Pa., April 16, 1804.

MACLAY, William, representative, was born in Lurgan township, Franklin county, Pa., March 22, 1765; son of John and Jane (Dickson) Maclay, and grandson of Charles and Eleanor (Query) Maclay and of David and Catherine (Greenlee) Dickson: He was married, Dec. 22, 1789, to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Culbertson. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1807 and 1808; a representative in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815–19, and was an associate judge for the district composed of Adams, Cumberland and Franklin counties. He died in Franklin county, Pa., Jan. 4, 1825.

MACLAY, William Brown, representative, was born in New York city, March 20, 1812; son of the Rev. Archibald and Mary (Brown) Maclay. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1836 and became acting professor of the Latin language and literature as substitute for Prof. John Proudfit. He was a member of the council of the university, 1838–81, and served as secretary of the board, 1838–56. He was married, Aug. 22, 1838, to Antoinette, daughter of Mark Walton of New Orleans, La. He practised law in New York city, 1838–81; was a Democratic member of the state assembly, 1840–42, and as chairman of the committee of schools and colleges ae introduced the [illegible]ct in relation to common schools passed April 11, 1842, which was the foundation of the public school system of the state. He was also chairman of the literature committee and was instrumental in causing the unpublished journals of the provincial congress of New York for the season of 1775 and 1776 to be printed. He was a representative from New York in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, where he advocated the annexation of Texas, the admission of Oregon, the claims of the heirs of John Paul Jones and advocated free homesteads on all public lands to actual settlers. He was one of the original trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and a member of the American Geographical society of New York, and of various social clubs. He died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1882.

W B Maclay

MACLAY, William Plunkett, representative, was born in Northumberland county, Pa., Aug. 23, 1774; son of Samuel Maclay (q.v.). He was prothonotary of Mifflin county, 1808–16; filled the unexpired term of Thomas Burnside in the 14th congress and was a representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention but declined to sign the constitution as it did not extend the right of suffrage to negroes. He died in Milroy, Mifflin county, Pa., Sept. 2, 1842.

McLEAN, Alney, representative, was born in Burke county, N.C., Sept. 5, 1779. He settled in the practice of law at Greenville, Ky., about 1805; represented Muhlenburg county in the legislature, 1812–13, and commanded a company of Kentucky volunteer riflemen in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, where he distinguished himself. He was a representative in the 14th and 16th congresses, 1815–17 and 1819–21. He was appointed by President Monroe U.S. circuit judge for Kentucky in 1821, and held the office until his death. He was a district elector on the Clay ticket in 1824, and from the state at large on the Clay ticket in 1832. He died at Greenville, Ky.

McLEAN, Daniel Veech, educator, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Nov. 24, 1801; son of Alexander and Mary (Veech) McLean and grandson of James McLean. He was brought up near Chillicothe, Ohio, graduated from Ohio university, 1824, and studied at Princeton Theological seminary, 1827–29. He taught in Chambersburg, Pa., 1825–26; was ordained an evangelist in Miami, Ohio, June 29, 1831; was stated supply at Lebanon, Ohio, 1831–32; pastor of Tennent church, Freehold, N.J., 1832–36, and of the Village church, Freehold, which he had organized, 1838–50. In 1851 he was inaugurated president of Lafayette college, and at once undertook to raise a permanent endowment of $100,000 by the sale of scholarships, the sum of $100 entitling the subscriber to the tuition of his own son, or of the son of any person to whom he might transfer the certificate. He pushed this work with untiring energy and the full amount was pledged by January, 1854. He resigned the presidency in 1857, travelled in Europe, 1858, and spent four years in London, England, where he preached frequently, and on his return he served as pastor of First church, Plainfield, N.J., 1862–63, and at Redbank, N.J., 1863–69. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, 1853–65, and a director of Princeton Theological seminary, 1848–60. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1848. He died at Redbank, N.J., Nov. 23, 1869.

McLEAN, Emily Nelson (Ritchie), regent, D.A.R., was born in Prospect Hall, Frederick, Md., Jan. 28, 1859; daughter of Judge John and Bettie (Maulsby) Ritchie; granddaughter of Dr. Albert and Katharine Lackland (Davis) Ritchie and of Judge William Pinkney and Emily (Nelson) Maulsby; great granddaughter of General Roger and Betsy (Harrison) Nelson, and a descendant on the paternal side from William Burgess, deputy governor of Maryland, who immigrated in 1650 and settled on South River, Md. She was graduated from Frederick seminary (now Woman's college) in 1878, and took a post-graduate course in language, history and mathematics. She was married, April 24, 1883, at Frederick, to Donald McLean of New York. She was one of the charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was chosen regent of the New York city chapter in 1894. During the Cotton States and International exposition of 1895–96 she served as commissioner from New York, and she was appointed commissioner to the South Carolina exposition of 1901–02. She delivered public addresses throughout the country on educational and patriotic subjects. In 1901 she was appointed head of the Victorian International society. A scholarship in Barnard college, a woman's college connected with Columbia university, New York, bears her name.

MacLEAN, George Edwin, educator, was born in Rockville, Conn., Aug. 31, 1850; son of Edwin W. and Julia H. (Ladd) MacLean. He was graduated at Willliams college A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, and at Yale Divinity school B.D., 1874, and was ordained by the presbytery of Columbia in 1874. He was married, May 20, 1874, to Clara S., daughter of Charles J. Taylor of Great Barrington, Mass. He was pastor at New Lebanon, N.Y., 1874–77, and of the memorial church, Troy, N.Y., 1877–81. He studied at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, 1881–83, and received the degree Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1883. He collated several old English manuscripts in the British Museum and at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, made a tour of Europe, and returned to the United States in 1884. He was professor of the English language and literature in the University of Minnesota, 1884–94, with the exception of the year 1891, when he made a second visit to England, and studied in the British museum. He visited Paris in 1894, and made researches in the Bibliotheque Nationale, and in 1895 was elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska and president of the University senate. He directed the work of the U.S. agricultural experiment station at the University of Nebraska, and in 1889 visited England, Holland and Germany for the purpose of investigating the work done at the various agricultural stations. He was made a member of the Philological society of London and of the American Philological society in 1891. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1895. He edited Ælfrics Anglo-Saxon version of Alcuini Interrogationes Sigewulfi Presbyteri in Genesin (1883); An Old and Middle English Reader by Zupitza (1886); An Introductory Course in Old English (1891), and is the author of: *A Chart of English Literature with References* (1892); *An Old and Middle English Reader with Introduction, Notes and Glossary* (1893).

McLEAN, George Payne, governor of Connecticut, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Oct. 7, 1857; son of Dudley B. and Mary (Payne) McLean, grandson of the Rev. Allen McLean, and a descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts and of Capt. John Mason of Connecticut. He was graduated from the Hartford high school, served as a reporter on the Hartford *Evening Post*, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and settled in practice in Hartford. He was a republican representative in the general assembly, 1883–84; was instrumental in establishing the board of pardons in 1883, and was clerk of the board, 1883–1900; was elected state senator in 1888; was U.S. district attorney, 1892–96, and in 1900 succeeded George E. Lounsbury (q. v.) as governor of Connecticut, for the term ending Jan. 4, 1903.

MacLEAN, James A., educator, was born in Mayfair, Ont., Aug. 2, 1868; son of Alexander MacLean. He attended the Collegiate institute at Strathroy, Ont., and was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1892. He studied law, 1892–94; was professor of political science at the University of Colorado, 1894–1900, and was elected president of the University of Idaho in September, 1900. He was a university fellow at Columbia, 1893–94, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1893 and that of Ph.D. in 1894. He is the author of essays on the *Financial History of Canada* (1894).

MACLEAN, John, chemist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 1, 1771; son of Dr. John and Agnes (Lang) Maclean, and grandson of Archibald Maclean, minister of the parish of Kilfinichen. He was left an orphan and became the ward of George Macintosh, and when thirteen years old was admitted to the University of Glasgow, where, in addition to the arts, he pursued a course in chemistry and in 1786–87 attended the lectures of Dr. Alexander Stevenson on anatomy, midwifery and botany. He went to Edinburgh in 1787 to hear Dr. Black on chemistry; studied surgery in London and Paris; received his M.D. degree in Glasgow in 1791 and practised there as a member of the faculty of physicians and surgeons, 1792–95. He immigrated to America in April, 1795, and settled in Princeton, N.J., on the advice of Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, and became a partner of Dr. Ebenezer Stockton. He delivered a course of lectures on the Lavoisierian theory of chemistry at the College of New Jersey; was professor of chemistry and natural history there, 1795–97; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1797–1804; professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, 1804–08; and professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, 1808–12. He was married, Nov. 7, 1798, to Phœbe, eldest daughter of Absalom and Mary (Taylor) Bainbridge of Middletown, N.J., and sister of Commodore William Bainbridge, U.S.N. He was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry at the College of William and Mary in 1812–13, but was compelled to resign in 1813 on account of ill health, caused by bilious fever, from which he never recovered. His chemical instructions included the practical application of chemistry to agriculture and manufacture, and his chair at Princeton was the first chair of chemistry in the United States. He was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia in June, 1799, and a member of the American Philosophical society in January, 1805. He was admitted to American citizenship in December, 1807. He is the author of *Lectures on Combustion* (1797), and many articles on the philogistic theory of combustion in the New York *Medical Repository*, in controversy with Dr. Joseph Priestley. See "Memoir" by his son, Dr. John Maclean (1876). He died in Princeton, Feb. 17, 1814.

McLEAN, John, jurist, was born in Morris county, N.J., March 11, 1785; son of Fergus and Sophia (Blockford) McLean. His father, a weaver by trade, emigrated from Ireland to New Jersey, removed to Morgantown, Va., in 1789, to Jessamine, Ky., soon after, to Mayslick, Ky., in 1793, and to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1799, where he died in 1839. John attended school as the opportunity presented itself, and in 1801 he had earned enough money to pay for private tuition. In 1803 he went to Cincinnati and obtained employment in the office of the clerk of Hamilton county. He studied law with Arthur St. Clair, was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1807 and practised in Lebanon, Ohio. He was a representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17; was a firm supporter of President Madison; advocated the war against England; was a member of the committee on foreign relations and of the committee on public lands. He was appointed by joint ballot of the legislature, judge of the supreme court of the state of Ohio in 1816 and served until 1822 when he was appointed by President Monroe commissioner of the land office and in 1823 postmaster-general, which office he also held through President J. Q. Adams's administration. Upon the election of President Jackson, President Adams appointed him a justice of the U.S. supreme court and he was assigned to the seventh circuit, which at that time embraced the districts of Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. He held the justiceship, 1829–61, and until the last two years of his life was never absent from his duties a single day. He was opposed to slavery but was impartial in his decisions on the question. In his opinions on the Dred Scott decision, he said: "If a citizen of a free state shall entice or enable a slave to escape from the service of his master, the law holds him responsible for the loss of that slave, and he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and I am bound to say that I have never found a jury in my circuit that have not sustained that law." In 1831, at the Anti-Masonic national convention held in Baltimore in September, his name was suggested for the candidacy for President but he declined in favor of William Wirt, and in 1836 he

John McLean

was urged to accept the nomination on the Whig ticket, but he again refused. His name was considered for president by the Free Soil party at Buffalo, Aug. 9, 1848; and by the Whig national convention at Baltimore, June 16, 1852; and by the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 16, 1860. He was twice married, first in 1807 to Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Edwards of Virginia, who died in December, 1840, and secondly in 1843 to Sarah Bella (Ludlow) Garrard, widow of Col. Jephtha Garrard and a daughter of Israel and Charlotte (Chambers) Ludlow. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1835, and by Harvard college in 1839. He was made an honorary member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, Oct. 15, 1850 He delivered many addresses, and published *Reports of the United States Circuit Court* (6 vols., 1829–55). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1861.

McLEAN, John, senator, was born in North Carolina in 1791. He received a limited education in the schools of Logan county, Ky., where he had removed with his father in 1795. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Shawneetown, Ill., 1815–30. He was the first representative from Illinois elected to congress and served in the 15th congress, 1817–19. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1820 and upon the resignation of Vivian Edwards from the U.S. senate in 1824, he was appointed by Governor Morrow to fill the vacancy and served, 1824–25. He was elected in 1829 U.S. senator for a full term to expire March 3, 1835, by the unanimous vote of the legislature, and took his seat Dec. 7, 1829. He died in Shawneetown, Ill., Oct. 4, 1830.

MACLEAN, John, educator, was born in Princeton, N.J., March 3, 1800; son of Dr. John (b. 1771) and Phœbe (Bainbridge) Maclean. He was matriculated in 1813 and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1816, the youngest man in his class, receiving his A.M. degree in 1819. He taught at Lawrenceville classical school, the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, principal, 1816–17; attended the Princeton Theological seminary, 1818–21; was a tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1818–22; declined a professorship at Dickinson, 1822; was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the College of New Jersey, 1822–23; and professor of mathematics there, 1823–29, when by reason of injudicious exercise of discipline the college had lost all but seventy-five of its pupils and the income had become crippled. He was then made vice-president of the college, the faculty was re-constructed and prosperity followed the changes, which included the addition to the faculty of Joseph Henry, Arnold Guyot and Stephen Alexander. He was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick,

Feb. 5, 1828. He was professor of languages at the College of New Jersey, 1829–30; professor of ancient languages and literature, 1830–36; of Greek, 1836–47, and of Greek language and literature, 1847–54. In 1854 he succeeded James Carnahan as president of the college, having practically had charge of the administration of its affairs from 1850. Upon his retirement in 1860 the permanent funds of the college, which were $15,000 when he assumed control, were over $250,000. A residence on Canal street, Princeton, N.J., was purchased and presented to him by the college on his resignation. He was a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1861–86; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; president of the American Colonization society and a member of the Foreign Missionary society. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington college, Pa., in 1841 and that of LL.D. by the University of the State of New York in 1854. He published *A School System for New Jersey* (1829); which was originally a lecture delivered by him before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New Jersey in 1828 and the plan of which was closely followed by the legislature of New Jersey when the common school system of the state was established. He contributed many articles to the *Princeton Review* and the *Presbyterian*. He is the author of: *Review of the Proceedings of the General Assembly for 1837* (1838); *Examination of the Essays on Bacchus and anti-Bacchus* (1841); *Letters on the Elder Question* (1844); *Letters on the True Relation of Church and State to Schools and Colleges* (1853); *Plan for the Endowment of of the College of New Jersey* (by Prof. M. B. Hope with notes by Maclean); *Inaugural Address* (1854); *Brief Narrative of the Work of Grace in the College of New Jersey* (1856); *Sermons* (1846; 1857; 1858; 1859); *Address before the American Colonization Society* (54th annual report); *Memoir of John Maclean, M.D.* (1876); *History of the College of New Jersey* (2 vols., 1877); *Address to Senior Class of Princeton Theological Seminary, May 14, 1884* (1885). He died in Princeton, N.J., Aug. 10, 1886.

McLEAN, John Roll, journalist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1848; son of Washington and Mary L. McLean. He attended a

private schools in Cincinnati, and Harvard college, and after studying in Germany he returned to Cincinnati and purchased his father's interest in the *Inquirer*. He owned half the paper in 1872 and became sole owner in 1881. He was closely connected with Democratic politics, both state and national, being delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Democratic national conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900, and the Ohio member of the Democratic national committee. In 1885 he was the party candidate for U.S. senator. In 1899 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio and in November, 1899, was defeated by George K. Nash, the Republican nominee.

McLEAN, Nathaniel Collins, soldier, was born in Warren county, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1815; son of Judge John and Rebecca (Edwards) McLean. He was graduated at Augusta college, Ky., A.B., 1834, took a post graduate course at Harvard, 1834–36, and was graduated from the Harvard law school, LL.B., 1838. He was married in 1838 to a daughter of Judge Jacob Burnet, and began to practice his profession in Cincinnati. He enlisted in the Federal army in 1862, as colonel of the 75th Ohio volunteers; was ordered to western Virginia, and assigned to Milroy's brigade, Schenck's army, at the battle of MacDowell, May 8, 1862, where he led his regiment up the side of the mountain and drove the entrenched army of Gen. T. J. Jackson over the crest. He served in Schenck's brigade, Frémont's army, in the engagements of June 1–9, 1862, and on Nov. 29, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. In the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–5, 1863, he commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 11th army corps, and when Gen. Charles Devens was wounded, succeeded to the command of the division. He resigned his commission, April 20, 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati and subsequently made his home in Bellport, N.Y., where he was still living in 1901.

McLEAN, Samuel, delegate, was born in Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1826; son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Swan) McLean; and grandson of James and Martha (Leslie) McLean, who came from county Antrim early in the nineteenth century and settled in the Wyoming Valley, Pa. His maternal grandparents, Samuel and Mary (Smith) Swan, came from the north of Ireland in 1720 and were staunch Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He was matriculated at Lafayette college in the class of 1848; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, practising in Mauch Chunk. He went to California in 1849 by way of Cape Horn and returned to Pennsylvania in 1854, where he was married, Jan. 23, 1855, to Jane Wilson of Easton. He was district attorney of Carbon county, 1855–60; attorney-general of the provisional government of Colorado in 186. and one of the founders and the first delegate from Montana Territory to congress, serving in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67. He served as colonel of a border regiment against the Indians and was several times wounded. He named Helena, Mont., for his infant daughter Helen. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette in 1857. He purchased a plantation in Nottoway county, Va., in 1869, and removed his family to Burkeville, Va., where he died, July 16, 1877.

McLEAN, Sarah Pratt. See Greene, Sarah Pratt McLean.

McLEAN, William, representative, was born in Morris county, N.J., before 1789; son of Fergus and Sophia (Blackford) McLean. His father, a native of Ireland, immigrated to New Jersey, removed first to western Virginia in 1789, thence to Kentucky, and in 1799 to a farm in Warren county, Ohio. William attended school and in 1818 settled in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, where he held the office of receiver of public moneys. He was a representative in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29, and it was through his efforts that a subsidy of 500,000 acres of land was procured for building the Ohio canal from Cincinnati to Cleveland. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died, Oct. 12, 1839.

McLELLAN, Isaac, poet, was born in Portland, Maine, May 21, 1806. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Boston for a number of years. He was associate editor of the Boston *Daily Patriot* and published the *Monthly Pearl*. He removed to New York city in 1851 and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and was widely known as the "poet sportman." He is the author of: *The Death of Napoleon* (1822); *The Fall of the Indian, with other Poems* (1830); *The Year, with other Poems* (1832); *Journal of a Residence in Scotland and a Tour through England and France* (1834); *Mount Auburn* (1843); *Poems of the Rod and Gun* (1886); *New Poems* (1898); *Haunts of Wild Game; The Trout Brook; New England's Dead; The Notes of the Birds*, and *War Poems*. He died at Greenport, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 20, 1899.

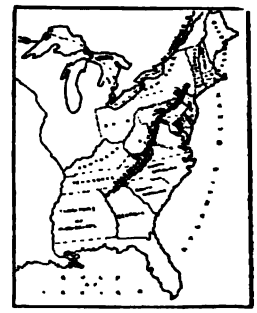
McLENE, James, delegate, was born in New London, Chester county, Pa., Oct. 14, 1730. He attended the academy at Thunder Hill, Md.; removed to Cumberland county, Pa., in 1753; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1776; a member of the state assembly, 1776–78, and speaker in 1778; a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, 1778, and 1783–84; delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–80; a member of the council of censors,

1783–86; of the board of property, 1786–87; and of the second state constitutional convention in 1790 and justice of the peace of Franklin county, 1800–06. He died in Antrim, Pa., March 13, 1806.

McLENE, Jeremiah, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1767. He served in the American army during the Revolutionary war and in 1790 removed to Ohio, settling in Chillicothe. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1807–08, and secretary of the state, 1808–31. He removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1816, when that city became the state capital. He was a Democratic elector from Ohio, in the electoral college of 1833 and a Democratic representative from Franklin county in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. He died in Washington, D.C., March 19, 1837.

McLEOD, Alexander, clergyman, was born in the Island of Mull, Scotland, June 12, 1774; son of the Rev. Niel McLeod. He was prepared for college in Scotland, immigrated to the United States and was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1798. He was installed as pastor over Reformed Presbyterian churches in Wallkill, N.Y., and in New York city in 1799. He soon after gave up the charge at Wallkill devoting his whole time to the First Reformed Presbyterian church in New York, which he served up to the time of his death. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1802 and that of D.D. by Middlebury college, Vt., in 1809. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London; was an editor of the *Christian Magazine* for a number of years, and is the author of: *Negro Slavery Unjustifiable* (1802); *The Messiah* (1803); *Ecclesiastical Catechism* (1807); *On the Ministry* (1808); *Lectures on the Principal Prophecies of the Revelation* (1814); *View of the Late War* (1815); *The Life and Power of True Godliness* (1816), and *The American Christian Expositor* (2 vols., 1832–33). See "Memoir" by Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie (1855). He died in New York city, Feb. 17, 1833.

McLURE, William, geologist, was born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1763; son of David and Ann McLure. He was educated in Ayr, under the tuition of a Mr. Douglass, and in 1782 visited the United States, on mercantile business. As partner in the firm of Miller, Hart & Co., London, he acquired a large fortune. He came to the United States in 1796, but in 1803 returned to Europe, having been appointed with John Fenton Mercer and Cox Barnet commissioners to settle the French spoliation claims. On his return to America he began a geological survey of the United States, and for this purpose crossed the Alleghany mountains fifty times, and made observations in almost every state and territory from the St. Lawrence river to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1809 he presented his observations to the American Philosophical society and they were printed that year in the *Transactions*. He extended and completed his geological survey, which he presented to the Philosophical society, May 16, 1816. This gained for him the title of "father of American geology." He was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, soon after its organization in 1812, and served as its president, 1817–40. Under his auspices the *Journal* of the Academy was inaugurated, and he continued to direct its policy and to make frequent contributions to its columns during his lifetime. Prior to 1819, he presented the library of the institution with nearly fifteen hundred volumes, the larger part of his library collected in Europe. He visited the West Indies during the winter of 1816–17, and the results of his observations were published in the *Journal* of the Academy on his return. He went to Europe in 1819, and after visiting France proceeded to Spain, where he established an agricultural school for the benefit of the poorer classes on 10,000 acres of government land near Alicant which he purchased for this purpose, but when the Constitutional government was overthrown, his land reverted to the church from which it had been confiscated. He returned to the United States in 1824, and purchased extensive tracts of land at New Harmony, Ind., for the purpose of carrying out his agricultural system in the United States. The school did not fulfil the expectations of its founder, and he relinquished it in 1827 and went to Mexico. On Nov. 17, 1828, he presided at a meeting held in New Haven, Conn., by the American Geological society of which he had been president many years. He spent the remainder of his life in Mexico. In 1834 he gave to the Academy of Natural Sciences a second library of nearly 2500 volumes and in 1837–38 the sum of $20,000, with which the society built a new fireproof building. The American Geological society also benefited by his gifts of books and specimens. He contributed to the *American Journal of Science* and to the *Journal* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and is the author of: *Observations on the Geology of the United States of America with some Remarks on the Nature and Fertility of Soils* (1817), and *Opinions on Various Subjects* (2 vols., 1837). He died at San Angel, Mexico, March 23, 1840.



THE UNITED STATES IN 1805

McMAHON, James, R.C. priest, and philanthropist, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1817. He was educated for the priesthood at the College and Seminary of Maynooth, Ireland, after which he entered the Order of St. Sulpice, at

Issy, Paris, and two years later was assigned to the missions of the society in Montreal. In 1846 he went to New York city, where he was appointed assistant to the Very Rev. William Storrs, and soon became pastor of St. Mary's, where he served, 1843–50. He was pastor of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, 1850–75, and in 1875 was transferred to the church of St. Andrew. He had a private fortune, which he invested in upper New York real estate, and in 1890 he resigned his parish and retired to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., with the intention of devoting his wealth to that institution. His gift of $400,000 was accepted by the trustees in April, 1891, and McMahon Hall was erected for the schools of philosophy and the social sciences, and was opened in October, 1895. In 1900 he gave to the university the property which he had accumulated in Washington, and this was devoted to the further advancement of the institution. The title of monsignor was conferred upon him by Pope Leo XIII. in 1891, in recognition of his services to the university. He died at the Catholic university in Washington, D.C., April 15, 1901.

McMAHON, John A., representative, was born in Frederick county, Md., Feb. 19, 1833; son of John Van Lear and Elizabeth (Gouger) McMahon. His father was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, 1817; LL.D. St. John's college, Maryland, 1869; member of the Baltimore bar; author of "An Historical View of Maryland" (1831); removed to Ohio in 1855, and died in Maryland June 15, 1871. John A. McMahon was graduated at St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, in 1849; studied law with C. L. Valandigham, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He practised in Dayton, Ohio; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, July 9, 1872, and a representative from the fourth Ohio district in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875–81. He was practising law in Dayton, Ohio, in 1901.

McMAHON, Lawrence Stephen, R.C. bishop, was born at St. John, N.B., Dec. 26, 1835. He came to the United States in 1839; attended the Boston schools, the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass.; academies in Baltimore and Montreal, and studied theology at the College of Aix, in France and in Rome. He was ordained at St. John's Lateran, Rome, by Cardinal Patrizzi, vicar-general of Rome, March 24, 1860, and was stationed at the cathedral in Boston, Mass. He was chaplain of the 28th Massachusetts volunteers, 1863–65. He was pastor of St. Augustine's, Bridgeport, Conn., and at New Bedford, Mass., where he built the church of St. Lawrence, and a hospital, placed under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy at New Bedford. Upon the creation of the see of Providence in 1872, he was appointed vicar-general to Bishop Hendricken, and in the bishop's absence he laid the corner-stone of the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. He was consecrated bishop of Hartford as successor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas Galberry, deceased, at Hartford, Conn., by Archbishop Williams and Bishops Laughlin and O'Reilly, Aug. 10, 1879. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rome in 1872. He was greatly interested in the erection of St. Joseph's cathedral at Hartford, and gave more than $100,000 towards its cost. He died in Lakeville, Conn., Aug. 21, 1893.

McMAHON, Martin Thomas, jurist, was born in La Prairie, Quebec, Canada, March 21, 1838; son of Patrick and Mary (Power) McMahon. He was graduated from St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., A.B., 1855, A.M., 1857, and was admitted to the California bar in 1861. He served the U.S. government as special Indian agent and as special agent of the post-office department for the Pacific coast, 1860–61, and at the outbreak of the civil war was elected captain of the 1st company, California cavalry. He was appointed captain in the regular army, and was aide-de-camp to Gen. George B. McClellan; promoted major and senior aide, and later lieutenant-colonel, adjutant-general and chief of staff of

the sixth army corps, Army of the Potomac, 1862. He participated in all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac up to the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox, after which he served as assistant adjutant-general, Department of the East; was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and resigned from the army in 1866. He received from congress a medal of honor for distinguished bravery at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862. He was corporation attorney of New York city, 1866–68; U.S. minister to Paraguay, 1868–69, and practised law, 1869–72. He was married in April, 1872, to Louise Claire, daughter of Peter A. and Eugenia V. (Sarton) Hargous, of New York city. He was receiver of taxes for New York city, 1872–85; U.S. marshal for the southern district of New York, 1885–90; a member of the state assembly in 1891; a state senator, 1892–96, and in 1895 was elected judge of the court of general sessions of New York county for a term of fourteen years. He was manager and secretary of the National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, 1880–98, and president of the board of managers, 1899. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by St. John's college in 1866.

McMASTER, Erasmus Darwin, educator, was born in Mercer, Pa., Feb. 4, 1806; son of Gilbert and Jane (Brown) McMaster. He was graduated from Union college in 1827; studied theology with his father, and was licensed to preach by the Northern presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church, June 16, 1829. Having changed his church relations, he was installed by the Albany presbytery as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ballston, N.Y., where he served, 1831–38. He was president of Hanover college, Indiana, 1838–45; of Miami university, Ohio, 1845–49; professor of systematic theology in the Theological seminary at New Albany, Ind., 1850–66, and professor of theology at the Northwestern Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., from June 2, until his death. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union in 1841, and that of LL.D. by Miami in 1864. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1866.

McMASTER, Gilbert, clergyman, was born in Saintfield parish, Ireland, Feb. 13, 1778. He immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1791, and settled near Mercer, Pa. He attended Jefferson academy and college, 1801–03, and studied medicine, 1803–04. He was married in 1803 to Jane Brown. He studied theology in 1805–07, and was licensed to preach in 1807. He was ordained pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church at Duanesburg, N.Y., and held office there 1808–40, also serving at Galway, N.Y., until 1833. He was pastor at Princeton, N.J., 1840–46, when failing health obliged him to resign. The honorary degrees of A.M. and D.D. were conferred on him by Union college in 1815 and 1828 respectively. He is the author of: *An Essay in Defence of Some Fundamental Doctrines of Christianity* (1815); *The Shorter Catechism Analyzed* (1815); *An Apology for the Book of Psalms* (1818), and *The Moral Character of Civil Government* (1832). He died in New Albany, Ind., at the home of his son, Erasmus Darwin McMaster, March 15, 1854.

McMASTER, James Alphonsus, journalist, was born in Duanesburg, N.Y., April 1, 1820; son of the Rev. Gilbert and Jane (Brown) McMaster. He was graduated from Union college in 1839; studied law, was a private tutor, entered the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and in 1845 went to Belgium, where he entered a Roman Catholic novitiate for the purpose of reflection. He decided to become a Roman Catholic journalist, and returned to New York, where in 1848 he purchased the *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register*. Early in the civil war he was bitter in his denunciation of the President's war measures, and his paper was suppressed and he was arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for eleven months. On his release, April 19, 1862, he resumed the publication of the *Freeman's Journal*. He opposed the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876. He was considered the foremost Roman Catholic journalist in the United States. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1886.

McMASTER, John Bach, historian, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 29, 1852; son of James and Julia (Bach) McMaster; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Watrous) McMaster, and of Robert and Margaret (Cowen) Bach, and a descendant of John McMaster, Williamstown, Mass., 1743. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1872, A.M. and C.E., 1875. He was a teacher of grammar and fellow in English at the College of the City of New York, 1872–73; studied and practised civil engineering 1873–77; was instructor in civil engineering at Princeton, 1877–83, and was elected professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania in 1883.

John Bach McMaster

The degrees of Ph.D. and Litt.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he began to collect material for a history of the American people. The first volume was published in 1883 and the fifth volume in 1900. Besides *The History of the People of the United States from the Revolution to the Civil War*, he is the author of: *Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters* (1887); *With the Fathers* (1896); *Origin, Meaning and Application of the Monroe Doctrine* (1896); *School History of the United States* (1898); *A Primary History of the United States* (1901); *The Political Career of Daniel Webster* (1901).

McMICHAEL, Clayton, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1844; son of Morton and Mary (Estell) McMichael. He attended the private schools of Philadelphia and at the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal army and served throughout the war. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the 9th U.S. infantry, Aug. 5, 1861; and was given command of a military escort to protect overland emigration through the Indian country. He was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and participated in all the battles from Gettysburg to the close of the war. He served as aide-de-camp to Generals Birney and Hancock; was twice wounded, and was brevetted major in the regular army for conspicuous personal bravery. He resigned his commission in 1865 and devoted himself to journalism. He was married, April 24, 1867, to Anna Fotterall of Philadelphia. He was editor of *The Philadelphia North American*, 1866–98, and successor to his father as proprietor, 1879–98. He declined the office of assistant secretary of the interior tendered him by President Grant in 1872; and served as a commissioner to the International exposition at Vienna in 1873. He was U.S. marshal, District of Columbia, 1882–85, and city treasurer of Philadelphia, 1898–1901.

McMICHAEL, Morton, journalist, was born in Burlington, N.J., Oct. 2, 1807. He attended the public schools and the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1827, but did not practice. He became editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* in 1826; was editor-in-chief of the *Saturday Courier*, 1831–36; one of the founders of the *Saturday News;* editor of the *Saturday Gazette*, 1844–47; acquired an interest in the *North American* in 1847, which was consolidated with the *United States Gazette* and published under the name of the *Philadelphia North American*, and he was sole proprietor of this paper, 1854–79. He was sheriff of Philadelphia county, 1843–46, and during his term of office suppressed the anti-Catholic riots of 1844; and was mayor of Philadelphia, 1866–69. He was president of the Fairmount Park Commission from its organization in 1867 until his death, and was appointed a delegate-at-large to the state constitutional convention of 1873, and was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1867. He was married to Mary Estell. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1877; and a bronze statue was erected in Fairmount Park to his memory. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1879.

McMICHAEL, William, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1841; son of Morton and Mary (Estell) McMichael. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and studied law. In 1861 he enlisted in the Commonwealth artillery, of Philadelphia, in which he was successively commissioned lieutenant, captain and major. He became a member of the staff of Gen. Charles F. Smith and subsequently aide-de-camp to Gen. Lew Wallace, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was captured, and confined for four months in the Confederate prison at Selma, Ala. Upon his exchange he was brevetted colonel, and served under Generals Grant, Rosecrans and Thomas. At the close of the war he was adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Henry W. Halleck. He returned to Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was solicitor in the internal revenue bureau, department of the treasury, 1869–71; was U.S. minister to Santo Domingo in 1871; U.S. assistant-attorney-general, 1871–77; U.S. district-attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1877–85; a member of the board of Indian commissioners, 1881–83, and in 1882 was the defeated Independent Republican candidate for representative-at-large from Pennsylvania to the 48th congress. He was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1865. He was married to Mary Eleanor, daughter of James J. Sullivan. He delivered a memorial address on Gen. George H. Thomas, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and an oration on Abraham Lincoln at the unveiling of his statue in Fairmount Park. He died in New York city, April 20, 1893.

MacMILLAN, Conway, botanist, was born in Hillsdale, Mich., Aug. 26, 1867; son of George and Josephine (Young) MacMillan, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Foster) MacMillan and of Nelson and Achsah (Kingsley) Young. His ancestors were Scotch and belonged to the clan MacMillan. He was graduated from the University of Nebraska, A.B., 1885, A.M., 1886, and took post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins and Harvard. He was instructor in botany at the University of Minnesota, 1888–91; assistant professor, 1891–92; professor, 1892, and was appointed state botanist in 1893. He was elected a member of the American Botanical society; the Société

Botanique de France; the Society for Plant Morphology; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and several other learned societies. He was married Aug. 6, 1891, to Maud Sanborn. He is the author of: *Metaspermæ of the Minnesota Valley* (1892); *Vegetation Alongshore at Lake of the Woods* (1897); and *Minnesota Plant Life* (1899).

MACMILLAN, George Whitefield, educator, was born in York county, Pa., Aug. 19, 1827. He attended the West Alexander academy and the College of New Jersey, and was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1854. He was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, Nov. 17, 1857, and was pastor at Princetown, N.Y., 1857–63. He was married in 1858 to Nancie Josinah MacMillan. He was stated supply at Lithopolis, Ohio, 1863–66; pastor at Brunswick, Ill., 1866–69; supply at Butler, Mo., 1870–73; and pastor at Perrineville, N.J., 1873–88. He was elected president of Richmond college, Ohio, in 1888. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Richmond college in 1888 and the degree of Ph.D. by the College of New Jersey the same year. He is the author of: *Coming Millennium; Creation and Development; Moral Science,* and contributions to periodical literature.

MacMILLAN, James, senator, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1838, of Scotch parents. His father, William MacMillan, was prominent in railroad and business circles. In 1855 he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in the hardware business. Through his father's influence he became purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad. He was married in 1860 to Mary Wetmore of Detroit. In 1863 he was one of the organizers of the Michigan Car company, of which corporation, and four other like enterprises in various cities, he had the general direction. He built, and until entering the senate, was president of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad; and he became interested in ship-building and lake transportation, and was elected president of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company. In 1886 he succeeded Zachariah Chandler as chairman of the Michigan Republican state central committee, and from that date was actively identified with politics. In 1889 he was elected to the U.S. senate, and was re-elected in 1895 and 1901. He became chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and a member of several important committees. He was elected president of Grace hospital, Detroit, of which he was a founder and to which he largely contributed, and a trustee of the Detroit Museum of Art. He presented a Shakspere library and a building for the use of Presbyterian students, to the University of Michigan; a chemical laboratory to Albion college, an entomological collection to the State Agricultural college and a dormitory to Mary Allen seminary, Crockett, Texas. He died at Manchester-by-the-sea, Mass., Aug. 10, 1902, leaving a widow, three sons and one daughter.

McMILLAN, James Winning, soldier, was born in Clark county, Ky., April 28, 1825; son of Robert and Nancy (Winning) McMillan and grandson of Col. Robert McMillan, an officer on the staff of General Washington during the Revolution. He removed to Illinois; served as a soldier in the war with Mexico, 1846–47. He was married in 1860 to Minerva Foote of Bedford, Ind. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned colonel of the 21st Indiana volunteers by President Lincoln, and he engaged with the army under Gen. B. F. Butler, which co-operated with the naval force under Farragut in the opening of the Mississippi, and he captured the Confederate blockade-runner *Fox*, one of the richest prizes of the war. He was brevetted major-general in March, 1864, and in April, 1864, commanded the 2d brigade, 19th army corps, in the Red River campaign. When General Franklin was wounded and General Emory assumed command of the corps, General McMillan assumed command of the 1st division, which at Sabine's Cross Roads held the ground, covered the retreat of Banks's army, and saved it from destruction. General McMillan was appointed a member of the board of review of the U.S. pension office.

McMILLAN, John, educator, was born in Fagg's Manor, Pa., Nov. 11, 1752. He was prepared for college by Dr. Samuel Blair at Fagg's Manor academy, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, then Nassau Hall, in 1772, and was licensed to preach in 1774. He was a missionary in Maryland, western Virginia and western Pennsylvania, and in 1775 organized churches at Pigeon Creek and at Chartiers, Pa., and was ordained by the Presbytery of Donegal in 1776. He soon after married, built a single-room log cabin and in it established a Latin school and theological seminary, which was transferred to Canonsburg academy in 1791, and from which were sent out nearly one hundred young men, many of whom became distinguished preachers. The school developed into Jefferson college, Jan. 15, 1802, and he was appointed by the legislature

of Pennsylvania its first trustee, and he resigned in April of the same year to accept the position of professor of divinity. He served as vice-principal of the college, 1805–33. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1805. He died at Canonsburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1833.

McMILLAN, Samuel James Renwick, senator, was born in Brownsville, Pa., Feb. 22, 1826. He was graduated from Duquesne college, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1846, studied law in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, Pittsburg, 1848–49, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practised in Pittsburg, 1849–52, and in Stillwater, Minn. Ter., 1852–56. He removed to St. Paul, Minn. Ter., in 1856, and was chosen the first judge of the first judicial circuit upon the formation of the judicial department of the state government, May 24, 1858, and served to July 1, 1864. He was associate justice of the supreme court of the state, 1864–74, and chief justice from April 7, 1874, to March 10, 1875. He was a Republican U.S. senator from Minnesota, 1875–87, where he served as chairman of the committee on claims and succeeded Senator Conkling as chairman of the committee on commerce. In 1890 he was appointed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, on the committee of revision of Confession of Faith. He received the degree LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1891. He is the author of *Presbyterian and Republican Government.* He died in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3, 1897.

McMILLAN, William, educator, was born in Lewistown, Pa., in 1777. He was graduated at Jefferson college, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805. He studied theology under the Rev. John McMillan (q.v.); was licensed by the presbytery of Ohio and was ordained by the same presbytery in 1804. He was pastor at Two Ridges, Ohio, 1804–16, president of Jefferson college, Pa., 1816–22, stated supply at Miller's River, 1816–23, and president of Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, 1828–32. He died at New Athens, Ohio, April 11, 1832.

McMILLEN, William Linn, soldier, was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1829; son of George and Nancy McMillen, grandson of William McMillen and a descendant of the McMillen clan of Scotland. He was graduated from the Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, and practised medicine at Columbus, 1852–62. He was married, April 18, 1861, to Mrs. Elizabeth I. King, daughter of William Neil of Columbus, Ohio. He was surgeon in the Russian army during the Crimean war, 1855–56; was surgeon of the 1st Ohio infantry at the outbreak of the civil war, and was commissioned colonel of the 95th Ohio infantry regiment in 1862, which he commanded during the Kentucky campaign of that year and the Vicksburg campaign of 1863. He commanded a division of infantry at the engagement with Forrest's cavalry at Brice's Cross-Roads, Miss., June 10, 1864, and the 1st brigade, 1st division, detachments of the Army of Tennessee at Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, where he led his brigade in the decisive charge that routed the Confederate army under Hood. He subsequently commanded a district in eastern Mississippi with headquarters at Meridian. He was brevetted brigadier-general for his action, Dec. 16, 1864, and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He settled in Louisiana in 1866, and engaged in cotton-planting. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1868; state senator, 1870–72; and was chosen by the legislature as U.S. senator from Louisiana in 1872 and again in 1873, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was postmaster at New Orleans under President Hayes and surveyor of the port under Harrison. He died at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1902.

McMILLIN, Benton, governor of Tennessee, was born in Monroe county, Ky., Sept. 11, 1845. He was educated at Plymouth academy, Tenn., and at Kentucky university, Lexington, but was not graduated. He studied law under Judge E. L. Gardenhire, and settled in practice at Celina, Tenn., in 1871. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1874, and was commissioned by the governor of Tennessee to treat with the state of Kentucky for territory in 1875. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and was appointed special judge of the circuit court of Tennessee, by Gov. James D. Porter, Jr., in 1877. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth Tennessee district in the 46th–55th congresses, 1879–99, and was elected governor of Tennessee in 1898 and was re-elected in 1900 for the term, 1901–03.

McMINN, Joseph, governor of Tennessee, was born in Pennsylvania, served in the war of the American Revolution and engaged in farming. He removed to Hawkins county, Tenn., and served in the state legislature, and was speaker of the state senate in 1807. He was governor of the state, 1815–21, and during his administration established a loan office in connection with public lands; advocated the improvement of roads and waterways in the state; suggested the building of a canal to unite the Holston and Tennessee rivers with the Mobile river, and urged upon congress the canal around Muscle shoals, Tennessee river. He was appointed Indian agent in 1821 by President Monroe, and died at the Cherokee agency, Nov. 17, 1824.

MacMONNIES, Frederick, sculptor, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1865; son of William and Juliana Eudora (West) MacMonnies. His father, a native of Whithorn, Scotland, and a member of the clan Menzies, came to the United States in his boyhood and made a fortune in the

grain business which he lost during the civil war. Frederick attended the public schools, and later engaged as a clerk in a jewelry store. In 1880 he entered the studio of Augustus St. Gaudens as an apprentice in sculpture and he also attended the night life classes of the National Academy of Design and the Art Students' League. He studied sculpture and painting in Paris and Munich, 1884–85, and in St. Gaudens's studio, New York city, 1885–86; and sculpture under Falguière in the École des Beaux Arts, and in the studio of Mercié in Paris, 1886. In 1884 he received the first prize of the National Academy of Design, New York, and in 1886 and again in 1887 he received the *prix d'atelier*, the highest prize open to foreigners. He was married in Paris, Sept. 20, 1888, to Mary, daughter of Sidney and Mary A. (Lines) Fairchild of New Haven, Conn. He opened a studio in Paris in 1887, and for "Diana," his first exhibit at the salon, 1889, he received honorable mention. In the same year he received a commission for three life-size angels in bronze for St. Paul's church, New York city. In the Salon of 1891 he exhibited statues of Nathan Hale and James S. T. Stranahan, and for the latter was awarded a second gold medal, being the first American to attain that honor. He was decorated with the order of St. Michael of Bavaria, 1891; received a first-class gold medal in Antwerp, 1894; was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, 1896; was awarded the grand prize at the Paris exposition, 1900; and received prizes and medals at the Boston and Philadelphia art clubs, and the Atlanta exposition. He became a member of the Society of American Artists, New York, the Architectural League and the National Sculpture society. Among his more important works may be mentioned: *Pan of Rohallion* (1890); *Faun with Heron* (1892); *Sir Harry Vane*, for Boston public library (1893); the colossal fountain at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, containing twenty-seven gigantic figures (1893); *Bacchante with Infant Faun* (1894), rejected by the Boston public library and placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; two statuettes of *Cupid* (1895): figure of *Victory* for the battle monument of West Point, N.Y. (1895); models for the central bronze doors (1897), and a figure of *Shakespeare* (1898), for the Congressional library, Washington; colossal groups representing the *Army and Navy* for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Arch, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., and quadriga for the same arch (1900); two colossal groups of horses for Prospect Park (1900); statue of Gen. John B. Woodward, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (1901); and equestrian statue of Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Brooklyn (1901).

McMULLEN, Fayette, representative, was born in Virginia in 1810. He was a representative from Rye Cove, Va., in the 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th congresses, 1849–55. In May, 1857, he was appointed by President Buchanan governor of Washington Territory, and held the office from September, 1857, to July, 1858, when he was removed. In July, 1858, he married as his second wife Mary, daughter of Isaac Wood, of Thurston county, Wash. Ty. He soon after returned to Virginia and during the civil war was a representative in the Confederate congress. After the war he was little known in public affairs. He was killed by a railroad train at Wytheville, Va., Nov. 8, 1880.

McMULLEN, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Ballynahinch, county Down, Ireland, Jan. 8, 1832. His parents removed to Canada in his infancy, afterward settling in Ogdensburg, N.Y., and then in Chicago, Ill. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, Chicago, Ill., in 1854; studied theology at Urban college, Rome, and was ordained sub-deacon, deacon, and priest, in 1858. He also received the degree D.D. from Urban college in 1858. He returned to Chicago, was pastor of St. Louis church there, 1858–61; president of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, 1861–65, and in 1863 commenced the erection of a new building, which was completed by the end of the year and destroyed in the great fire of November, 1872. He labored in Wilmington, Ill., 1869–70, and was pastor of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, 1870–72, and afterward of the new cathedral dedicated in the fall of 1876. He was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Chicago, in August, 1877, was administrator of the diocese

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

of Chicago, 1879–80, and was named as first bishop of the diocese of Davenport, Iowa, erected in 1881. He was consecrated at Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1881, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque and Bishop Spalding of Peoria. He organized St. Ambrose college in Davenport in 1882, and established several parochial schools in the diocese. He is the author of articles on church history in Catholic periodicals. He died at Davenport, Iowa, July 4, 1883.

McMULLIN, Samuel Hildeburn, clergyman and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1831; son of Robert and Mary Hamilton (Tabelé) McMullin. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1854. He was ordained by the North River presbytery, Oct. 16, 1856; was pastor of Calvary church, Newburg, N.Y., 1856–60; at Bel-Air, Md., 1860–61, and at Smithtown Branch, L.I., N.Y., 1861–64; was stated supply at the Belmont Avenue church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1865–67; was professor of Greek language and literature at Miami university, 1867–70; professor of church history at the Danville Theological seminary, Ky., 1870–72; pastor of First Presbyterian church, Crickville, Ohio, 1873–82, and at Glendale, Ohio, 1882–89. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Miami university in 1884. He was married to Isabella Brown, daughter of Prof. Thomas J. Matthews of Miami university. He is the author of several published sermons and an inaugural address on church history. He died in Glendale, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1892.

McMURDIE, Henry, educator, was born in London, England, May 21, 1822. His parents were members of the established church and he was baptized and confirmed a Protestant. He was employed in a mercantile house in Liverpool, England, where he remained until about 1845, when, during the Tractarian movement, he joined the Roman Catholic church and determined to enter the priesthood. He immigrated to the United States, was prepared at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmitsburg, Md., and was ordained priest in 1854. He was professor of dogmatic theology and moral philosophy in Mount St. Mary's seminary, 1854–57, and in 1857, when President William Henry Elder became Bishop of Natchez, succeeded him as director of the seminary. He was considered an able theologian and metaphysician. He died in Emmitsburg, Md., Jan. 20, 1880.

McMURDY, Robert, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1819; son of Jonathan and Elizabeth D. (Shute) McMurdy. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840. He was a teacher at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1837–39, principal of academies and of the Presbyterian church college in Kentucky, 1839–48, was ordered a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1847, and ordained priest in 1848. He was rector of Christ church, Alexandria, Va., and of churches in Kentucky, Maryland and Michigan, 1847–65; was president of Shelby college, Ky., 1859–61; and editor of the *Churchman*, New York city, 1865–92. He was married to Marcella D. Russell. He received the honorary degrees, D.C.L. from the University of Soares, Brazil, 1839, S.T.D. from Hobart, 1860, LL.D. from Jefferson, 1860, and LL.D. from Northwestern university. He died at Hot Springs, Ark., in March, 1892.

McMURRY, Charles Alexander, educator, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 18, 1857; son of Franklyn M. and Charlotte (Underwood) McMurry, and grandson of James McMurry and of John Underwood. Both grandparents came from Kentucky into central Indiana between 1830 and 1840, and his parents removed to Bloomington, Ill., in 1865. He was graduated from the Illinois State Normal university in 1876; studied two years at Michigan university between 1876 and 1880; taught school three years in Illinois, four years in Pueblo and Denver, Col., and three years at Winona, Minn., Normal school. He studied four years at the Universities of Halle and Jena in Germany, between 1882 and 1888, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Halle in 1887. He was teacher in the practice department of the Illinois State Normal university, 1892–99; superintendent of the Practice School of the Northern Illinois Normal school at De Kalb, 1899–1901; teacher in the summer school of the University of Minnesota, three years; teacher in the summer quarter and in the Teacher's college at Chicago university four years, and in the summer session of Columbia university, N.Y., one year. He is the author of: *General Method* (1892); *Method of the Recitation* (1896); *Special Method in Reading, in Literature and History, in Geography, in Science* (1898–95); *Pioneer History Stories* (1898); *Course of Study in the Eight Grades* (1895); *Method of the Recitation* (with Frank M. McMurry, 1897). He was editor of the Year Books of the National Herbart society, 1895–1900.

McMURRICH, James Playfair, educator, was born in Toronto, Canada, Oct. 16, 1859; son of the Hon. John and Janet (Dickson) McMurrich, and of Scotch ancestry. He attended Upper Canada college at Toronto, exhibitioner, 1873, and was graduated from the University of Toronto, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1881. He was married in 1882, to Katie Moodie, daughter of John J. and Catharine (Moodie) Vickers of Toronto, Can. He was instructor in mammalian anatomy at Johns Hopkins university, 1884–86; professor of biology at Haverford college, Pa., 1886–89; assistant pro-

fessor of animal morphology at Clark university, Mass., 1889–92; professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati, 1892–94, and was made professor of anatomy in the University of Michigan in 1894. He was elected a member of the American Society of Naturalists in 1886; and was an original member of the American Morphological society and its secretary, 1890–93. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the Johns Hopkins university in 1885. He is the author of a text-book on *Invertebrate Morphology* (1894), and of contributions to Gray's *Anatomy* and other text books and of numerous pamphlets on anatomical and zoölogical subjects.

McMURTRIE, William, chemist, was born in Belvidere, N.J., March 10, 1851; son of Abram and Almira (Smith) McMurtrie; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Smith) McMurtrie, and a descendant of Joseph McMurtrie, who was born in Dalmellington, Scotland, about 1685, and died in Oxford township, Sussex county, N.J., in 1762. He was graduated from Lafayette with the degree of M.E., 1871, and Ph.D. by examination and thesis in 1875. He was assistant chemist to the U.S. agricultural department at Washington, D.C., 1872–73, and chief chemist, 1873–78. He was married in 1876 to Helen M. Douglass. He was agent and representative for the U.S. agricultural department at the Paris exposition in 1878, and superintendent of the section assigned to the United States agricultural products at that fair. He was special agent of the agricultural department in agricultural technology, 1879–82; and represented the U.S. commissioner of agriculture at the International exhibition of sheep, wool and wool products in Philadelphia, September, 1880, and prepared the report made to congress. He was professor of chemistry, University of Illinois, 1882–88, in 1888 became chemist for the New York Tartar company, and in 1899 became consulting chemist for the Royal Baking Powder company. He was chemist to the Illinois state board of agriculture, 1884–88, and to the Illinois agricultural experiment station, 1886–88; chairman of the committee on wools in the bureau of awards at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893; vice-president of the chemistry section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895; chairman of the New York section of the American Chemical society during 1896, 1897 and 1898, and president of the American Chemical society during 1900. He was elected a member of the Philosophical society of Washington, the Academy of Sciences of Washington, D.C., and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the decoration of Chevalier du Mérite Agricole from the French government in 1883. He is the author of the several annual reports of the division of chemistry, department of agriculture, including: *Report on the Culture of the Beet and Manufacture of Sugar therefrom, in France and the United States* (1879); *Report on the Culture of Sumac in Sicily* (1879); *Report on the Statistics of Grape Culture in the United States* (1880); *Report upon the Investigation of Wool and other Animal Fibres* (1887); *Report of the Physical Properties of the Wools of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893* (1894); *Some Records of Recent Progress in Industrial Chemistry* (1897, 1898 and 1899); *The Relation of the Industries to the Advancement of Chemical Science* (1900).

McNAIR, Alexander, governor of Missouri, was born in Derry, Lancaster county, now Dauphin county, Pa., in 1774. He was prepared for college in his native town, but was prevented by the death of his father from attending college. He served as lieutenant in command of a company from Lancaster county in suppressing the whiskey insurrection of 1794; was lieutenant of infantry, 1799–1800; removed to St. Louis, La. Ty., 1804, where he was commissary in the U.S. army for several years, and in 1812 was made adjutant-general and also served as inspector-general. In 1813 he was made colonel of a regiment of Missouri militia. He was a delegate from St. Louis county to the constitutional convention, July, 1820, and the same year was elected governor of the new state, serving, 1820–24. He took up his residence in St. Charles, the first seat of government, in November, 1820. He was U.S. agent in the Indian department, 1824–26. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1826.

McNAIR, Frederick Vallette, naval officer, was born in Jenkintown (afterward Ogontz), Pa., Jan. 13, 1839; son of the Hon. John (q. v.) and Mary (Yerkes) McNair. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1857; served on the China and East India station, 1857–59; was promoted passed midshipman, June 25, 1860; master, Oct. 24, 1860, and was made a lieutenant for bravery, April 18, 1861. He served on the Mediterranean squadron in the West Indies and in the pursuit of the steamer *Sumter* on the Mississippi river under Admiral Farragut; participated in the engagements and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette batteries

and the capture of New Orleans in April, 1862; landed at Baton Rouge and Natchez, La., and demanded their surrender in May, 1862; took part in the engagements at Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, and the destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, and passed the Vicksburg batteries both ways in June, July and August, 1862. He served on the *Juniata* from October, 1862, till February, 1863; on the *Seminole*, February to August, 1863, and on the *Pensacola*, August, 1863, to April, 1864, and saw service on the latter vessel on the Mississippi river. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, April 20, 1864; was assigned to the *Juniata* on the North Atlantic squadron, as executive officer in May, 1864, and served in the engagements of Fort Fisher, Dec. 24 and 25, 1864, and Jan. 13–15, 1865, and received special mention for his conduct previous to the surrender. He was on the Brazil squadron, 1865–66, and executive officer of the flagship *Brooklyn* of the Brazil squadron, 1866–67. He was an instructor at the U.S. Naval academy, 1867–68; executive officer of the practice-ship *Macedonian* during the summer of 1868, and executive officer of the flagship *Franklin* of the European squadron, 1868–70. He was the equipment officer at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1870–71; head of the department of seamanship at the Naval academy, 1871–75; and was promoted commander, Jan. 29, 1872. He commanded the *Yantic*, April to July, 1875, and the *Kearsarge*, 1875–78, both on the Asiatic station, and the *Portsmouth* on the European station, February to August, 1878. He was commandant of cadets at the U.S. Naval academy, 1878–82, on duty at the navy department, 1882–83, serving on the court of inquiry on the loss of the *Jeannette* and as a member of the board of examiners of officers. He was promoted captain, Oct. 30, 1883, was stationed at Mare Island navy yard as captain of the yard, 1883–86; commanded the flagship *Omaha* of the Asiatic squadron, 1887–90, and was superintendent of the naval observatory, 1890–95. He was promoted commodore, May 10, 1895; commanded the U.S. naval force on the Asiatic station, 1895–98; was promoted rear-admiral, July 3, 1898, and was superintendent of the U.S. Naval academy from 1898 to 1900, when he was relieved from the duties on account of ill health. He was married Oct. 9, 1862, to

Clara, only daughter of James and Mary Sellers (Hobson) Warren, and their son, Frederick Vallette, Jr., was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Naval academy, June 24, 1899. Admiral McNair died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, 1900.

McNAIR, John, representative, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1800; son of John and Martha (Keith) McNair of Southampton, Pa.; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Mann) McNair, and a descendant of Samuel and Anna (Murdock) McNair, who emigrated from Ireland to America with their children in 1732, and settled in Upper Wakefield, Bucks county, Pa. The family was Scotch and settled in Carrickfergus, Ireland, when driven from home by religious persecution. John McNair became a resident of Norristown, Pa., and was a Democratic representative from the fifth district of Pennsylvania in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1831–35. He was married to Mary Yerkes. He died at Evansport, Prince William county, Va., Aug. 7, 1861.

McNAMARA, John, educator, was born in Dromore, county Down, Ireland, Dec. 27, 1824. He was brought by his parents to the United States about 1830. When a young lad he came under the notice of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D., who took him into his own home and regarded him as a son. He was educated at St. Paul's college, Flushing, L.I., and matriculated at the General Theological seminary in New York city in the class of 1850, but did not graduate. He was admitted to the diaconate and was assistant to Dr. Muhlenberg at the Church of the Holy Communion, 1848–49, and was ordained priest in June, 1849. He was married, Nov. 18, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Edward and Caroline (Lawrence) Gould of New York city. He chose a missionary life and in response to an appeal by Bishop Kemper he went west and labored successfully in Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Illinois. He founded Christ church, St. Joseph, Mo.; the Church of the Holy Communion, Lake Geneva, Wis., and Christ church, Waukegan, Ill., and organized mission stations. He was in Kenosha at the outbreak of the civil war, and was made chaplain of the 1st Wisconsin regiment, serving for three years, when he returned to his parish. He was rector of parishes in White Water and La Crosse, and while at the latter place was called in August, 1870, by Bishop Clarkson, to take the presidency of Nebraska college at Nebraska city, a church institution, which position he held, 1870–75. In 1875 he returned to New York at the request of Dr. Muhlenberg and was assistant at St. Luke's hospital and rector at St. Johnsland, L.I., N.Y., until shortly after Dr. Muhlenberg's death when he returned to Nebraska (1878) and with the exception of a few months in New Mexico,

he spent the remainder of his life in the state. He served as delegate to the general convention several times. At the time of his death he was rector of the Church of our Saviour, North Platte, and he was buried at Lake Geneva. His widow became Sister Sarah of the order of St. Monica, Springfield, Ill. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Nebraska college in 1869. He is the author of: *Three Years on the Kansas Border* (1852); *The Black Code of Kansas* (1857), and contributions to church periodicals. He died in North Platte, Neb., Oct. 24, 1885.

McNEIL, John, soldier, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 4, 1813. He learned the hatter's trade in Boston, Mass., and engaged in the business first in New York city, and subsequently in St. Louis, Mo., 1836–61. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1844–45, and president of the Pacific Insurance company, 1855–61. He was captain of a volunteer company early in 1861, and was promoted colonel of the 3d regiment, U.S. reserve corps, and at Fulton, Mo., July 17, 1861, defeated the Confederate forces under Gen. David B. Harris and was placed in command of the city of St. Louis, by General Frémont. He was appointed colonel of the 19th Missouri volunteers, Aug. 3, 1861; commanded a cavalry regiment in 1862 and cleared the district of northeast Missouri of guerillas. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; was ordered into southeastern Missouri in December, 1862; held Cape Girardeau with 1700 men against General Marmaduke with 10,000 men in 1863; was appointed to command the district of Rolla, Mo., in 1864, and from there marched to Jefferson City, and assisted Gens. John B. Sanborn, Clinton B. Fisk and E. B. Brown in saving the capital from Price's army. He afterward joined his cavalry force to that of Gen. E. B. Brown and participated in the operations which ended in the defeat of General Price's army at Newtonia, Oct. 28, 1864. He commanded central Missouri until his resignation in April, 1865. He was clerk of the criminal court of St. Louis county, 1865–67, sheriff of St. Louis county, Mo., 1866–70, and clerk of the criminal court again, 1875–76. He was a commissioner to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, an inspector in the U.S. Indian service in 1878 and 1882, and superintendent of the U.S. post-office, St. Louis branch, at the time of his death. He died in St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1891.

McNEILL, George, editor, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., Sept. 4, 1827; son of George and Minerva (Ruffin) McNeill, and grandson of John McNeill, who came to America from Scotland. He was a student at the Fayetteville high school; at the University of North Carolina, 1842–44; at Delaware college, 1844–46; at Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1846–47, and at Princeton Theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1849. He was ordained by the presbytery of Fayetteville, July 12, 1850; served as a domestic missionary and as stated supply at Ashboro, 1849–54, and Washington, N.C., 1854–55; was principal of schools at Osceola, Fla., 1855–56, and Fayetteville, N.C., 1856–57; projected the publication of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* in 1857, and was editor and manager up to the time of his death, when he was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. James Hipkins McNeill, who was a colonel in the Confederate army, 1863–65, and was killed at Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1865. George McNeill died at Fayetteville, N.C., Aug. 18, 1861.

McNEILL, George Edwin, reformer, was born in Amesbury, Mass., Aug. 4, 1837; son of John and Abigail Todd (Hickey) McNeill. He attended public and private schools in Massachusetts, worked in a woollen mill, and learned the trade of shoemaker. He was married, Dec. 24, to Adeline J. Trepthern. He was secretary of the Grand Eight-Hour league of Boston, Mass., 1863–64; founder of the New England Labor Reform league in 1865, agent of the *Daily Evening Voice*, 1865–67; founder of the Workingman's institute and its president, 1867–69; president of the Boston Eight-Hour league, 1869–73; associate founder of the Order of the People in 1870; president of the New England Ten-Hour league, 1874–76; and in 1875 was appointed an officer to enforce the laws regulating the education of children of Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the National Labor convention held at Rochester, N.Y., in 1875; was the author of the declaration of principles used by the Knights of Labor; founder and president of the International Workingmen's union, 1876–79; state secretary of the Sovereigns of Industry in 1875; secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts district of the Knights of Labor, 1883–86; and president of the order of co-operators in 1885. He organized and became general manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Accident association in 1883. He was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, 1886–98, and was sent to England as the Fraternal delegate of the Federation in 1895. He was the commissioner for the state on manual training, 1893–94; on taxation,

1897–98, and was an associate founder and director of the Anti-Tenement-House league in 1891. He was associate editor of the *Labor Standard*, Paterson, N.J., and Fall River, Mass., and editor of the *Home Journal*, Paterson, N.J., 1880–82; and was proprietor and editor of the *Labor Leader*, Boston, 1886–87. He is the author of: *History of Co-operation in Massachusetts* (1876); *The Slave of Fortune* (a novel, 1881); *The Labor Movement, the Problem of a Day* (1886); *History of the Shoe Makers' Unions* (1890); *The Eight-Hour Primer* (1890); *History of Development of the Shoe Industry* (1896); *The Story of a Silver Dollar, a Study of Accidents and Accident Insurance* (1900).

McNEILL, George Rockwell, educator, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., July 1, 1854; son of the Rev. George and Maggie (Gilbert) McNeill. He was graduated from Davidson college, N.C., in 1874, and was married Dec. 23, 1875, to Mrs. Julia V. Marlin. He was principal of a private school in Rowan county, N.C., 1872–81; principal of the male academy at Reidsville, N.C., 1883–89; president of Lafayette college, Alabama, 1889–95; president of the Alabama educational association in 1895; president of Isbell Female college, Talladega, Ala., 1895–98; again president of Lafayette college, 1898–1900; studied history and geography in Europe and made an extended tour through the Continent and in Great Britain in 1900 and was elected superintendent of the city schools of Dothan, Ala., in 1900.

McNEILL, William Gibbs, engineer, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Oct. 3, 1801; son of Dr. Donald and ——— (Gibbs) McNeill. His paternal great grandfather, a member of the Highland clan, after distinguishing himself at the battle of Culloden, immigrated to America in 1746, and settled in North Carolina on the Cape Fear river. William Gibbs McNeill received his early education in Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., with the intention of entering the Episcopal Theological seminary. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1817, served on topographical duty in the engineer corps, 1817–23; was promoted 2d lieutenant of artillery, March 1, 1818; 1st lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1819; and 1st lieutenant of the first artillery on the reorganization of the army, June 1, 1821. He was promoted assistant topographical engineer with the rank of captain, Jan. 27, 1823; served on the survey of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 1824–26; of the Kanawha, James and Roanoke rivers in Virginia in 1827; of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1827; and was a member of the board of civil engineers during the construction of the road, 1827–30. In November, 1828, in company with Capt. George W. Whistler and Jonathan Knight, he was sent by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to examine the railroad system of Great Britain, and there consulted with Thomas Telford, Robert Stephenson and other leading engineers. He was chief engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 1830–36; Paterson and Hudson River railroad, N.J., 1831–34; Boston and Providence railroad, 1832–35; Providence and Stonington, 1832–37; Taunton and New Bedford railroad in 1835; of railroads in Florida and Alabama in 1834; of the Fayetteville and Yadkin railroad, N.C., in 1835; the Long Island railroad, New York, 1835–36, and of the Boston and Albany, 1836–40. He was brevetted major, Jan. 27, 1838, for faithful service ten years in one grade. He resigned from the U.S. army, Nov. 23, 1837, to become chief engineer of the state of Georgia, and he surveyed the route for a railroad from Charleston, S.C., to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, 1837–40. He was president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, 1842–43. In the conflict between the rival state governments in Rhode Island in 1842, he was commissioned major-general of the state militia and conducted the military movements that crushed the incipient rebellion, May 28, 1842. He was chief-engineer of the Brooklyn navy yard dry dock, 1842–45, and was removed by President Polk, and when the war with Mexico broke out he was refused a commission in the army. He visited Europe in 1851 in the interest of American mining, and in 1853 failing health decided him to return home. He was made a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, May 4, 1852, the first American to be so honored. He married Maria Matilda Common. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1853.

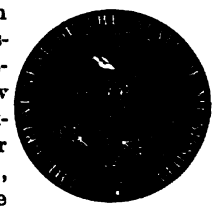
MacNEVEN, William James, physician, was born at Ballynahinch, county Galway, Ireland, March 21, 1763. He was graduated from the University of Vienna, M.D., 1784; settled in practice in Dublin, Ireland, where he took a leading part in the revolution by joining the United Irishmen, and about 1792, at the instance of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Arthur O'Connor, he became one of the five directors of the society. He was arrested, March 12, 1798, and imprisoned until 1802. On his release he made a tour of Switzerland and in 1803 entered the French army as captain of an Irish brigade with the assurance that the French intended to invade Ireland. Disappointed in this, he resigned his commission and in the summer of 1805 settled in New York city. He was married in 1810 to Jane Margaret, daughter of Samuel Riker of Newtown, Long Island. He was professor of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1808–11; of chemistry 1811–16, and of chemistry and materia medica, 1816–26. He was the first scientist to establish a chemical laboratory in New York.

He united with Drs. Hosack, Francis, Mott, and Godman in establishing a medical school in Duane street in 1826, known as Rutgers Medical college, where he was professor of materia medica until 1830, when the school was discontinued. He was a fellow of the American Philosophical society, a member of the Literary and Philosophical society of New York, and of the various Irish societies, being elected president of The Friends of the Irish in 1828, and of the Irish Emigrant society. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from Columbia in 1806. He edited the *Medical and Philosophical Journal* with Dr. Benjamin De Witt, 1812–15, published an edition of "Brande's Chemistry" (1812) and is the author of: *Rambles in Switzerland in the Summer and Autumn of 1802* (1803); *Pieces of Irish History*, with Thomas Addis Emmet (1807); *Chemical Examination of the Mineral Water of Schooley's Mountain* (1815), and *Exposition of the Atomic Theory of Chemistry* (1819). He died in New York city, July 12, 1841.

McNIEL, John, soldier, was born in Hillsborough, N.H., March 25, 1784; son of Capt. John and Lucy (Andrews) McNiel; grandson of Daniel McNiel, and of Isaac Andrews, and great-grandson of John McNiel who served in the Louisburg expedition, 1744–55, and came originally from Londonderry to Derryfield, N.H., and thence to Hillsborough. John McNiel, 3d, was commissioned captain in the 11th infantry, March 12, 1812, and major, Aug. 15, 1813. He led the regiment in the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, and for his gallantry in leading a bayonet charge which won the day for the Americans he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the regiment in the battle of Niagara, July 25, 1814, and was brevetted colonel for distinguished valor there. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 1st infantry, Feb. 24, 1818; to the 3d infantry, Dec. 12, 1820; was brevetted brigadier-general, July 24, 1824, for ten years' faithful service in one grade; was promoted colonel and transferred to the 1st infantry, April 28, 1826, and held various posts on the western frontier. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 23, 1830, and was surveyor of the port of Boston, Mass., by appointment of President Jackson, 1830–50. He was married to a sister of Franklin Pierce. Their son, John W. S. McNiel, 2d lieutenant in the 2d U.S. dragoons, was killed by Indians in Florida, Sept. 11, 1837, and their daughter Fanny, wife of Chandler E. Potter, was the first white child born on the site of the city of Chicago. Col. John McNiel died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1850.

McNIERNEY, Francis, R.C. bishop, was born in New York city, April 25, 1828. He was graduated at the college of Montreal, Canada, in 1849; was professor of belles-lettres there, 1849–51, and prepared for the priesthood in the seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, where he served as procurator for one year. He was ordained by Archbishop Hughes in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, Aug. 7, 1854; was chaplain to Archbishop Hughes, 1854–58; chancellor of the archdiocese, 1857–58, and for a short time in 1858 was pastor of St. Mary's, Rondout, N.Y. In 1859 he became secretary to Archbishop Hughes, and after his death in 1864 was secretary to Archbishop McCloskey, 1864–71. He was secretary of the second plenary council of Baltimore in 1866, and was an authority on the question of church ceremonials. He was appointed titular bishop of Rhesina and coadjutor to the Bishop of Albany, Dec. 22, 1871, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, April 21, 1872, by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Loughlin and Bacon. He became administrator of the diocese of Albany, Jan. 18, 1874, and bishop by right of succession, on the resignation of Bishop Conroy, Oct. 16, 1877. He visited Europe several times and in 1877 attended the golden jubilee of Pius IX. He was a member of the Roman Society, Arcadia; a knight of the grand cross of the order of the Holy Sepulchre and a delegate to the third plenary council at Baltimore in 1884. Pope Leo XIII. created him assistant bishop at the pontifical throne and Roman convent, May 5, 1890. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1894.

McNUTT, Alexander Gallatin, governor of Mississippi, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Sept. 12, 1801 (or Jan. 3, 1802), son of Alexander McNutt. He was a student at Washington college, leaving in 1821 to study law, and was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1823. He removed to Mississippi and settled in Vicksburg, where he practised law and became a political speaker. He was a state senator from Warren county, Miss., 1836–38, was president of the senate in 1837, and governor of Mississippi, 1839–42. He recommended to the legislature in 1841 the repudiation of the bonds of the Union bank of Mississippi, then insolvent, but the legislature decided to pay the bonds. He was defeated for a seat in the U.S. senate by Henry S. Foote in 1847, and was a candidate for the state at large on the Democratic electoral ticket in 1848, but before the election he died at Cockrum's Cross Roads, De Soto county, Miss., Oct. 22, 1848.



McNUTT, Patterson, educator, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., Aug. 27, 1833. He was graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He was

married, Nov. 27, 1855, to Louisa S. Slavens. He was principal of Danville seminary, 1855–58; joined the Illinois conference in 1858; was a professor in the Illinois Wesleyan university, 1858–59, and principal of the Georgetown seminary, 1859–62. He joined the army as captain of the 73rd Illinois volunteers, serving 1862–64. He was president of Marshall college, Ill., 1864–68; president of Baker university, 1869–70; and professor of mathematics, Indiana Asbury university, 1872–83. He was transferred to the St. Louis conference and held pastorates at Warrensburg, Mo., 1883–85, and at Del Norte, Col., 1885–86. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Illinois Wesleyan university in 1880. He died at Del Norte, Col., Feb. 9, 1886.

MACOMB, Alexander, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1782; son of Alexander (1748–1832) and Catherine (Navarre) Macomb; grandson of John Macomb, who emigrated from Ireland in 1742, settled in New York city and held office under the colonial government, and of Robert de Navarre, an officer of the French government who come to America in 1745, and was notaire royal and sub-délégué for the king of France on the early establishment of Detroit. Alexander Macomb, Sr., was a wealthy fur merchant in Detroit, the owner of large tracts of land in Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and New York and also a ship-owner in New York, 1785–91. Alexander Macomb, Jr., was a student in the Newark, N.J., academy. He was elected a member of the New York rangers, a volunteer company, in May, 1798, and entered the regular army, Jan. 10, 1799, as a cornet in the light dragoons. He was attached to the staff of General Worth as assistant adjutant-general and when the army was reduced, he was retained and promoted 2d lieutenant of dragoons, Feb. 10, 1801. He served as aide-de-camp to General Wilkinson and as secretary of the commission to treat with the Indians, 1801–02; was promoted 1st lieutenant of engineers, Oct. 12, 1802, on the disbandment of the dragoons, and was ordered to the Military Academy at West Point, which had just been established, where he was appointed adjutant and instructor in military exercise. He was promoted captain of engineers, June 11, 1805, was superintendent of public works in the Carolinas and Georgia until 1812, and was promoted major of engineers, Feb. 3, 1808, and lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 25, 1811. He assisted in organizing the new army, was appointed adjutant-general, April 28, 1812, and became commander of the engineer corps in that year. He resigned so as to engage in field service, and was commissioned colonel of the 3d regiment of artillery, July 6, 1812. He took part in the capture of Forts Niagara and George in May, 1813; served in the invasion of Canada under Gen. Wilkinson in that year, and was promoted brigadier-general, Jan. 24, 1814. When Wilkinson was recalled in April, 1814, Macomb assumed command of the army at Plattsburg, N.Y., until General Izard arrived. At Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814, with his force of 1500 regulars and a few detachments of state militia and Vermont volunteers, he met the British force of over 14,000 men under Sir George Provost, defeated them and forced them to retreat into Canada. He was brevetted major-general, Sept. 11, 1814, for his conduct in this battle, received the thanks of congress, a gold medal presented by the President, a sword from the state of New York, and the freedom of New York city in a gold box. He served as a member of the board to organize the peace establishment in 1815, and was assigned to the 3d military department of the northern division with headquarters in New York city and later to the 5th military department with headquarters in Detroit, Mich., where he remained until June, 1821, when he was appointed chief of the engineering department at Washington, D.C. He became major-general and general-in-chief of the U.S. army in 1828 as successor to Gen. Jacob Brown, deceased. He served actively in the field for the last time in the Seminole war in 1835. He was married, July 23, 1803, to his cousin Catherine Macomb, of Belleville, N.J. She died in 1821 and he was married secondly in May, 1826, to Harriet (Balch) Wilson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Balch, of Georgetown, D.C. He edited Samuel Cooper's *Tactics and Regulations for the Militia* (1836) and is the author of treatises: *On Martial Law and Courts Martial in the United States* (1809), and *On the Practice of Courts Martial* (1840). He died in Washington, D.C., June 25, 1841.

MACOMB, William Henry, naval officer, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1818; son of Alexander and Catherine (Macomb) Macomb. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 10, 1834; was promoted passed midshipman, July 16, 1840, and lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1847. He commanded the sloop *Portsmouth*, of the East India squadron, 1856–58, and aided Flag-Officer A. H. Foote in the capture of the barrier forts on the Canton river, China. He took part in the Paraguay expedition in 1859 where he

commanded the *Metacomet*. He commanded the steamer *Genesee*, of the blockading squadron, 1862–63, and was engaged in attempting the passage of the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, and had several engagements with the Confederates along the Mississippi river in April, May and June, 1863. He was promoted commander, July 16, 1862; commanded the steamer *Shamrock* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in the operations in eastern North Carolina, 1864–65; and led the naval force that bombarded and captured Plymouth, N.C., Oct. 31, 1864. For the capture of Plymouth he was advanced three numbers. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866, assigned to the steamer sloop *Plymouth* of the European squadron in 1869, promoted commodore, July 1, 1870, and assigned to duty as lighthouse inspector. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1872.

MACON, Nathaniel, statesman, was born in Warren county, N.C., Dec. 17, 1757. He matriculated at the College of New Jersey but in 1777 when the doors of that institution closed he volunteered as a private in the Continental army. He was assigned to the company commanded by his brother John Mason and took part in the actions resulting in the surrender of Fort Moultrie, the rout at Camden, the surrender of Charleston, May 12, 1780, and in the retreat of Generals Morgan and Greene through North Carolina to Virginia in February, 1781. He was elected to the North Carolina senate in 1781 and although he had first declined to leave the army he was prevailed upon by General Greene to accept civil office. During his term as state senator, which expired in 1785, he removed to a plantation on the Roanoke river. He opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution as conferring too much power on the new government. He was a representative in the 2d–13th congresses, 1791–1815, serving as speaker of the house in the 7th, 8th and 9th congresses, 1801–07. He was elected U.S. senator in place of David Stone, resigned, 1814, and of Francis Locke who did not take his seat, 1815, and served by re-election 1815–28, resigning in 1828 when he was succeeded by James Iredell. He twice declined the position of postmaster-general from President Jefferson; was president *pro tempore* of the senate in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–28; and received 24 electoral votes for Vice-President in 1825. He was a member and president of the constitutional convention of North Carolina in 1835 and presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in 1837. He was opposed to all schemes of internal improvement; opposed a grant of land to Count De Grasse and to General Lafayette; and to a ballot being given to free negroes. He died in Warren county, N.C., June 29, 1837.

McPHAIL, George Wilson, educator, was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1816. He was a student at Hampden Sidney college, Va., 1829–31; and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1841. He studied theology at Hampden Sidney, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1839 and was a missionary to Prince George county, Va., 1839–41, and pastor at Fredericksburg, 1842–54, where he also conducted a female seminary. He was pastor at Easton, Pa., 1854–57; president of Lafayette college, 1857–63; a teacher in Professor Saunders's seminary, Philadelphia, 1863–64; pastor in Norfolk, Va., 1865; and president of Davidson college, N.C., and professor of mental and moral philosophy there, 1866–71. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Jefferson college in 1857 and that of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi in 1868. He died at Davidson, N.C., June 28, 1871.

McPHEETERS, William Marcellus, physician, was born in Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 3, 1815; second son of the Rev. Dr. William (1778–1842) and Margaret Ann (Curry) McPheeters, and brother of the Rev. Samuel Brown McPheeters, D.D. (1819–1870); grandson of William McPheeters, one of the founders and a trustee of Washington university, Lexington, Va., and a descendant of William McPheeters, who served in Cromwell's army, afterward removed to the north of Ireland and then to America prior to the Revolution, settling first in Pennsylvania, then in Augusta county, Va. His father, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, was born in Augusta county, Va., declined the presidency of Davidson college, N.C., in 1840, was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1812–42, and a well-known educator in North Carolina. William Marcellus was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1837–38, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1840. He was a resident physician at Blockley hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1840–41; professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy, 1843–48, and of materia medica and therapeutics, 1848–62, in the St. Louis Medical college. He was married in April, 1846, to Martha, daughter of Carey Selden, of Virginia; she died in March, 1847. He was married secondly, in May, 1849, to Sallie, daughter of George Buchanan of St. Louis, Mo.

He was surgeon to the U.S. marine hospital, St. Louis, 1856–61, and surgeon in the Confederate army, 1861–64, serving as chief surgeon to Thomas L. Churchell's division and as medical director on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price. He resumed general practice in St. Louis in 1865; was professor in the Missouri medical college, 1866–74; and physician to the St. Louis hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He was president of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri in 1852; of the St. Louis Medical society; and vice-president of the American Medical association in 1873. He was also a member and president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological society and an honorary member of the State Medical societies of North Carolina and Arkansas. He served on the St. Louis board of health in 1876 and 1877 and was medical director of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance company, 1874. He edited the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1843–61; and is the author of a *History of the Cholera Epidemic in St. Louis, Mo., in 1849* (1850).

McPHERSON, Edward, representative, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., July 31, 1830; son of John Bayard and Catharine (Lenhart) McPherson, grandson of Capt. William McPherson, an officer in the American Revolution, captured by the British at the battle of Long Island, and great-grandson of Capt. Robert McPherson, who, with his wife Janet, settled on Marsh Creek, York county, Pa., about 1735; was captain in General Forbes's expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1748, a delegate to the Pennsylvania state constitutional convention of July 15, 1776, and colonel of state troops in the War of Independence. Edward was graduated from Pennsylvania college in 1848, studied law with Thaddeus Stevens in Lancaster, Pa., was correspondent in Harrisburg for the Philadelphia *North American*, 1850; edited the Harrisburg *Daily American*, 1851; the Lancaster *Independent Whig*, 1851–54; and established the *Inland Daily* in Lancaster, Pa., in 1853. He was a representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63; was a captain in the Pennsylvania Reserves in 1861 until that body was mustered into the U.S. service, and served for a time as a volunteer aide on the staff of General McCall. He was chairman of the committee on the library,

and a member of the committee on military affairs in the 37th congress, and was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was married, Nov. 12, 1862, to Annie D., daughter of John S. Crawford of Gettysburg, Pa. He was deputy commissioner of internal revenue in 1863; clerk of the house of representatives in the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 47th and 51st congresses, 1863–73, 1881–83, and 1889–91. He was chief of the bureau of engraving and printing in 1877; editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, 1877–80; and editor and proprietor of the *Star and Sentinel*, Gettysburg, Pa., 1880–95. He was secretary of the Union national committee, 1860-64, secretary of the Republican congressional campaign committee in 1880, 1884, 1888 and 1892, and was permanent president of the Republican national convention that met in Cincinnati, June 14, 1876. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1866 and LL.D. from Pennsylvania college in 1867. He edited a biennial *Handbook of Politics* (1872–95); the *New York Tribune Almanac* (1877–95), and was the American editor of the *Almanach de Gotha*. He is the author of: *Political History of the United States during the Great Rebellion* (1865); *Political Manual* (1866), and *The Political History of the United States during the Reconstruction* (1870). He died at Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 14, 1895.

McPHERSON, James Birdseye, soldier, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1853, and was promoted in the army to brevet 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers July 1, 1853. He served as assistant instructor in practical engineering at the U.S. Military academy in July, 1853, and was attached to a company in the engineer corps, 1853–54. He was promoted 2d lieutenant of engineers, Dec. 18, 1854, and served as assistant in the construction and repairs of the New York harbor defences, 1854–57. He superintended the building of Fort Delaware in 1857; the construction of the defences of Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, Cal., 1857–61; was promoted first lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1858, and was in charge of the engineer operations in Boston harbor in 1861. He declined the appointment of captain in the 19th U.S. infantry tendered him on May 14, 1861, and was promoted captain in the

engineer corps, Aug. 6, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of staff and additional aide-de-camp to General Halleck, Nov. 12, 1861, and served as assistant engineer of the department of the Missouri, November, 1861, to February, 1862. He was chief engineer on the staff of General Grant during the Tennessee campaign of 1862, being engaged in the operations against Fort Henry, Feb. 2–6, 1862; the battle and capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 14–16, 1862; the battle of Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, and as assistant engineer in the siege of Corinth, April 15 to May 29, 1862. He was promoted colonel of staff and additional aide-de-camp, May 1, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers, May 15, 1862, and was military superintendent of the railroads in the district of West Tennessee, June to October, 1862. He was on the staff of General Grant during the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. He commanded a brigade in October, 1862, and moved from Jackson, Tenn., to Corinth, where he joined General Rosecrans on Oct. 4, 1862, just at the close of the battle. He joined in the pursuit of the enemy, leading the advance to Ripley, Miss. He was promoted major-general of the U.S. volunteers, Oct. 8, 1862, and was in command of the second division, department of the Tennessee, at Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 16–24, 1862, and of the 2d division, 13th army corps, Oct. 24–Nov. 2, 1862. He commanded the right wing of Grant's army in the Vicksburg campaign until Jan. 18, 1863, when the army was reorganized and he was given command of the 17th army corps. He participated in the march to and the occupation of Lagrange, Miss., Nov. 4, 1862; was in command during the action at Lamar, Miss., Nov. 12, 1862, and led the advance to and the retreat from Oxford, Miss., November–December, 1862. He was engaged in organizing and massing his corps at Memphis, Tenn., January–February, 1863, and at Lake Providence, February and April, 1863. He endeavored to open a passage to the Mississippi river, via Lake Providence, in order to get in the rear of Vicksburg by the Yazoo pass, in April, 1863, but was unsuccessful. He participated in the battle of Port Gibson, April 30–May 1, 1863; was in command at the action of Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; attacked Johnston's army at Jackson and captured the fortifications on May 14, 1863. He commanded his corps at the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, where it bore the brunt of the fighting, General Pemberton's army retiring in confusion to Vicksburg. His corps formed the centre of Grant's army during the assaults on Vicksburg, May 19 and 22, 1863, and attacked the Confederate works at the salient, on the Jackson road, but without success. McPherson displayed conspicuous gallantry throughout this campaign; was one of the commissioners to fix the terms of capitulation, and General Grant in a letter to the war department recommended him for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, which was awarded him, Aug. 1, 1863. In October, 1863, a medal of honor was presented to him by the officers of his corps for the gallant manner in which he had led them during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. He was in command of the 17th army corps and district of Vicksburg, 1863–64, and sent out several important expeditions into Mississippi and Louisiana; was engaged in the surprise of the enemy's camp at Canton, Oct. 15, 1863, and participated in General Sherman's raid on Meridian in February, 1863, which resulted in great destruction of the enemy's resources. When Sherman succeeded Grant in command of the western armies in March, 1864, McPherson succeeded Sherman as commander of the department and army of the Tennessee, and served as such, March 26 to July 22, 1864. He reorganized and massed his army at Huntsville, Ala., in April, 1864, and led them in the Georgia campaign, May 4 to July 22, 1864. He commanded the Army of the Tennessee in the movement by Snake Creek Gap, with orders to turn the enemy's left and to destroy the railroad, while a demonstration was being made by the armies of Thomas and Schofield in Johnston's front. When McPherson approached Resaca he found it too strongly fortified to warrant an attack, so he retired to Snake Creek Gap and threatened the railroad. He was criticised for this act by General Sherman who said that although he acted strictly within his instructions, yet by not attacking Resaca he lost the opportunity of a lifetime. As a result of his action Sherman marched his entire army to Snake Creek Gap, thus compelling Johnston to abandon his stronghold at Dalton and to retreat to Resaca, where he was attacked by Sherman's entire army and was defeated, May 15, 1864. McPherson was engaged in the occupation of Kingston, May 18, 1864; the battle of Dallas, May 28, 1864; the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 20–July 2, 1864, where he made a gallant assault in connection with Thomas's army, but was driven back; and in the pursuit of the enemy with severe skirmishing, July 13–17, 1864. On July 17 Johnston was superseded in command of the Confederate army, then at Atlanta, by Gen. John B. Hood, and on July 22, Hood, massing his entire army, made a furious assault on Sherman's left flank, which was commanded by McPherson. While forming his command into line, McPherson rode into the enemy's line, and upon perceiving his mistake he reined up his horse, and raising his cap with a graceful salutation, turned to the right and dashed into

the woods. A volley followed him, and he fell, pierced by several bullets. His statue in bronze was erected in one of the public parks of Washington, D.C., by his comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. When told of McPherson's death, Grant exclaimed, "The country has lost one of its best soldiers, and I have lost my best friend." He died near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

McPHERSON, John Hanson Thomas, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30, 1865; son of John H. T. and Sallie (Cooke) McPherson, grandson of Robert Grier and Maria (Davis) McPherson; great-grandson of Col. John McPherson, who settled in Frederick county, Md., in 1781, and a descendant of Robert and Janet McPherson, who came from the Scotch Highlands to Delaware in 1738, afterward settling near Gettysburg, Pa. His early life was passed on the family homestead at Frederick, Md. He attended private schools and Baltimore college, 1879-84, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins university, A.B., 1886, Ph.D., 1890. He was an honorary Hopkins scholar, 1884–86, and a University scholar, 1886–87 and 1888–89. He was made a fellow in history in 1889; was instructor in history at the University of Michigan, 1890–91, and was elected professor of history and political science at the University of Georgia in 1891, being also lécturer on Roman law in the university law school after 1895. He was married June 23, 1892, at Geneva, Switzerland, to Georgia Adams Rathbone, who died Nov. 13, 1893. He was made a member of the board of electors of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, 1900; a member for Georgia of the general committee of the American Historical association, and corresponding member of the Minnesota Historical society. He is the author of *History of Liberia* (1891), issued in the John Hopkins studies in history and politics; and *The Civil Government of Georgia* (1896).

McPHERSON, John Roderic, senator, was born at York, Livingston county, N.Y., May 9, 1833; son of Donald and Jean (Calder) McPherson; grandson of James McPherson, who came from Culloden, Scotland, and located at Delhi, N.Y., in 1801, and of James and Elizabeth Calder, who came from Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1800, and settled in Greenfield, Conn., and later removed to Genesee county, N.Y. He was educated in the public schools and at Genesee academy, and engaged in farming and stock-raising in Livingston county, 1851–58. He removed in 1858 to Jersey City, N.J., where he entered upon more extensive dealings in live stock, and designed many improvements and put into operation the great abattoir system used in France. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Jersey City, 1864–70, and its president for three years. He was married in 1867 to Edla Jean, daughter of William Gregory, of Buffalo, N.Y. He was a member of the state senate, 1870–73; opposed the railroad monopolies and secured the enactment of the general railroad law of New Jersey. He was presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and was elected to the U.S. senate by the Democratic legislature to succeed F. T. Frelinghuysen, and was twice re-elected, serving, 1877–95. During his third term in the senate he was chairman of the committees on naval affairs and the Potomac river front. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1892, and in 1887 refused the cabinet position of secretary of the treasury as successor to Daniel Manning, deceased. He established the People's Gaslight company, and was president of the corporation, 1868–69; was president of several savings banks and of a western stock-yard company, and owned a paper-mill near the Delaware water-gap, and a large stock-farm in Somerset county. He died in Jersey City, N.J., Oct. 8, 1897.

McPHERSON, Smith, jurist, was born in Morgan county, Ind., Feb. 14, 1848; son of Oliver and Polly (Matthews) McPherson, and grandson of William McPherson and of Hiram Matthews. He attended the common schools of his native county and studied law at the Iowa State university. He practiced at Red Oak, Iowa, 1870–1900; was district-attorney of the third district of Iowa, 1874–80; and attorney-general of Iowa, 1881–85. He was elected a Republican representative in the 56th congress in 1898 and served until June 7, 1900, when he resigned, having been appointed U.S. district judge for the southern district of Iowa.

McQUADE, James, soldier, was born in Utica, N.Y., April 27, 1829; son of Michael McQuade, a cooper and brewer. He attended a Roman Catholic school in Montreal, Canada; studied law in Utica, and entered the banking business. He was appointed a clerk of the New York assembly in 1851, and was elected a member of the assembly on the Republican ticket in 1859. He was appointed colonel of the 14th New York regiment in April, 1861, and was assigned to Griffin's second brigade, Morrill's 1st division, Fitz-John Porter's 5th army corps, on the Virginia peninsula, and was in the various engagements leading to the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862, and in the seven-days' battles before Richmond, 1862. He distinguished himself for his bravery at Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. At Hanover Court House he commanded a brigade; at Gaines's Mill he served as an aide on Gen. Fitz-John Porter's staff, and at Malvern Hill was in command of his regiment, and made a desperate and success-

ful charge, against the orders of his commander. In the seven days' battles he was the only regimental commander in Griffin's brigade who escaped death. Colonels Black, McLean, Gore, Woodbury and Cass meeting death between June 25 and July 2, 1862. His escape was considered marvellous, as he was constantly exposed, and virtually led the regiments as second in command to General Griffin. The 2d brigade was at Centreville during the action at Manassas, and could not join the division, as the road was blocked and the bridges destroyed. In the defence of Maryland against the invasion of General Lee, the brigade had a sharp engagement at Shepherdstown, Va., and in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863, Colonel McQuade again commanded the 2d brigade until physically exhausted, when the command devolved on Col. J. B. Switzer. The regiment was shortly after ordered home, its term of service having expired, and was mustered out at Utica, May 24, 1863. Colonel McQuade was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the civil war. He was department commander, G.A.R., in 1879, and held various political offices. He died in Utica, N.Y., March 25, 1885.

McQUAID, Bernard John, R.C. bishop, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1823; son of Bernard and Mary (Maguire) McQuaid. He attended Chambly college, Canada, and was graduated from St. John's college, Fordham, in 1843. He was a tutor at St. John's college, 1843–46; studied theology at St. John's college; was ordained, Jan. 16, 1848, in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, by Bishop Hughes and was assigned to the mission at Madison, N.J. He erected churches at Morristown and Springfield, N.J., and in 1853 he was transferred to St. Patrick's cathedral, Newark. He assisted Bishop Bayley in founding Seton Hall college and seminary first at Madison and then at South Orange, N.J. He was president of Seton Hall college, 1856–57; was recalled to his old position of rector of the cathedral at Newark in 1857; and was president and professor of rhetoric at Seton Hall college, 1859–68. In September, 1866, he succeeded Father Moran as vicar-general of the diocese of Newark. He was consecrated the first bishop of Rochester, N.Y., July 12, 1868, at New York city by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Bailey and Goesbriand. He organized the diocese; introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph, and founded St. Andrew's preparatory seminary in 1870, and St. Bernard's Theological seminary in 1893. He was present at the Vatican council, 1869–70. He established in his diocese numerous Christian free schools, and to show the necessity of combining religious with secular education, and to demonstrate the wrong which he said was done to Catholic citizens by the system of double taxation, he lectured extensively and wrote articles in reviews.

McQUEARY, Thomas Howard, theologian and educator, was born near Charlottesville, Va., May 27, 1861; son of Thomas Howard and Sarah Jane (Harland) MacQueary; grandson of William and Mary (Hall) MacQueary and of Clifton and Diana (Kinsolving) Garland, and a descendant of Scotch ancestors, who migrated to the north of Ireland and came to America before 1776. His maternal grandparents were descended from prominent early Virginia families. He was educated in the parish school, engaged in farming, 1874–79, and in 1879 entered mercantile business in Washington, D.C. He was a student at Norwood college, Nelson county, Va., 1880–81, and was graduated at the Virginia P. E. Theological seminary, June, 1886. He was ordered deacon, July 19, 1885, by Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia, and was given charge of Christ church parish, Fairmount, W. Va. He was ordained priest in 1887; and was rector of St. Paul's church, Canton, Ohio, 1887–91. A declaration of his belief as embodied in his book "The Evolution of Man and Christianity" (1890), in which he especially denied the virgin birth and bodily resurrection of Jesus though asserting his divinity and spiritual resurrection, brought the attention of theologians to his departure from orthodoxy. He was invited by the Episcopal church congress to deliver an address on Biblical criticism before that body in Philadelphia in November, 1890, and this hastened his trial and conviction in January, 1891. He served out the six months' suspension required by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court and then asked the bishop to restore him to the ministry. The bishop availed himself of a canonical technicality which enabled him to change the sentence to an indefinite suspension and Mr. MacQueary thereupon renounced the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church and was formally deposed by Bishop Leonard in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1891. He entered the Universalist ministry and became pastor of the First Universalist church, Saginaw, Mich., in 1891, and of the Second Universalist church, Minneapolis, Minn. Jan. 1, 1896. While here

he attended the University of Minnesota, receiving the degrees of A.B., 1897, and A.M., 1898. He finally resigned from the Universalist ministry and engaged in sociological and educational work. He founded "Unity House Social Settlement," the first social settlement in Minneapolis in 1897, and presided over it as head resident for two years. In 1899 he taught in the boys' academy in Minneapolis; in 1900 he was elected vice-president and professor of history and Latin in the Northwestern Military academy, Highland Park, Ill., and on July 1, 1900, he was elected superintendent of the Chicago Parental school, Chicago, Ill., an institution for the education and reformation of habitual truants, established by the Chicago board of education under a special law passed for this purpose. He was married, Jan. 14, 1892, to Emma Clarkson, daughter of the Hon. John I. Harris of Harrisonburgh, Va. He is the author of *The Evolution of Man and Christianity* (1890); *Topics of the Times* (1891); *The History of the Penal and Reformatory Institutions of Illinois*, and contributions to magazines.

McQUEEN, John, representative, was born in Robeson county, N.C., in 1808; son of James McQueen. He received a good education under the tuition of an elder brother, the Rev. A. McQueen, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, 1812. He studied law, removed in early manhood to South Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He settled in practice at Bennettsville; was elected colonel of the state militia in 1833; brigadier-general in 1834, and major-general in 1835, resigning in 1845. He was a Democratic representative from South Carolina in the 30th congress as successor to Alexander D. Sims, deceased, and in the 31st–36th congresses, serving from Feb. 12, 1849, to Dec. 21, 1860, when with the other representatives from his state he resigned. He was a representative from South Carolina in the Confederate States congress, serving from Feb. 22, 1862, to Feb. 21, 1864. He died at Society Hill, S.C., Sept. 13, 1867.

McQUILLEN, John Hugh, dentist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1826; son of Capt. Hugh and Martha (Scattergood) McQuillen. His maternal ancestors came to America with William Penn, and one of them, Thomas Scattergood, was a celebrated preacher of the Society of Friends. He was educated at the Friends' schools in Philadelphia and was a clerk in an importing house, 1842–47. He entered upon the study of medicine and dentistry in 1847 and in 1849 began to practice dentistry in Philadelphia. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical school, M.D., in 1852, and he also received the degree of D.D.S. from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery in 1853, in recognition of his services to the profession. He was professor of operative dentistry and dental physiology in the latter institution, 1857–62. In 1863, with Drs. J. Foster Flagg, C.A. Kingsbury, and T. Wardle, and Prof. Henry Morton, he obtained from the legislature of Pennsylvania a charter for the Philadelphia Dental college, and the college was established and lectures begun to a class of eleven students in the autumn of 1863. Dr. McQuillen became dean of the college and professor of dental physiology and held the offices until his death. He was the originator and president of the American Dental association; president of the Pennsylvania Dental society and the State Odontological society, and corresponding secretary of the biological and microscopical section of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He edited the *Dental Cosmos*, 1859–71. He is the author of *The Action of Anæsthetics on the Blood-Corpuscles*, which was printed in the *Dental Cosmos* and copied into leading journals in the United States and Europe. He also contributed articles on dental education and practice. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1879.

McRAE, John J., senator, was born in Wayne county, Miss., probably in 1810. He was educated as a lawyer, served in both houses of the state legislature and was speaker for two sessions. In 1851, on the resignation of U.S. Senator Jefferson Davis to become candidate for governor, he was appointed to fill out the term expiring March 3, 1852. He was governor of Mississippi, 1854–58, Democratic representative in the 35th congress, to fill out the unexpired term of John A. Quitman, who died in July, 1858, and in the 36th congress, serving 1858–61. He resigned, Jan. 12, 1861, to take part in organizing a Confederate government. He served as a representative in the Confederate States congress, from February, 1862, to February, 1864. He emigrated to British Honduras in 1865, where he remained until his death at Balize, May 30, 1868.

McRAE, Thomas Chipman, representative, was born in Mount Holly, Ark., Dec. 21, 1851; son of Duncan L. and Mary A. Chipman (McRae) and grandson of Thomas W. Chipman. He attended the private schools at Shady Grove, Mount Holly and Falcon, Ark., and worked on a farm, and in a wholesale mercantile house at Shreveport, La. He was graduated from Soule business college, New Orleans, La., in 1870, and Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., LL.B., 1872. He was admitted to the bar in Rosston, Ark., in 1873; was a representative in the state legislature in 1877, and when the county seat was changed to Prescott he removed his law practice there in 1877. He was a member of the town council in 1879; a presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880; chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1884;

a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, July 8, 1884, and was a member of the Democratic national committee, 1896–1900. He was a representative from the third district of Arkansas in the 49th–57th congresses, 1885–1903, and for four years was chairman of the committee on public lands.

McROBERTS, Samuel, senator, was born in Monroe county, Ill., April 12, 1799; son of James McRoberts, a farmer. He received a good English education from a private tutor and in 1819 was appointed clerk of the circuit court of Monroe county. He entered the law department of Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky., in 1821, and after attending three full courses of lectures he was admitted to the bar, and settled in practice at Danville, Ill. He was elected by the Illinois legislature one of the five circuit judges of the state in 1824; was elected as a Democrat to the state senate in 1828; was U.S. district attorney for Illinois, 1830–42; receiver of the public moneys at the Danville land office, 1832–39; and solicitor of the general land office at Washington, Ill., 1839–41. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Dec. 16, 1840, for the term expiring March 3, 1847, and took his seat, May 31, 1841. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on his way home from Washington, D.C., March 27, 1843.

McSHERRY, James, author, was born in Frederick county, Md., July 29, 1819; son of James and Anne Ridgely (Sappington) McSherry, and grandson of Patrick and Catharine (Gartland) McSherry. Patrick McSherry came from Ireland in 1745, settled in Lancaster county, Pa., and during the Revolution was chairman of the committee of safety of York county, Pa. James McSherry, Sr., was a representative in the 17th congress from Petersburg, Pa., 1821–23. James McSherry, Jr., was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1838; was admitted to the bar in 1840 and settled in practice in Gettysburg, Pa. He returned to Maryland in 1841, and practiced in Frederick City, 1841–69. He was a contributor to the *United States Catholic Magazine*, and author of: *History of Maryland, 1634–1848* (1849); *Père Jean, or the Jesuit Missionary* (1849); and *Willitoft, or the Days of James the First, a Tale* (1851). He died in Frederick county, Md., July 13, 1869.

McSHERRY, Richard, physician, was born in Martinsburg, Va., Nov. 21, 1817; son of Dr. Richard McSherry, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical school, and a successful practitioner in Virginia for over fifty years. He was educated at Georgetown college, D.C., and the University of Maryland, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D. in 1841. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the medical corps of the U.S. army, Aug. 21, 1838; served under General Taylor in the Seminole war, and resigned his commission, April 30, 1840. He was married in 1842 to a daughter of Robert Wilson, a prominent Baltimore lawyer. He was assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy, 1843–56. He practised in Baltimore, Md., 1856–83; was professor of materia medica in the University of Maryland, 1862–65; and of the principles and practice of medicine there, 1865–85. He was a member of the medico-chirurgical faculty of Maryland, vice-president of that body in 1870, and president in 1883; one of the founders and first president of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, and president of the Maryland state board of health. He contributed to the leading medical journals and is the author of: *El Puchero, or a Mixed Dish from Mexico* (1850); *Essays* (1869); and *Health and How to Promote it* (1883). He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1885.

McSWEENEY, Miles Benjamin, governor of South Carolina, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 18, 1855; son of Miles and Mary McSweeney. His father died of yellow fever in 1859 and he was obliged to work as a newsboy and later as a clerk in a book store. He attended evening school and was employed as a printer in newspaper and job printing offices in Charleston and Columbia. He won the scholarship of the Washington and Lee university, to be awarded to the most deserving young man belonging to the Charleston Typographical union, but lack of means obliged him to discontinue the course after attending part of a session. He removed to Abbeville county, S.C., and published the *Ninety-Six Guardian* until 1879, when he established the *Hampton County Guardian*. He was president of the Columbia Typographical union; chairman of the county Democracy, 1884–94; a representative in the state legislature in 1894 where he was chairman of the committee on military; delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1888, 1896 and 1900; of the state Democratic executive committee for several years; president of the South Carolina Press association for eight years; trustee of South Carolina college and a member of the staffs of Generals Stokes and Moore of the South Carolina militia, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the state in 1896 and 1898, and upon the death of Gov. William H. Ellerbe in June, 1899, he succeeded to the governorship and was elected to the office in 1900 over four opponents.

McTYEIRE, Holland Nimmons, M.E. bishop, was born in Barnwell district, S.C., July 28, 1824. His parents removed to Alabama where he was prepared for college. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1844; was tutor in mathematics and ancient languages there,

1844–45; was admitted on trial to the Virginia conference in November 1845, and was stationed at Williamsburg. In 1846 he was transferred to the Alabama conference, and was pastor of the St. Francis Street church, Mobile, Ala., in 1846; was pastor at Demopolis, Ala., 1847; Columbus, Miss., 1848; and New Orleans, La., 1848–58, where he had for the most part negro congregations. He became editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* in 1851, and of the Nashville, Tenn., *Christian Advocate* in 1858, succeeding John B. McFerrin, who was made agent of the Methodist book concern. He was transferred to the Montgomery conference during the civil war and served as pastor of the church in Montgomery, Ala. He was one of the four bishops elected in 1866 on the retirement of Bishops Soule, Andrew and Early and in 1873 became president of the board of trust for the erection of Vanderbilt university by the terms of the first gift of Cornelius Vanderbilt of $500,000, which Bishop McTyeire had been influential in securing. He introduced the motion that resulted in the provision for lay delegates in the Southern conference in 1866, and was vice-president of the Western section of American Methodism in the œcumenical conference in 1881. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. and D.D. He is the author of: *Duties of Christian Masters* (1851); *Catechism on Church Government* (1869); *Catechism on Bible History* (1869); *Manual of Discipline* (1870); *History of Methodism* (1887). He died in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1889.

H. N. McTyeire

McVAY, Hugh, governor of Alabama, was born in South Carolina, in 1788. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and a farmer. Hugh received a limited education, and in 1807 removed to Mississippi territory and settled in Madison as a planter. He represented Madison county in the territorial legislature, 1811–18, and in 1818 on the formation of Alabama territory he removed to Lauderdale county, and in 1819 represented that county in the convention at Huntsville, Ala., that framed the state constitution. He was a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1820–25; a state senator, 1825–37, and 1838–44; and was elected president by the state senate in 1836, defeating Samuel B. Moore by one vote. He became governor of Alabama, *ex officio*, on the resignation of Governor Clement C. Clay, who was elected to the U.S. senate in June, 1837, and was relieved of his duties in the following December, when Governor Bagby was inaugurated. He married Miss Hawks of South Carolina. He died in Lauderdale county, Ala., in 1851.

MacVEAGH, Wayne, cabinet officer, was born near Phœnixville, Pa., April 19, 1833. He was graduated from Yale in 1853, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1856. He settled in practice in Westchester; was district attorney for Chester county, Pa., 1859–62; and was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1863. He served as captain in the emergency infantry in 1863 and as major in the cavalry in 1863, and on the staff of General Couch. He was U.S. minister to Turkey by appointment of President Grant, 1870–71; and a delegate to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1873. He was a member of the commission sent to Louisiana by President Hayes in April, 1877, to endeavor amicably to adjust the disputes of the conflicting state governments in the state and secured the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from New Orleans and the restoration of peace. He was attorney-general in the cabinet of President Garfield, March 4 to Sept. 19, 1881, when he resigned to resume the practice of law in Philadelphia. He was an Independent Republican until 1892, when he supported Grover Cleveland for the presidency. He was U.S. ambassador to Italy, 1893–97, by appointment of President Cleveland, and resigned March 1, 1897, resuming the practice of law in Washington, D.C. He was for many years chairman of the Civil Service Reform association of Philadelphia, and of the Indian Rights association of the same city. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1881, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1897, and from Harvard university in 1901.

Wayne MacVeagh

McVEY, Frank Le Rond, economist, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1869; son of Alfred Henry and Anna (Holmes) McVey; grandson of Edmund and Mary (Eastlack) McVey and of William and Mary (Cowgill) Holmes, and a descendant of John McVey who settled in Pennsylvania in 1856; and of Obediah Holmes, who settled in Massachusetts in 1632. He attended

the public schools at Toledo, Ohio, and Des Moines, Iowa, and was a student at Des Moines college, 1885–89. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1893. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Yale university in 1895, after two years of graduate work in that institution. He was principal of the high school at Orient, Iowa, in 1891 ; an editor in New York in 1895 ; instructor in history in the Teachers' college of Columbia university, New York city, 1896 ; instructor in economics in the University of Minnesota in 1896, assistant professor in 1898 and professor in 1900. He was elected a member of the American Economic association in 1895, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1898. He was married, Sept. 21, 1898, to Mabel Moore Sawyer. He is the author of: *Populist Movement* (1896); *Handbook of Minnesota* (1898); *History and the Civil Government of Minnesota* (1900), and many articles and notes in the economic periodicals.

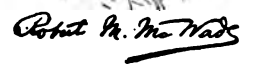
MacVICAR, Malcolm, educator, was born in Dunglass, Argyllshire, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1829 ; son of John and Janet (MacTavish) MacVicar, who immigrated from Scotland and settled on a farm near Chatham in Kent county, Upper Canada in 1835. His preparatory education was obtained in common schools and from private tutors, and he entered Knox college, Toronto, in 1850. He intended to prepare for the Presbyterian ministry, but became a Baptist in 1853, and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1856. He engaged in teaching and fitting young men for college and after completing his senior college year in 1858–59 in the University of Rochester, he was graduated A.B., 1859. He was professor of mathematics in Brockport Collegiate institute, 1859–63, with the exception of one year as mathematical master of the Central high school, Buffalo, N.Y. He was associate principal of Brockport Collegiate Institute, 1862–64, and principal, 1864–67. He was also principal of the State normal school, Brockport, N.Y., 1867–68, which was one of four normal schools established through his efforts in the state of New York. He resigned on account of ill health and accepted the position of superintendent of public schools in Leavenworth, Kan., 1868–69. His health being restored he returned to the state of New York, and was principal of the State Normal school at Potsdam, N.Y., 1869–80, and of the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., 1880–81. He was professor of apologetics and Biblical interpretation in English in the Baptist college, Toronto, Canada, 1881–87. He was the first chancellor of McMaster university, Toronto, Canada, 1887–90 ; was superintendent of education of the American Baptist Home Mission society, 1890–1900, and in 1900 became president of Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1869 from the University of the State of New York, and that of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1870. He invented the MacVicar tellurian globe and other important devices to illustrate principles in astronomy and various mathematical subjects. He is the author of a *Manual on the Principles of Education* (1893), and of a text books on mathematics.

McVICAR, Peter, educator, was born in St. George, N.B., June 15, 1829 ; son of George and Christiana (McVicar) McVicar, and grandson of Angus and Christiana (McVicar) McVicar and of Peter McVicar. He was graduated from Beloit college, Wis., A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1860. He was married, Sept. 10, 1863, to Martha Porter Dana. He was pastor of the First Congregational church at Topeka, Kan., 1860–67 ; was superintendent of public instruction for the state of Kansas, 1867–71 ; president of Washburn college, Topeka, 1871–96, and president emeritus after 1896. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Beloit college in February, 1871. He was a member of numerous scientific and educational societies.

McVICKAR, John, educator, was born in New York city, Aug. 10, 1787 ; son of a wealthy New York merchant. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1804 ; resided for several years in England ; was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1810, and ordained priest in 1811. He was rector of St. James' church at Hyde Park, N.Y., 1811–17 ; professor of moral philosophy at Columbia college, 1817–18 ; of moral and intellectual philosophy and political economy, 1818–57 ; of the evidences of natural and revealed religion, 1857–64, and emeritus professor there, 1864–68. He visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, England, in 1830. He was chaplain to the soldiers of the U.S. army stationed at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N.Y., 1844–62 ; superintendent of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in New York, and was influential in securing the establishment of St. Stephen's college at Annandale, N.Y. He received from Columbia the degree of A.M. in 1818, and that of S.T.D. in 1825. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Samuel Bard, one of the founders of the New York city hospital, and their son, William Augustus, A.M., S.T.D. (born April 24, 1827 ; died Sept. 24, 1877), was a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church and author of "Life of John McVicar" (1872). Dr. John McVicar is the author of: *Narrative of the Life of Dr. Samuel Bard* (1822); *First Lessons in Political Economy* (1825); *Memoirs of the Rev. Edmund D. Griffin* (1831); *Early Years of Bishop Hobart* (1834); *Professional Years of Bishop Hobart* (1836), essays and addresses. He died in New York city, Oct. 29, 1868.

McVICKAR, William Neilson, bishop coadjutor of Rhode Island and 185th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1843; son of Dr. John A. and Charlotte (Neilson) McVickar; grandson of James McVickar and of William Neilson, and a descendant of John McVickar, merchant, who came to America at the end of the eighteenth century. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1868. He was ordered deacon in 1867, and ordained priest in 1868. He was rector of Holy Trinity church, 125th street, New York city, 1868–75, and rector of Holy Trinity parish, Philadelphia, Pa., as successor to the Rev. Thomas Augustus Jaggar, elected bishop of southern Ohio, 1875–97. He was deputy to the general convention from 1883. On Oct. 19, 1897, at a special session of the diocesan convention of Rhode Island held in Providence, he was elected bishop coadjutor of that diocese with right of succession to the Rt. Rev. Thomas March Clark, first bishop of Rhode Island. He was consecrated at Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1898, by Bishops Doane, Whitaker, Jaggar, Potter, Randolph and Lawrence, and took up his residence in Providence, R.I. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Kenyon in 1885 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1898, and that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1898.

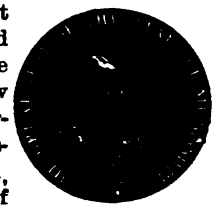
McWADE, Robert Malachi, humanitarian and journalist, was born in Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1857; son of James D. and Susanna (Rae) McWade. His father was a Roman Catholic and his mother a Scotch Presbyterian. Robert was educated for the priesthood at St. Malachi's diocesan seminary and at St. Aloysius college, Glasgow, but did not graduate, as he was stricken with illness and his father sent him to America. On his return he resumed his philosophical and theological studies. He returned to America a second time, having on his first visit formally declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and while in Philadelphia decided to enter journalism. Returning home he was married in 1871 to Rosina Lenox and with his wife settled in Philadelphia in 1872, where he wrote for the Chicago *Tribune*, the Chicago *Times* and for trade papers in Boston, and in 1874 became city editor of the *Press*. He was successively reporter, night city editor and city editor of the *Public Ledger*, retiring in 1899. He published the *Evening* and *Sunday Leader* in Philadelphia, and in 1888 founded in Wayne, Pa., where he resided, the *Delaware County Citizen*. He identified himself with Irish-American organizations and in 1879 helped to form the Citizens' Irish Famine Relief committee of which John Wanamaker was president and Mr. McWade secretary. He also organized in 1879 the Citizens' Permanent Relief committee of Philadelphia, of which he was then elected permanent vice-president. He was a leader of the Irish National League of America, and a delegate to the Philadelphia national convention in 1883 when the league was formed, and president of the municipal council of the league in Philadelphia. He inaugurated the Parliamentary fund in 1885; the Parnell Defence fund; visited the yellow-fever districts of the south in 1878; the Ohio valley after the floods of 1884, and Charleston, S.C., after the earthquake of 1886, as a member of the Citizens' Relief committee, and raised funds for the Johnstown flood sufferers in 1889. He was president of the Siberian Exile relief association in 1890; a member of the Red Cross society, and in 1892 he organized the movement in Philadelphia that led to sending two ships with provisions and $150,000 in money to the starving peasants of Russia. He was prominent in the councils of various patriotic, trade and social societies in Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia board of trade, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Association for the Advancement of Social Science, the Pennsylvania Editorial association, the National Association of American Manufacturers, and the Pennsylvania Horticultural society. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical college, and was editor of the *Medical Bulletin* of Philadelphia. He was president of the Universal Automatic Fire Extinguisher company, 1894–1900. In 1900 he was appointed U.S. consul at Canton, China; and in 1901 he was elected to membership in the Hong Kong and Canton (China) clubs, and president of the Five o'clock club, of Kwangtung, China, composed of Chinese dignitaries, he being the only white man in the organization. He is the author



of a brochure on the typhoid epidemic at Plymouth, Pa., translations of Demosthenes' *De Corona* and Virgil's Æneid; a life of Charles Stewart Parnell entitled *The Uncrowned King* (1891); and with T. P. O'Connor, M.P., *The Great Irish Struggle* (1888).

McWHORTER, Alexander, clergyman, was born in Newcastle, Del., July 26, 1734; son of Hugh and Jane McWhorter. His parents, whose ancestors were Scotch, emigrated from county Armagh, Ireland, where his father was a linen merchant, and settled in Newcastle county, Del., in 1730. Soon after her husband's death in 1748 his mother removed to North Carolina, where three of her sons resided. In 1751 Alexander returned to Delaware, and attended school at Newark, Del., 1751–54, and at West Nottingham, Pa., 1754–56. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760; studied theology under the Rev. William Tennent of Freehold, N.J., and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Aug. 3, 1758. He was married in October, 1758, to Mary, daughter of Robert Cumming of Freehold, N.J., high sheriff of Monmouth county. He was ordained by the presbytery of Cranberry, July 4, 1759, and became pastor of the church in Newark, N.J. He was a missionary in North Carolina, 1764–66; and again pastor in Newark, N.J., 1766–79. In 1775 he was appointed by congress to visit the western district of North Carolina and persuade the Royalists to join the American cause. In 1776 he visited General Washington in his camp opposite Trenton, to devise measures for the protection of the state, and was present on Dec. 26, 1776, when the American troops crossed the Delaware and captured the Hessians. He was chaplain of General Knox's brigade for a few months in 1778, and in October, 1779, dissolved his pastoral relations with the church at Newark, N.J. He became pastor of the church at Charlotte, N.C., and president of Charlotte academy in 1779, and had just settled himself and family when the army of Cornwallis entered the place and forced him to leave. He lost his library and furniture and after spending the winter of 1780–81 in Abington, Pa., was recalled to the church at Newark, N.J., and was acting pastor until his death. He declined the presidency of Washington academy, Md., in 1783. He was active in settling the "Confession of Faith" and forming the constitution of the Presbyterian church of the United States in 1788, and was a member of the board of trustees of the general assembly of that church, 1799–1803. In 1802 he solicited contributions in New England to the building fund of the College of New Jersey, which was destroyed by fire in that year, and he was a trustee of that institution, 1772–1807. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale in 1776. He published a *Sermon on the Blessedness of the Liberal* (1796); a *Century Sermon* describing the progress of Newark, N.J. (1800), and *Sermons* (2 vols., 1803). He died in Newark, N.J., July 20, 1807.

McWILLIE, William, governor of Mississippi, was born in Kershaw districts, S.C., Nov. 17, 1795; son of Col. Adam McWillie. He was prepared for college when the war of 1812 was declared, and he joined his father's regiment of state militia as adjutant. After the declaration of peace he matriculated at South Carolina college, and was graduated in 1817. He settled in the practice of law in Camden in 1818, and purchased a plantation in Mississippi in 1835. He was married, Dec. 13, 1818, to a daughter of Joseph Cunningham, a planter of South Carolina. She died in April, 1827; and he married secondly in March, 1831, a daughter of Dr. Edward H. Anderson of Camden, S.C. He was elected president of the Camden bank in 1836, and served in both branches of the state legislature between 1836 and 1840. In 1845 he removed to his plantation in Madison county, Miss., and was a Democratic representative in the 31st congress, 1849–51. In 1850 he was defeated for re-election by John D. Freeman, the Anti-Compromise Democratic candidate. He was governor of Mississippi, 1858–60. He was in favor of secession and took an active part in the councils of the state. He died in Kirkwood, Madison county, Miss., March 3, 1869.



MACY, Jesse, educator, was born in Knightstown, Ind., June 21, 1842; son of William and Phœbe (Hiatt) Macy; grandson of Thaddeus and Catharine (White) Macy, and of George and Sarah (Stanley) Hiatt, and a descendant of Thomas Macy of Nantucket, Mass., who resided in the parish of Chilmark, near Salisbury, England, married Sarah Hopcott, of Chilmark, and came to America about 1635. He was graduated from Iowa college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873; served in the U.S. army hospital, 1864–65; taught school, 1865–70, and was a tutor at Iowa college, 1870–72. He was married in 1872 to Maude M., daughter of Henry G. Little, a graduate of Oberlin college in the class of 1865. He was principal of the academy of Iowa college, 1872–83; acting professor of history and political science in the college and principal of the academy, 1883–85; professor of history and political science, 1885–88; and was elected professor of constitutional history and political economy in 1888. He was on leave of absence travelling and studying in Europe, 1887–88 and 1895–96. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown university in

1898. He is the author of: *A Government Text Book for Iowa Schools* (1885); *Institutional Beginnings in a Western State* (1886); *Our Government, How it Grew, What it Does and How it Does it* (1886); *First Lessons in Civil Government* (1894); *The English Constitution* (1897); *Political Parties in the United States, 1846–1861* (1899), and many articles in reviews and other periodicals.

MACY, John B., representative, was born in Nantucket, Mass., March 26, 1799; son of Francis and Elizabeth (Brown) Macy; grandson of Francis and Judith (Coffin) Macy, and a descendant of Thomas Macy, the emigrant. He was married to Mary, daughter of Sylvanus and Susan (Rand) Russell of Nantucket. He removed to New York city in 1826, and thence, in the same year, to Buffalo, N.Y., where he had large land interests. He resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1842–45; was one of the founders of Toledo and other cities in Ohio, and in 1845, having purchased land in Wisconsin, he removed to Fond du Lac in that state, and was instrumental in founding several towns in Wisconsin. He was a representative from Fond du Lac in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851–55. He was lost by the burning of the *Niagara* on Lake Michigan, Sept. 24, 1857.

MACY, William Starbuck, painter, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 11, 1854; son of William Henry and Eliza Jane (Wordell) Macy; grandson of Zacheus and Rebecca (Smith) Macy and of John and Sarah (Stanton) Wordell, and a descendant of Thomas Macy, the first settler of Nantucket. He attended the public and private schools of New Bedford, studied art in the New York Academy of Design, 1870–75; and at Munich under Velten, the Russian painter, 1875. On his return to the United States he opened a studio in New York city and another in New Bedford, Mass. He was married, in April, 1894, to Anne, daughter of William and Jessie Alexander of Santa Barbara, Cal. He was a member of the Lotos club and the Artists' Fund society of New York. He exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1877 and at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston, Mass., in 1878, where he received one of the six "A" medals for his landscape "Meadows near Munich." He also exhibited annually at the National Academy of Design in New York city. Among his more important pictures are: *Edge of the Forest* (1881); *Old Forest in Winter* (1884); *Winter Sunset* (1884); *Old Mill* (1885); *January in Bermuda* (1886).

MADDOX, John W., representative, was born in Chatooga county, Ga., June 3, 1848. He attended the public schools, and in 1863 enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, serving in the ranks throughout the remainder of the civil war. He studied law in Summerville, Ga.; was admitted to the bar in 1877; practised in Summerville, 1877–86, and then removed to Rome, Ga. He was county commissioner, 1878–80; a representative in the state legislature, 1880–84; state senator, 1884–86; judge of the superior court, 1886–92, and a Democratic representative from the seventh district of Georgia in the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905.

MADISON, Dorothy (Payne) Todd, wife of President Madison, was born in North Carolina, May 20, 1767; daughter of John and Mary (Coles) Payne and granddaughter of John and Hannah (Fleming) Payne, and of William Coles of Coles Hill, Va. Her paternal grandfather emigrated from England to Virginia early in the 18th century and her paternal grandmother was a granddaughter of Sir Thomas Fleming, one of the pioneer settlers of Jamestown. Her parents removed to Philadelphia while Dorothy was a child and joined the Society of Friends, in which faith she was reared. She was married in 1786 to John Todd, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1789 leaving her with an infant son. She made her home with her widowed mother in Philadelphia and assisted her in keeping a boarding house. She was married secondly in 1794 to James Madison, one of her mother's boarders, in attendance as representative from Virginia in the 3d congress. The ceremony was performed at "Harewood," Jefferson county, Va., the home of her younger sister Lucy, the wife of George Steptoe Washington. They resided at "Montpelier," Mr. Madison's summer home, until 1809 when he was appointed secretary of state and they removed to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Madison became the centre of Washington's social circle, and upon the election of her husband as President of the United States, she filled the position of mistress of the White House brilliantly and successfully. In 1814 the British army marched against the national capital and the President and his cabinet fled to Virginia, but Mrs. Madison remained at the White House where she packed many important cabinet papers into trunks which were put into a carriage, and as an afterthought she removed Stuart's portrait of Washington from its frame and saw it in a place of safety before leaving. She was rejoined by Mr. Madison in Washington and together they fled to Virginia.

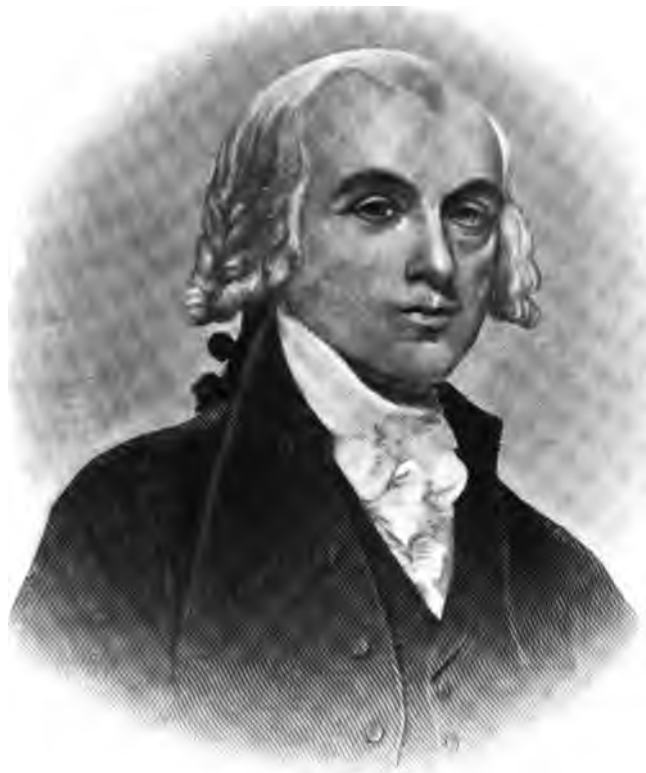
A few days later she returned to Washington, where she found her home in ashes. The President followed the next day and they rented the house called the "Octagon" owned by Colonel Taylor, where they resided until the White House was rebuilt. In 1817, upon the expiration of President Madison's second term, they returned to Montpelier, where she lived in retirement. Congress conferred on her the franking privilege and voted her a seat upon the floor of the senate. She removed to Washington one year after her husband's death and again entered society. She died in Washington, D.C., July 12, 1849.

MADISON, George, governor of Kentucky, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1763; son of John and Agatha (Strother) Madison, and brother of James Madison, first bishop of Virginia. He removed to Kentucky when a boy and as early as 1780 was a soldier in the militia organized to repel the attacks of the Indians. He led a company in the force of General St. Clair and in the cavalry force of Maj. John Adair. While second in command of a company of mounted volunteers he was wounded Nov. 6, 1792, near Fort St. Clair. His bravery and discipline gained for him the rank of major and he served under General Winchester in the northwestern army, taking part in the battle of Jan. 18, 1813, near Frenchtown. Four days later he was taken prisoner in the defeat on the Raisin river, and in 1814 was sent to Quebec and released. He returned to Kentucky after the close of the war and made his home in Paris. He served as auditor of public accounts for twenty years and was elected governor of Kentucky in 1816 for a term of four years, as successor to Isaac Shelby, but died soon after and his term was filled out by Gabriel Slaughter, lieutenant-governor. He died in Paris, Ky., Oct. 14, 1816.

MADISON, James, first bishop of Virginia and 4th in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Port Republic, Rockingham (then Augusta) county, Va., Aug. 27, 1749; son of John and Agatha (Strother) Madison and grandson of Capt. John Madison, a patentee of land in Gloucester county, Va., between the York and North rivers on the Chesapeake Bay, 1653, and of William and Margaret (Watts) Strother. He was prepared for college at an academy in Maryland and matriculated at the college of William and Mary in 1768. He then studied law with George Wythe and was admitted to the bar in 1770, but soon after returned to the college, where he received the gold medal for proficiency in classical learning, July 29, 1772. He remained at the college continuing his theological studies and serving as instructor in penmanship, and in May, 1773, was made professor of mathematics. The board of visitors of the college furnished him with £50 to pay his expenses to London, England, where he received orders as deacon, Sept. 29, and as priest, Oct. 1, 1775. Returning the same year to Virginia, he resumed the chair of natural philosophy and in 1777, when the board of visitors removed President Camm, he was elected president of the College of William and Mary and served in that capacity until his death in 1812. Under his administration the chairs of law and medicine were created and the college assumed the dignity of a university of which George Washington was made chancellor in 1788, and George Wythe professor of law and Dr. James McClurg professor of medicine. The elective system of study was introduced by the advice of Thomas Jefferson, a member of the board of visitors, and of Hugh Jones, professor of mathematics. President Madison was the first college president in America to introduce the study of municipal law, and the practice of elective courses of study. The period of the Revolutionary war saw the college deprived of state aid, and except a small income from crown lands the institution depended entirely on the fees of the students. President Madison was a pronounced patriot and supported the cause of the Revolutionists with zeal, and in the transition of the church from the old establishment to the new he labored to remove the odium that the rupture with the mother church had created. At the close of the Revolution he was president of the first convention of the Episcopal church in Virginia, May 1, 1785. He was elected the first bishop of the American church in Virginia in 1790, becoming the fourth in succession in the United States, Bishop Seabury having been placed over the churches in Connecticut in 1784 and Bishops White and Provoost over the churches in Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, in 1787. He was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth palace, London, England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Bishop Porteous of London and Bishop Thomas of Rochester, Sept. 19, 1790. He continued to perform the duties as president of the college in addition to his oversight of the churches of his diocese for twenty-two years. At his death the Rev. John Brocken was elected his successor as president and bishop, but declined to accept the bishopric and the

Jas Madison

James Madison



James Madison

Rev. Richard Channing Moore was consecrated. Dr. Madison was married in 1779 to Sarah Tate, granddaughter of Secretary William Cocke, and they had two children, James Gatesby, and Susan Randolph, who married Robert G. Scott. Mrs. Madison died Aug. 20, 1815. Bishop Madison received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1785, and from the College of William and Mary in 1796. He was the author of: *Eulogy on Washington* (1800); papers in Barton's *Journal;* a map of Virginia; and several sermons for special occasions. He died in Williamsburg, Va., March 6, 1812.

MADISON, James, fourth president of the United States, was born in Port Conway, King George county, Va., March 16, 1751; son of Col. James and Eleanor Rose (Conway) Madison; grandson of Ambrose and Frances (Taylor) Madison; great grandson of John and Agatha (Strother) Madison, and of James and Martha (Thompson) Taylor, and great[2] grandson of Capt. John Madison, who was a patentee of a tract of land between the York and North rivers on Chesapeake bay in Virginia in 1653. Captain John's son, John, settled in Orange county, and built the homestead at Montpelier, where his son Ambrose was born, and on reaching manhood took to his house as his wife Frances, daughter of James and Martha (Thompson) Taylor, of Port Conway, King George county. Col. James Madison, born March 27, 1723, was a prosperous but not wealthy farmer, and James, the eldest of the twelve children, was sent to school to Donald Robertson near Montpelier, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Thomas Martin, the minister of the parish. When seventeen years old he was matriculated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and he gave close attention to his studies, allowing himself for long periods but three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. In this way he completed a four-years' course in three years, but on commencement day, Sept. 25, 1771, the program announced that "Mr. James Madison was excused from taking part in the exercises," as he had so overworked as to lead to a complete collapse. His standing in his studies was high and he received his diploma with the class of 1771, the document being dated October 7. This diploma came to light in 1898, when the treasures of the Congressional library were being transferred to the new building. He remained in Princeton after his graduation, taking a post-graduate course in Hebrew under President Witherspoon, 1771–72. He then tutored in his father's family, and as his health would allow, continued his study of history, constitutional law and theology. He served as a member of the committee of safety from Orange county in 1774, when twenty-three years old, and

was a delegate to the state convention held at Williamsburg in May, 1776. This convention instructed the Virginia delegates to advocate a declaration of independence, and afterward framed a constitution for the state. Madison was a member of the special committee on the constitution and the author of the clause in the bill of rights as adopted, declaring "all men equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience." He was a representative from Orange in the first state legislature, but failed of election to the second as he would not solicit votes or furnish refreshments to voters. He was unanimously elected by the legislature a member of the state council, and in 1780 was chosen a delegate to the Continental congress. On taking his seat at Philadelphia he was at once recognized as a leader and was made a member of important committees. He opposed the issue of paper money proposed treaties with France and Spain, espeby the states; was chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and was entrusted to draw up the instructions to John Jay in reference to cially looking to an alliance with Spain in order to obtain military assistance in view of the success of the British army in the southern states. Virginia at first sustained him in opposing any surrender of the free use of the Mississippi river, but subsequently favored the surrender of the Mississippi valley to Spain in consideration of an offensive and defensive alliance. This policy Madison continued to oppose, but he finally consented to embody the offer in the instructions to Mr. Jay under protest. Fortunately the surrender of Cornwallis enabled him to countermand these instructions and he was rewarded for his diplomacy by seeing the Mississippi valley the heart of the American republic. He strenuously advocated a limited impost law and in 1783 was made chairman of the committee on ways and means where he antagonized his constituents and disregarded the instructions of the legislature of Virginia which had revoked their former action by which they had assented to an impost law. The adoption of this law called for the first compromise made between the slave and free states, and was proposed and carried through by Madison as the only way in which to secure a continuance of the union. In this agreement it was stipulated that slaves should be rated as population, five slaves to count as three persons. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1784–86, and took an active part in revising the statutes of Virginia and abolishing the Federal system of entails, primogeniture and state support to the Anglican church. During this time he wrote his celebrated "Memorial and Remonstrance" on the latter subject, classed as one of

his ablest state papers. He represented Virginia in the Annapolis meeting of September, 1786, which called a national constitutional convention at Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1786–88. In the convention which met in May, 1787, to frame the Federal constitution, he was a member of the committee and a chief pioneer of the "Virginia Plan," which resulted in the instrument as adopted. He also advocated its adoption through the columns of the *Federalist*, which was the joint mouthpiece of Hamilton, Jay and Madison. He returned to Virginia in March, 1788, to take part in the state convention called to ratify the Federal constitution, where he found Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, James Monroe, Benjamin Harrison and John Tyler opposed to the instrument. Madison assumed the leadership of the party in favor of its adoption and was supported in its advocacy by Marshall, Wythe, Randolph, Pendleton and Henry Lee, and the constitution was ratified by Virginia, the vote standing 89 to 79,—so close a vote that the succeeding state assembly called upon congress for a national convention to reconsider the action of the first convention. Henry opposed Madison as U.S. senator and succeeded in keeping his name out of the contest. Madison was, however, elected a representative from Virginia in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th congresses, 1789–97. In congress he opposed the policy of Hamilton in relation to the finances, but was not at first classed as a radical Republican. He was married in Virginia, in 1794, to Dorothy (Payne) Todd, widow of John Todd, and daughter of John and Mary (Coles) Payne of North Carolina. President Washington offered Mr. Madison the mission to France in 1794, which he declined, as he also did the portfolio of state the same year. He had meanwhile

become the acknowledged leader of the Republican party, and his opposition to the policy of the administration made him the choice of that party for the presidency in 1796, but he declined to be a candidate and advocated the election of Thomas Jefferson. During Adams's administration he retired to Montpelier and took no part in

MADISON

the affairs of state except to express his opinion in letters to the public press. He was the author of the "Resolutions of 1789," in condemnation of the alien and sedition laws, which resolutions were adopted by the Virginia legislature, and of the report on the resolutions of 1798 in 1800, in which he defended the resolutions. He was again elected to represent Orange county in the Virginia assembly in 1799, and in 1800 was an elector from Virginia to vote for Thomas Jefferson for President. His writings at this time paved the way for the inauguration of a Republican administration and when Jefferson was elected he naturally turned to Madison as his chief cabinet officer. On March 4, 1801, Madison took up the portfolio of state and for eight years directed foreign affairs. In 1809 he was elected President of the United States, the electoral vote standing: for President, James Madison of Virginia, Republican, 122, Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina, Federalist, 47, George Clinton of New York, Republican, 6; for Vice-President, George Clinton of New York, Republican, 113, Rufus King of New York, Federalist, 47, John Langdon of New Hampshire, 9, James Madison, 3, James Monroe, 3. In making up his cabinet President Madison appointed Robert Smith of Maryland, Jefferson's secretary of the navy and attorney-general, as secretary of state; Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania secretary of the treasury, which office he had also held under Jefferson; William Eustis of Massachusetts, secretary of war; and Paul Hamilton of South Carolina, secretary of the navy. The following changes occurred in the cabinet during Madison's two administrations: James Monroe of Virginia succeeded Secretary Smith in the state department, April 2, 1811; Secretary of the Treasury Gallatin resigned, and on Feb. 9, 1814, was succeeded by George W. Campbell of Tennessee, after whose resignation in September, 1814, Alexander J. Dallas of Pennsylvania was appointed, Oct. 6, 1814, and was in turn succeeded by William H. Crawford of Georgia, Oct. 22, 1816; in the war department the successors of Secretary Eustis were John Armstrong of New York, appointed January 13, 1813; James Monroe of Virginia, Sept. 27, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas of Pennsylvania (acting) March 14, 1815, and William H. Crawford of Georgia, Aug. 1, 1815; and in the navy department Secretary Hamilton was succeeded, Jan. 12, 1813, by William Jones of Pennsylvania, who was succeeded by Benjamin W. Crownshield of Massachusetts, Dec. 19, 1814. The war between France and England affected American commerce; American seamen were impressed in the foreign service, and American vessels trading with France were searched and detained by British men-of-war.

Negotiations with the offending nations failed to secure immunity, and acts of congress brought neither belligerent to terms. The war spirit was rife in the south and west and the continuation of diplomatic quarrels with Great Britain resulted in the declaration of war, June 18,1812. The debate attending the passage was not made public at the time. In the house the vote stood 79 for war and 49 against, and in the senate 19 for and 13 against. In both houses about one-fourth of the Republican members voted with the Federalists against the declaration of war, and in the senate it is claimed that the three senators who turned the scale were Federalists who voted for the measure in order to embarrass the President. Pennsylvania was the only northern state voting for war, and Kentucky the only southern state voting against the measure. The President had ample cause to recommend the action to congress and the same cause equally affected the attitude of the United States toward France, but the friendship of that nation during the Revolution made her offence less serious in the opinion of the congress. The officers and soldiers in the army were largely drawn from the northwest and the U.S. navy was drawn from the northeast. In November, 1812, Madison was re-elected to the presidency. The electoral vote for President stood: for James Madison, 128, for DeWitt Clinton of New York, Federalist, 89; the vote for Vice-President was for Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, Republican, 131, Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. The war of 1812 was vigorously carried on for three years and in the northwest and in Canada the U.S. army met with successive victories and defeats. This indecisive warfare was followed by the capture of the national capital, the driving out of the President and his family from the White House; the burning of the capitol building and congressional library and the sacking of the executive mansion in August, 1814. These disasters were offset by a succession of victories at sea and on the lakes by the U.S. navy, resulting in the treaty of peace at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, after which on Jan. 8, 1815, General Jackson gained his signal victory over the British army at New Orleans. The hope of the young Republicans of the western states led by Henry Clay, to acquire the territory of Canada by right of conquest was the greatest incentive that led the twelfth congress to declare war, but their plans were not embodied in the treaty of peace which they reluctantly accepted. It was thought by many that their hopes would have been realized had the treaty been drawn up and signed after the battle of New Orleans, which gave to their section some of the glory gained in the war. The chief credit, however, went to the navy, and in the President's message

MADISON

to congress, Dec. 5, 1815, he said, speaking of the late war: "The signal services which have been rendered by our navy and the capacities it has developed for successful co-operation in the national defence will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of congress. To

THE WHITE HOUSE,-1814.

preserve the ships we now have in a sound state, to complete those already contemplated, to provide amply for prompt augmentations, is dictated by the soundest policy." Upon the close of his second term, after welcoming James Monroe, his friend and secretary of state, as his successor, Mr. Madison retired to Montpelier, where for nearly twenty years he lived a quiet, uneventful life. He succeeded Jefferson as rector of the University of Virginia, and served the institution as rector and visitor. He was also a visitor of the College of William and Mary. He was a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829, but was too infirm to take part in the active work of the convention. The College of New Jersey and the College of William and Mary conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1787. Besides twenty-six of the papers contributed to the *Federalist* in defence of the constitution of the United States, and the Memorial and Remonstrance against taxing the people of Virginia for the support of teachers of the Christian religion, published as "Madison's Religious Freedom Act," translated into French and Italian, and extensively read in America and Europe, Mr. Madison is the author of: *The Virginia Plan* (1798); *An Examination of the British Doctrine which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade not open in the Time of Peace*, prepared while secretary of state in Jefferson's administration; *Report of the Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787*, which is accepted as a political text-book of great value, and *Advice to my Country*, the lesson of his life as he wished his countrymen to understand it, which he desired should not be given to the public until after his death. In the last named book Madison says: "with regard to the responsibility of our country to mankind, let it be remembered that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the Author

of these rights on the means exerted for their defence, they have prevailed over all opposition. . . . . No instance has heretofore occurred, nor can any instance be expected hereafter to occur in which the unadulterated forms of Republican government can pretend to so fair an opportunity of justifying themselves by their fruits. In this view the citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honor, gratitude, and all the other qualities which ennoble the character of a nation and fulfil the ends of government, be the fruits of our establishment, the cause of liberty will acquire a dignity and lustre which it has never yet enjoyed; and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favorable influence on the rights of mankind. If, on the other side, our government should be unfortunately blotted with the reverse of these cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to vindicate will be dishonored and betrayed; the last and fairest experiment in favor of the rights of human nature will be turned against them; and their patrons and friends exposed to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation." See "Reports of the Debates in the National Convention of 1787" (3 vols., 1840; new ed., 1 vol., 1893); "Madison's Complete Works" (6 vols.); "Life and Times of James Madison" by W. C. Rives (3 vols., 1859–69, unfinished); "The Letters and Other Writings of James Madison" (4 vols., 1865); "James Madison" by Sydney Howard Gay in "American Statesmen" series (1884); and "History of the United States under the Administration of James Madison," by Henry Adams (1893). In 1901 his grave at Montpelier was reached by crossing an uncultivated field to a dilapidated brick wall surrounding the family burial plot which was filled with sunken mounds, fallen headstones, and a wilderness of woods. One of these graves is that of James Madison, the "Father of the Constitution" and the fourth president of the United States. In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, James Madison in Class M, Rulers and Statesmen, received forty-eight votes, fifty-one being necessary to secure a place. President Madison died at Montpelier, Va., June 28, 1836.

MAEDER, Frederick George, playwright, was born in New York city, Sept. 11, 1840; son of James Gaspard and Clara (Fisher) Maeder, and grandson of Frederick George Fisher, an English Shaksperian scholar. His father was a professor and composer of music, and his mother an actress. He received his education in Trinity school, New York city, and was a member of the boy choir in Trinity church. He next entered upon a business career, which he abandoned for the stage in 1858, and in November of that year appeared in Portland, Maine, as Bernardo in "Hamlet." He played in New Orleans, 1860–61, and in 1861 dramatized Dickens's "Great Expectations" which was first presented in Montreal, Canada. This was quickly followed by his dramatization of Miss Braddon's "Nobody's Daughter," and in the same year he joined the Wallack-Davenport company and played in the principal cities of the United States. In November, 1862, in company with his brother Gaspard, he leased the Washington (D.C.) Theatre, and there produced his dramatization of "Les Miserables." He went to Europe in 1863, with a panorama of the "American War," and travelled through England, Ireland and Scotland, and while in Liverpool played a six weeks' engagement at the Prince of Wales Theatre. He returned to the United States at the close of that year, and produced his new play "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" in Boston. In 1864 he appeared at the Broadway theatre, New York, with John E. Owens in "Solon Shingle," and travelled with McKee Rankin's company for a time. His dramatizations and plays not previously mentioned include: *Enoch Arden; Help; Shamus O'Brien; Griffith Gaunt; Buffalo Bill; Maun Cree; The Runaway Wife*, and *The Cannuck*. He died in New York city, April 8, 1891.

MAES, Camillus Paul, R.C. bishop, was born in Courtrai, Belgium, March 13, 1846. He was graduated from the College of Courtrai in 1864, and studied theology in the seminary at Bruges, and in the American college at Louvain. He was ordained a priest, Dec. 19, 1868, in the cathedral at Mechlin, Belgium, by Mgr. Antonio, auxiliary bishop of Mechlin, and removed to the United States in 1869. He was assigned to the diocese of Detroit, Mich., was appointed pastor of St. Peter's, Mount Clemens, 1869, of St. Mary's church, Monroe, in 1871, and pastor of St. John's church in 1873. He was secretary to Bishop Borgess, 1880–84, and was consecrated bishop of Covington, Ky., Jan. 25, 1885 in St. Mary's cathedral, Jan. 25, 1885, by Archbishop Elder assisted by Bishops McCloskey of Louisville, Ky., and Borgess of Detroit, Mich. He was a member of the board of directors

Camillus P Maes

of the Catholic University of America and was president of the Eucharistic congresses. He devoted much time to the study of the early history of the Roman Catholic church in the west; edited the *Emanuel*, the organ of the Eucharistic league, and contributed to Roman Catholic periodicals. He is the author of *Life of Rev. Charles Nerinck* (1880).

MAFFITT, John Newland, evangelist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1794. His father died in 1806 and the son was educated in an academy in Dublin and afterward settled in business there as a merchant tailor. He joined the Methodists in 1818, and began praying and exhorting in public and soon evinced power as an evangelist. In spite of the opposition of his mother and his wife, he finally gave himself wholly to the work of the church, and owing to domestic troubles came to New York in April, 1819. He joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1822, and was sent as a missionary to Boston, Mass. He was stationed successively at Fairhaven, New Bedford, and Barnstable, Mass., 1823–24; Dover and Somersworth, N.H., 1828–29, and Boston, Mass., in 1830; and in 1832 he became a local preacher in New York city. He became associated with the Rev. Lewis Garrett in publishing the *Western Methodist*, afterward known as the *Christian Advocate*, at Nashville, Tenn., in 1835, and also continued his preaching in the south and southwest, adding thousands of converts to the church. He was agent for La Grange college, Ala., 1836–37, and was subsequently elected to the chair of elocution and belles lettres. He was chaplain to the U.S. house of representatives in the 27th congress, 1841–43. He travelled in the Atlantic states, preaching, 1843–45; and edited the *Calvary Token*, Auburn, N.Y., 1845–46. In 1847 he was married to Frances Smith of Brooklyn, N.Y., from whom he shortly afterward separated and left New York, retiring to Arkansas, where he joined the Methodist Episcopal church south, and received a second license to preach. He continued his labors in various cities in the south with none of his former success. He is the author of: *Tears of Contrition* (1821); *Pulpit Sketches* (1828); *Poems* (1839) and an *Oratorical Dictionary*. He died near Mobile, Ala., May 28, 1850.

MAFFITT, John Newland, naval officer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 22, 1819; son of John Newland Maffitt, the Methodist preacher. He came to the United States with his mother several years after his father's arrival in America, and after their separation resided with his mother in New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Texas. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from North Carolina as a midshipman, Feb. 25, 1832, and promoted passed midshipman, June 23, 1838; lieutenant, June 25, 1848; was placed on the reserve list, Sept. 14, 1855, and resigned from the U.S. navy, May 2, 1861, to join the Confederacy. He was appointed 1st lieutenant in the Confederate States navy, May 8, 1861, and served in the naval defence of Hatteras and Port Royal as commander of the *Savannah* under Commodore Josiah Tattnall in 1861. He took a cargo of cotton to England in the spring of 1862, and while there was directed to take charge of the steam cruiser *Florida*, which bore the dockyard name of *Oreto*, and was constructed by William C. Miller & Sons, Liverpool, under contract with Capt. J. D. Bullock, naval agent of the Confederate States. The vessel was delivered to Lieutenant Maffitt at Nassau, April 28, 1862. Between that date and Aug 1, 1862, she was twice seized by the British government on the complaint of the U.S. consul that she was intended for the Confederate service, but the evidence was such that the admiralty court ordered her release. Lieutenant Maffitt took her to Green Cay, one of the Bahama islands, and there, on Aug. 10, 1862, her armament, which had been transported on a schooner, was transferred to her decks, and she was regularly commissioned as a Confederate States naval cruiser. On leaving there to run the blockade, Captain Maffitt's crew of eighteen men was reduced to one fireman and four deck hands, by an epidemic of yellow fever, and the ship was run into Cardenas, Cuba, for medical attendance and from there to Havana. He sailed from that port, Sept. 1, 1862, ran the blockade at Mobile, Ala., and found shelter under the guns of Fort Morgan, where the vessel was fully fitted out and manned, and on Jan. 15, 1863, made her escape, in spite of the fact that the blockading fleet had been strengthened with a view to her capture. A few days afterward Lieutenant Maffitt captured his first prize, a small brig, off the west of Cuba. He was promoted commander, April 29, 1863; captured two other prizes, and on Jan. 25, 1864, arrived at Nassau, where he took in a cargo of coal. From there he went to Barbadoes, made a stop at Green Cay, and on the Windward islands captured and burned the clipper ship *Jacob Bell*, bound for New York from China, with a cargo valued at $1,500,000. He reached Pernambuco, Brazil, May 8, 1863, and along that coast captured several prizes. He touched at the Bermudas in July, and in August, 1863, reached Brest, France, where the vessel was put in dock for six months' repairs. He was relieved from duty by Capt. C. M. Morris, being broken in health. He was appointed to the command of the *Albemarle*, June 2, 1864, relieving Commander James W. Cook, but only served a short time, being relieved in turn by Capt. Alexander F. Warley. During his com-

mand of the *Florida* Maffitt took about fifty-five prizes. His son, E. A. Maffitt, was midshipman on the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, Captain Semmes. He retired to North Carolina after the war and died in Wilmington, N.C., May 15, 1886.

MAGAW, Samuel, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1735. His parents were natives of Cumberland county, Pa. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with its first class, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760. He went to England to receive ordination, was appointed a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Dover and Duck Creek, Delaware, and took a prominent part in founding the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, 1771–1804; vice-provost and professor of moral philosophy in the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1782–91, and assisted the Rev. James Abercrombie, D.D., in founding the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia in 1785. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1774. He was married to Lucia, daughter of Andrew Doz of Philadelphia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the State of Pennsylvania in 1783. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1, 1812.

MAGEE, John, representative, was born in Easton, Pa., Sept. 3, 1794; son of Henry and Sarah (Mulholland) Magee. He received a common-school education; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner and escaped. In 1818 he settled in Bath, Steuben county, N.Y., and was elected constable and in 1821 became sheriff of the county. He was a representative from New York in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31; declined the cabinet position of secretary of state in President Jackson's cabinet in 1831, and the same year he established the Steuben county bank at Bath, and was its president during the remainder of his life. He built the Blossburg and Corning railroad in 1851 and in 1859 opened the Fall Brook Coal mines and was made president of the company. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867. He died in Bath, N.Y., April 5, 1868.

MAGIE, William Francis, educator, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 14, 1858; son of Chancellor William Jay and Sarah Frances (Baldwin) Magie. He attended Dr. John F. Pingry's school in Elizabeth, N.J.; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882, and remained there as instructor in physics, 1879–84. He studied and travelled abroad, 1884–85, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1885. He was appointed professor of physics at Princeton in 1885. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1897 and of the American Physical society in 1899. He was married, June 7, 1894, to Mary Blanchard, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge. He published: *Translation of Christiansen's Elements of Theoretical Physics* (1896); *Revision of Anthony and Brackett's Physics* (1896); *The Second Law of Thermodynamics* (1899); besides articles for scientific journals, including papers on *Capillarity* (1885, 1886, 1888); *The Röntgen Radiance in Surgery* (1896) and *The Specific Heat of Solutions* (1899).

MAGIE, William Jay, jurist, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 9, 1839; son of the Rev. David and Ann Frances (Wilson) Magie; grandson of Michael and Mary (Meeker) Magie and of James and Eleanor (Arrowsmith) Wilson; and a descendant of John MacGhie, born in Scotland, 1659, came to Perth Amboy, N.J., in 1685, and soon removed to Elizabethtown. David Magie graduated from the College of New Jersey, 1817, was a trustee of the college, 1835–65, and for forty-five years was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Elizabeth. William Jay Magie was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855; taught school in Virginia, 1852–53; read law with Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth; and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and as a counsellor in 1859. He practised in Elizabeth, 1856–80. He was married, Oct. 1, 1857, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Jediah and Abby (Johnson) Baldwin. He was prosecutor of pleas of Union county, 1866–71; a state senator, 1877–79, serving with distinction on the judiciary committee, and declining renomination in 1878. He was associate justice of the supreme court, of New Jersey, 1880–97; chief justice, 1897–1900, and in April, 1900, was appointed by Governor Voorhees, chancellor of the state of New Jersey. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1891 from Princeton and in the same year was elected a trustee of the university.

MAGILL, Edward Hicks, educator, was born in Solebury, Pa., Sept. 24, 1825; son of Jonathan P. and Mary W. Magill, grandson of Jacob and Rebecca (Paxton) Magill, and a descendant of Scotch ancestry who settled in the north of Ireland and immigrated to the United States. He matriculated at Yale college with the class of 1852, but left at the close of his freshman year and was graduated at Brown university in 1852. He was principal of the classical department, Providence high school, 1852–59 and sub-master at the Latin school, Boston, Mass., 1859–67. He visited Europe, 1867–68, was principal of the preparatory department of Swarthmore college, 1869–71; president of that institution, 1871–

89; professor of the French language and literature there, 1889–1900, and emeritus professor and lecturer on French literature from 1900. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Haverford college, Pa., in 1886. He is the author of: *First Lessons in French; French Grammar with a Key* (1865); *Introductory French Reader; French Grammar; Co-education of the Sexes* (1867); *Methods of Teaching Modern Language* (1871); and *History of Education in the Religious Society of Friends* (1884); and edited *French Prose and Poetry* (1867); and *Modern French Series* (1879).

MAGILL, Mary Tucker, author, was born in Winchester, Va., Aug. 21, 1832; daughter of Dr. Alfred Thurston and Ann Evelina Hunter (Tucker) Magill, granddaughter of Judge Henry St. George and Ann Evelina (Hunter) Tucker, and great granddaughter of St. George and Frances (Randolph) Tucker. She was educated at Richmond and in the University of Virginia, where her father was professor of medicine. Previous to the civil war she established with her mother Angerona college, a boarding school for girls in Winchester, Va., which she conducted for several years. She travelled extensively in Europe and was in Hamburg during the scourge of cholera which afflicted that city. Shortly before her death she removed to Staunton, Va. She contributed to periodicals, was a newspaper correspondent and is the author of: *The Holcombes* (1868); *Women, or Chronicles of the Late War* (1870); *School History of Virginia* (1877); *Pantomimes, or Wordless Poems* (1882); *Stories from Virginia History for the Young* (1897). She died at the residence of Joseph Bryan near Richmond, Va., April 29, 1899.

MAGINNIS, Martin, senator, was born in Wayne county, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1841; son of Patrick and Winifred (Devine) Maginnis. His parents, born in Ireland, immigrated to America, settled on a farm in Wayne county, N.Y., in 1836, and removed to Minnesota in 1852. Martin matriculated at Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn., in the class of 1862 and in 1861 with other members of his class he enlisted in the 1st Minnesota volunteers and served in twenty-two battles of the Army of the Potomac, 1862–64. He was one of the survivors of his regiment at the famous charge at Gettysburg where the regiment lost 82 per cent. of its men. His company lost thirty of the thirty-five men he led to the charge. He served in the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., 1864; was provost-marshal-general of Tennessee on the staff of Governor Andrew Johnson, and was mustered out in June, 1865, having attained the rank of major. He organized an expedition and crossed the plains to Montana in 1866 where he engaged in mining and founded the *Rocky Mountain Daily Gazette* at Helena. He was married in 1868 to Louise E. Mann, of Pontiac, Mich. He was the delegate from Montana Territory to the 43d–48th congresses, 1873–85; a delegate to the convention of July 4, 1889, which framed the constitution under which it was admitted as a state, and he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 51st congress. He was elected one of the first U.S. senators by the Democratic legislature convened by reason of the Silver Bow county election contest, but both he and his colleague, William A. Clark, were rejected by the senate in 1889. He was appointed by Governor Toole in 1891 a commissioner to look after the mineral-land interests of Montana and served two years. On the resignation of William A. Clark as U.S. senator in 1900, Major Maginnis was appointed, on May 18, by Governor Robert A. Smith, to fill the vacancy. He was orator of the day at the dedication of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.; at the reunion of Federal and Confederate officers on the battle-field of Gettysburg, and at a reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

MAGNER, Thomas Francis, representative, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 8, 1860, son of Patrick and Ellen (Barry) Magner, natives of Cork, Ireland, who came to New York in their early youth. He attended the public schools; was graduated from St. Francis Xavier college, New York city, in 1880, and from the law department of Columbia college in 1882. He taught school in Brooklyn, 1880–82; took up the practice of his profession in Brooklyn in 1882; was a member of the New York assembly, 1888; and a Democratic representative from the sixth New York district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95.

MAGOFFIN, Beriah, governor of Kentucky, was born in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Ky., April 18, 1815; son of Beriah and Jane (McAffee) Magoffin. His father was a native of county Down, Ireland, and his mother was the granddaughter of Samuel McAffee, a pioneer settler of central Kentucky. He was graduated at Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1834, studied law with his brother-in-law, Charles M. Cunningham, and was graduated from Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., LL.B. in 1838. He practised in Jackson, Miss., in 1838, in partnership with Judge Harney, and was elected reading clerk to the state senate. Returning to Harrodsburg in 1839 he practised law with Mr. Cunningham. He was appointed police judge by Governor

Letcher, a Whig, in 1840 ; was a state senator in 1850 ; a presidential elector in 1844, 1848 and 1852 ; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1848, 1856 and 1860 ; was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1855, and was governor of the state from Sept. 1, 1859, to Aug. 18, 1862, when he resigned the office, finding it impossible to carry out the policy of neutrality between the contending sections. He was opposed to secession, but sympathizing with the South, he refused to respond to the President's call for troops. In 1865 he urged the people of Kentucky promptly to accept the results of the war and abide by the constitutional amendments. He was a representative from Mercer county in the state legislature, 1867–69, and was appointed by President Hayes an honorary commissioner to represent Kentucky at the Paris exposition of 1878. He was married in 1840 to Anna N., daughter of Isaac Shelby of Arcadia, Ky., and a granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby (q.v.). His son, Samuel M. Magoffin, graduated from Centre college in 1878 and settled in St. Paul, Minn. Governor Magoffin established the Institute for Feeble-minded at Frankfort, Ky., and was a supporter of the public-school system. He died at Harrodsburg, Ky., Feb. 28, 1885.

MAGOON, Elias Lyman, bibliophile, was born in Lebanon, N.H., Oct. 20, 1810. His father was an architect and his grandfather, a Baptist clergyman, served in the Revolution. He was an apprentice to a brick-layer, 1826–30, and earned the money to pay for his education. He was prepared for college at New Hampton academy ; attended Waterville college, Maine, 1836, and was graduated from the Newton Theological institution in 1839. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in Boston, Mass., in August, 1839, and was pastor at Richmond, Va., 1839–46 ; was in Europe, 1840–46 ; was pastor of the Ninth Street church in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1846–50, of the Oliver Street church, New York city, 1850–58, of the First church, Albany, N.Y., 1858–68, and of the Broad Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1868–84. He withdrew from the ministry in April, 1884, and resided in Philadelphia until his death. He was collector of books and works of art, and before his death gave his large collections of Protestant theological books to the Newton Theological institution, his Roman Catholic collection to Cardinal John McCloskey, his miscellaneous works to Colby university and Bates college, Maine, his illustrated art works to the University of Rochester, and his collection of water-color drawings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He also sold his paintings to Vassar college, of which institution he was a trustee. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Waterville college in 1842, and that of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1853. He is the author of : *Eloquence of the Colonial Times* (1847) ; *Orators of the American Revolution* (1848) ; *Proverbs for the People* (1848) ; *Living Orators in America* (1849) ; *Republican Christianity* (1849) ; *Westward Empire* (1856). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1886.

MAGOUN, George Frederic, educator, was born in Bath, Maine, March 29, 1821 ; son of David Crooker and Hanna Crooker (Webb) Magoun, grandson of Elisha and Lydia (Neal) Magoun ; and a lineal descendant of John Magune of Scotland, who came to Hingham, Mass., in 1655, and removed to Scituate, Mass., in 1665. He was prepared for college at Bath academy and was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844. He attended Andover Theological seminary, 1841–42, and Yale Theological seminary, 1842-44 ; was principal of academies at Galena, Ill., and Plattsville, Wis., 1844–46 ; acting pastor of the Presbyterian church, Shullsburg, Wis., 1847–48 ; was ordained Jan. 25, 1848 ; was pastor of the Second church, Galena, Ill., 1848–51 ; assistant pastor of the Congregational church, Davenport, Iowa, 1855–56, and its pastor, 1856–61 ; and pastor at Lyons, Iowa, 1861–64. He was president of Iowa college at Grinnell, 1864–84, and held also the Williston chair of mental and moral science, 1864-90. He was a lecturer on "Home Missions" at Andover, 1878–81 ; delegate to the international congress at Cologne in 1882, and representative of the national council of the United States at the semi-centennial of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1882. During his administration Iowa college lost by fire half of its buildings, and by tornado the entire group of buildings with appliances, apparatus, museum of natural history and library, and he raised the money and restored the damage with valuable additions. Dr. Magoun was twice married : in 1847 to Abbie Anne Hyde of Bath, Maine, and in 1870 to Elizabeth Earle of Brunswick, Maine. He was a corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M., director of the Chicago Theological seminary, member of the advisory committee of the Congress of Nations, 1893, and an advocate of anti-slavery, peace and temperance. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1867. He was a trustee of Iowa college, 1856–84 ; secretary of the board of trustees in the corporation, 1856–61, and president of the board, 1864–84. He is the author of : *Life of the Rev. Asa Turner* (1880) ; part author of *Boston Lectures on Scriptures* (1872), and contributor to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and various periodicals. He died in Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1896.

MAGOUN, Herbert William, educator, was born in Bath, Maine, Feb. 17, 1856 ; son of Thomas Pointon Ives and Maria (Littlefield) Magoun ; grandson of David Crooker and Hannah Crooker

(Webb) Magoun and of Moses and Esther (Lufkin) Littlefield. He attended school at Bath, 1862–69, and Worcester, Mass., 1869–74, and was graduated at Iowa college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882. He was assistant principal of the high school, Oskaloosa, Iowa, 1879–80; principal of the grammar school, Bath, Maine, 1880–81; tutor at Iowa college, 1881–84; a student at Johns Hopkins university, 1885–87; fellow there, 1887–88, fellow by courtesy, 1888–90, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1890. He was acting professor of Greek at Colorado college, 1890–91; librarian of McKay library, Johns Hopkins university, 1891–92; acting professor of Greek, Oberlin college, 1892–93, and acting professor of Latin there, 1893–95. He was in Maine settling an estate in the fall of 1886; was engaged in research, 1895–96 and 1897–98, and was professor of Latin in Redfield college, S.D., 1898–99, and of Latin and Greek there from 1899. He was married, June 8, 1892, to Martha Roberts Mann (q.v.). He was elected a member of the American Oriental society in 1887, of the American Philological association in 1891, and of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1898. He is the author of various articles on Hindu witchcraft, etc., published in the *American Journal of Philology* (1889 and 1900), in the *Proceedings* of the American Philological association (1894, et seq.), in the *Proceedings* of the American Oriental Society (1888 et seq.), articles on the "Early Religion of the Hindus" in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (1897–98), and others published elsewhere.

MAGOUN, Martha Roberts (Mann), educator, was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 26, 1861; daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Roberts) Mann; granddaughter of Jairus and Desire (Whiting) Mann and of Dimon and Martha (Hemmenway) Roberts, and a lineal descendant of Richard Man, a native of England, who settled in Scituate, Mass., about 1644. She was graduated at Wellesley college, A.B., 1885; was a special student at Zürich, Switzerland, 1886–87; teacher of botany at Wellesley, 1887–88; special student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1888–89, and acting professor of botany and biology, Colorado college, 1890–91. She was married, June 8, 1892, to Dr. Herbert W. Magoun (q.v.).

MAGRATH, Andrew Gordon, jurist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 8, 1813. He was graduated from the South Carolina college in 1831; studied at the Harvard Law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1840–44; practised law in Charleston, 1844–56, and was U.S. judge of the district court of South Carolina, 1856–61. He was a delegate to the state secession convention, one of the Confederate States judges for South Carolina, 1861–64, and governor of the state in 1864–65. In 1865 he was arrested by the Federal authorities and confined in Fort Pulaski. He resumed his law practice in December, 1865, and died in Charleston, S.C., April 9, 1893.

MAGRATH, William, artist, was born in Cork, Ireland, March 20, 1838. He studied in the Cork School of Art, and in 1855 came to the United States. He opened a studio in New York city in 1865; was in England, 1879–83; located his studio in Washington for a short time; returned to England, and in 1893 settled in New York city. He was elected a member of the American Society of Painters in Water Color, an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1874, and an academician in 1877. He devoted himself to landscape and figure painting, chiefly of Irish peasant life, and exhibited: *Mussel-Gatherers*, *Nora*, *An Irish Thatched Cottage* and *On the Hillside*, at the Centennial exhibition of 1876. Among his paintings in oil are: *Irish Peasantry Returning from the Fair* (1869); *The Road to Kenmair* (1870); *The Reveille* (1871); *The Empty Flagon* (1873); *Reveries* (1874); *Faltering Footsteps* (1874); *Rustic Courtship* (1876); *Girl Spinning* (1877); *Paddy's Pets* (1877); *On the Old Sod*, owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1878); *A Touch of the Blarney; Cabin Comfort* and *Shule Aroon*, (1880). About 1884 he turned his attention to Greco-Roman subjects and produced: *A Bacchic Dance; Favors for the Fair; A Bacchante.*

MAGRUDER, Allan Bowie, senator, was born in Kentucky in 1775. He was admitted to the bar in 1796 and settled in practice in Lexington, Ky. He was a representative in the Kentucky legislature and subsequently removed to Louisiana, where he practised law. He was elected, with John Neol Destrehan, U.S. senator from the newly admitted state of Louisiana in May, 1812, and he drew the term expiring March 3, 1813. Destrehan did not take the seat, which fell to Thomas Posey. He collected the material for a "History of the North American Indians," which he left in MS., and is the author of: *Reflections on the Cession of Louisiana* (1803); *Character of Mr. Jefferson.* He died at Opelousas, La., April 16, 1822.

MAGRUDER, John Bankhead, soldier, was born near Port Royal, Va., Aug. 15, 1810; son of Thomas and Eliza (Bankhead) Magruder. He

MAGRUDER

was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1830; was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 1st artillery, March 31, 1836, and was on ordnance duty, 1836–37. He participated in the Florida war, 1837–38; was in garrison in New York, 1838–40, and was on recruiting service during the Canada border disturbances, 1840–42. He took part in the military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the skirmishes at La Hoya and Oka Laka, the battles of Contreras and Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted captain in the 1st artillery, June 18, 1846, was brevetted major, April 18, 1847, for Cerro Gordo, and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He served in garrison, on recruiting service and on frontier duty in Maryland and California, 1848–53; was on leave of absence, 1853–55, and on his return served on various duties in Texas, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Kansas and Washington, D.C., 1855–61. He resigned from the U.S. army, April 20, 1861, and joined the Confederate States army. He was appointed colonel of a corps of infantry, commanded the Confederate forces of between 300 and 400 men, and gained the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. On June 17, 1861, he was promoted brigadier-general and engaged in covering the approaches to Richmond from the seaboard with an army of 12,000 men, with headquarters at Yorktown, and he successfully resisted the approach of General McClellan for several weeks, until compelled by illness to relinquish his command. He was promoted major-general, Oct. 7, 1862, and commanded a division in the seven days' fighting around Richmond, where he commanded the divisions of Gens. D. R. Jones and Lafayette McLaws, and his own, with the artillery under Col. S. D. Lee. During the change of base of McClellan's army, Magruder engaged his rear-guard at Allen's Farm (Peach Orchard), June 29, 1862. At the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, Generals Magruder, Huger and McLaws distinguished themselves by their detailed attack, and although they were ordered to retire, before doing so they inflicted and sustained a great loss. General

Magruder's success on the peninsula led President Davis to give him the command of the new Department of the trans-Mississippi, but before he reached his post he was recalled to Richmond and was subsequently ordered to the Department of Texas, Oct. 16, 1862. On arriving he found Galveston in possession of the Federal forces, but by a joint land and naval attack he succeeded in capturing the city, Jan. 1, 1863, together with 600 prisoners, the steamer *Harriet Lane*, two barges, a schooner, and a quantity of valuable stores and arms. He commanded the Department of Texas until Aug. 11, 1864, when he was assigned to the district of New Mexico and Arizona, where he remained until the close of the war. He then entered Maximilian's army in Mexico, with the rank of major-general, and served until Maximilian's execution. He returned to the United States in 1869, and settled in Houston, Texas. He was married to Henrietta, daughter of Herman Von Kappf of Baltimore. He died in Houston, Texas., Feb. 19, 1871.

MAGRUDER, Julia, author, was born in Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 14, 1854; daughter of Allan Bowie and Sarah (Gilliam) Magruder and granddaughter of Thomas and Eliza (Bankhead) Magruder. She was educated by private tutors and at an early age began to contribute to the current magazines. She is the author of: *Across the Chasm*, anonymous (1885); *At Anchor* (1887); *A Magnificent Plebeian* (1887); *Honored in the Breach* (1889); *The Child Amy* (1893); *A Realized Ideal* (1894); *The Princess Sonia* (1895); *The Violet* (1896); *Dead Selves* (1897); *Miss Ayr of Virginia* (1897); *A Heaven-Kissing Hill* (1897); *A Beautiful Alien* (1898); *A Labor of Love* (1898); *Struan* (1899); *A Manifest Destiny* (1900); *A Sunny Southerner* (1901). See also compiled *Child Sketches from George Eliot* (1895).

MAGRUDER, William Thomas, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 22, 1861; son of William Thomas and Mary Clayton (Hamilton) Magruder, and grandson of William and Mary (Clayton) Hamilton. He attended Trinity school, New York city, 1869–72; St. John's school Sing Sing, N.Y., 1872–76, and the Peekskill, (N.Y.) Military academy, 1876–77. He was graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology, M.E., 1881, and was a graduate student at the John Hopkins university, 1886–87. He was employed as draftsman and designer by the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing company at Taunton, Mass., 1881–86; was chief chemist of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1887; instructor and adjunct professor of mechanical engineering at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., 1887–96, and was elected professor of mechanical engineering at the Ohio State university in 1896. He was married, June 18, 1891, to

Ellen Fall Malone, daughter of Thomas Henry and Ellen Douglas (Fall) Malone, of Nashville, Tenn. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1884; the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1888; the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1888, fellow in 1899, and secretary section D of same, 1900; and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in 1893, and member of the council, 1899.

MAGUIRE, James G., jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1853. He removed with his parents to California in April, 1854; settled in Watsonville, Cal., and attended the public schools of Santa Cruz county, and the private academy kept by Joseph K. Fallon at Watsonville. He was apprenticed for four years to a blacksmith; taught school for a year; was a representative in the state legislature, 1875–77; and was admitted to the bar in January, 1878. He was married, March 6, 1881, to Louisa J. Joyce. He was judge of the superior court of San Francisco, 1882–88; was a Democratic representative in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893–99; and the unsuccessful candidate for governor of the state in 1898.

MAHAN, Alfred Thayer, naval officer and author, was born in West Point, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1840; son of Dennis Hart and Mary Helena (O'Kill) Mahan. His father was professor of military engineering in the U.S. Military academy. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy and promoted midshipman, June 9, 1859; served on the Brazil squadron, 1859–61, and on the steamer *Pocahontas* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861–62; was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861, was on duty at the Naval academy, 1862–63; on the steam sloop *Seminole* of the Western Gulf squadron, 1863–64, and on the steamer *James Adger* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1864–65; was promoted lieutenant-commander, June 7, 1865; served on the steamer *Muscoota* of the Gulf squadron, 1865–66; the steamer *Iroquois* of the Asiatic squadron, 1867–69; and commanded the steamer *Aroostook* of the Asiatic fleet in 1869; was stationed at the New York navy yard, 1870–71, and on the receiving ship at New York in 1872; was promoted commander, Nov. 20, 1872, commanded the *Wasp* on the South Atlantic station, 1873–75, and was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1875–76. He was on duty at the Naval academy, 1877–80, at the New York navy yard, 1880–83; commanded the *Wachusett* on the Pacific station, 1883–85; was promoted captain, Sept. 23, 1885; was stationed at the Naval War college, Newport, R.I., in 1885, and was president of the Naval War college, 1886–89. He was president of a commission for selecting a site for a navy yard on the northwest coast in 1889, and was on special duty for the bureau of navigation from 1889 to July, 1892. He was president of the War college at Newport, from July, 1892, to May, 1893, and commanded the *Chicago*, 1893–95. He was retired at his own request, Nov. 17, 1896, having completed forty years of service. In accordance with the terms of his retirement, he was subject to duty in case of war, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war was recalled from Rome, and ordered into the naval strategy board in May, 1898, and served throughout the war. He was a delegate from the United States to the disarmament congress which met at the Hague, on May 18, 1899. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford university in 1894; and that of LL.D. from Cambridge university, England, in 1894, from Harvard in 1895, from Yale in 1897, from McGill university, Canada, and Columbia university, 1900. He is the author of: *Navy in the Civil War, Gulf and Inland Waters* (1883); *Influence of Sea Power upon History* (1890); *Influence of Sea Power on French Revolution and Empire* (1892); *Life of Farragut* (1892); *Life of Nelson* (1897); *Interest of America in Sea Power* (1897); *Lessons of the Spanish War* (1899); *The War in South Africa* (1900); *Problem of Asia* (1900), and contributions to newspapers and magazines.

MAHAN, Asa, educator, was born in Vernon, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1800. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1824 and from Andover Theological seminary in 1827. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Nov. 10, 1829, and was pastor of the church at Pittsford, N.Y., 1829–31; and of the Sixth Presbyterian church Cincinnati, Ohio, 1831–35. He was elected first president of Oberlin Collegiate institute in 1835, and was professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and associate professor of theology in Oberlin college, 1835–50. He resigned the presidency of Oberlin in 1850; was president of Cleveland university, Ohio, and professor of mental and moral philosophy there, 1850–54. He was pastor of Congregational churches at Jackson, 1855–57, and Adrian, Mich., 1857–60, and was president of Adrian college and professor of mental and moral philosophy there, 1860–71. He removed to Eastbourne, England, in 1871, where he engaged in literary work until his death. He

was trustee of Lane Theological seminary, 1831–36, and resigned because the board of directors forbade the discussion of the question of slavery among the students. He received the degree of D.D. from Hillsdale college, Mich., in 1858, and

ADRIAN COLLEGE, MICHIGAN.

that of LL.D. from Adrian in 1877. He is the author of: *Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection* (1839); *System of Intellectual Philosophy* (1845); *The Doctrine of the Will* (1846); *The True Believer, his Character, Duties and Privileges* (1847); *The Science of Moral Philosophy* (1848); *Election and the Influence of the Holy Spirit* (1851); *Modern Mysteries Explained and Exposed* (1855); *The Science of Logic* (1857); *Science of Natural Theology* (1867); *Theism and Anti-Theism in their Relations to Science* (1872); *The Phenomena of Spiritualism Scientifically Explained and Exposed* (1876); *Critical History of the late American War* (1877); *A System of Mental Philosophy* (1882); *Critical History of Philosophy* (1883) and contributions to the religious and educational periodicals of the United States and England. He died in Eastbourne, England, April 4, 1889.

MAHAN, Dennis Hart, engineer, was born in New York city, April 2, 1802; son of John and Mary (Cleary) Mahan. His parents removed to Norfolk, Va., and he was graduated at the U.S. Military academy at the head of the class of 1824 and assigned to the corps of engineers. He was acting assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 1821–24; 2d lieutenant of engineers, 1824–32; assistant professor of mathematics, 1824–25, principal assistant professor of engineering, 1825–26, student of engineering in Europe, 1826–30, and was attached to the military school of engineers and artillery, Metz, France, 1829–30. He was acting professor of engineering, West Point, 1830–32; resigned from the engineer corps, Jan. 1, 1832, and was professor of engineering, U.S. Military academy, 1832–71, being dean of the faculty, 1838–71. He was appointed by Governor Floyd of Virginia a member of the board of engineers to decide the true and proper route of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Wheeling, Va., in 1850, and in 1871 was elected an overseer of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering. He was elected a member of the Geographical society of France in 1828; was an original incorporator of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, and a fellow and member of various learned societies. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown and from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1837; that of LL.D. from William and Mary and from Brown in 1852, and from Dartmouth in 1867. His portrait by Weir is in the library of the Academy at West Point. He was married to Mary Helena O'Kill and they had sons: Alfred Thayer Mahan (q.v.); Maj. Frederick Augustus Mahan, U.S.A., retired, April 2, 1900, and Commander Dennis Hart Mahan, U.S.N. The board of visitors to the Academy in 1871 recommended to the President that he be retired, and although President Grant assured him he would be retained, the decision of the board so affected his mind as to cause him to jump overboard from the steamer bound for New York when opposite Stony Point, and he was drowned. He is the author of: *Treatise on Field Fortifications* (1836) *Elementary Course of Civil Engineering*, (1837, rewritten, 1868); *Elementary Treatise on Advanced Guard, Outpost and Detachment Service of Troops and Strategy* (1847, improved edition, 1862); *Elementary Treatise on Industrial Drawings* (1853); *Descriptive Geometry, as Applied to the Drawing of Fortifications and Stereotomy* (1864); *Military Engineering, including Field Fortifications, Military Mining and Siege Operations* (1865); *Permanent Fortifications* (1867). He also edited with additions an American edition of Moseley's "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture" (1856). He died near Stony Point, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1871.

MAHAN, Milo, educator and author, was born in Suffolk, Va., May 24, 1819. He was a student at St. Paul's college, Flushing, Long Island; was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1845, and ordained priest the same year. He was rector of Grace church, Jersey City, N.J., 1848–50, assistant rector of St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850–51; was professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1851–64, and rector of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., 1864–70. He was married, Aug. 24, 1853, to Mrs. Mary G. Lewis, daughter of Redwood Fisher, of Philadelphia. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of William and Mary, Virginia, 1852. He is the author of: *The Exercise of Faith* (1831); *History of the Church during the First Three Centuries* (1860; 2d ed., including seven centuries, 1872); *Reply to Colenso* (1863); *Palmoni, a Free Inquiry* (1864); *Comedy of Canonization* (1868). His works were collected and published, with a memoir, by the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Jr. (3 vols., 1872–75). He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1870.

MAHANY, Rowland Blennerhassett, representative, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1864; son of Kean and Catherine (Reynolds) Mahany. He attended the public schools, worked on a farm and was instructor in the Buffalo Classical school, 1881–82. He attended Hobart college, 1882–84, and was graduated from Harvard in 1888. He was associate editor of the Buffalo *Express*, 1888–89; and instructor in history and literature at the Buffalo high school, 1889–90. He declined the office of secretary of the U.S. legation to Chili in 1890, and in 1892 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador. He went to the city of Quito but soon after his arrival he was stricken with fever and obliged to return home. He was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 53d congress in 1892 and in 1893 he returned to Ecuador. While there he concluded the Santos treaty in nineteen days. He was a Republican representative from the thirty-second New York district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99.

MAHON, Thaddeus Maclay, representative, was born in Greenvillage, Pa., May 21, 1840; son of Robert and Jane (Wallace) Mahon; grandson of Robert Mahon, of Irish descent, and a descendant of William Wallace, of Scotland. He attended the common schools and academies of Franklin county and in 1861 enlisted in the 126th Pennsylvania, serving, 1861–64. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, 5th army corps, and was wounded at Boydton Plank Road Va., Nov. 10, 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, practised in southern Pennsylvania, and became engaged in banking and railroad enterprises. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1870–72, and chairman of the judiciary committee; was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 45th congress, and was a Republican representative from the eighteenth Pennsylvania district in the 53d–58th congresses, 1893–1905.

MAHONE, William, senator, was born in Southampton county, Va., Dec. 1, 1826; son of Feilding and Martha (Drew) Mahone. He was graduated at the Virginia Military institute in 1847, became a teacher and subsequently a civil engineer, and was constructor of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. He joined the Virginia state troops and took part in the capture of the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861. He raised the 6th Virginia regiment, was appointed its colonel, was promoted to the command of the 2d brigade, Huger's division, Magruder's command, and took a conspicuous part in the battles of Seven Pines and Malvern Hill. In the Chancellorsville campaign he commanded the 3d brigade, R.H. Anderson's division, 1st corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and he took part in the battle of Petersburg, July 1–3, 1865. At Spottsylvania he commanded Anderson's division, when that officer assumed command of Hill's corps, and he drove Hancock back across the river. At North Anna he drove Warren back, and on the Welden road he again opposed Warren, and his division formed the rear of Longstreet's corps previous to the surrender of Lee. He was promoted major-general in August, 1864. After the surrender he became interested in railroad engineering and was elected president of the Norfolk and Tennessee railroad, which he rebuilt. In 1878 he advocate the nomination of G. C. Walker for governor of Virginia before the Democratic state convention. After the election his views on the question of the payment of the public debt did not meet the approval of the Democratic party, and he organized and became a prominent leader of the Readjuster party, which favored the partial repudiation of the state debt, and secured the control of the state legislature. In 1880 he was elected U.S. senator for the term expiring March 3, 1887, and in the senate acted with the Republican party. He was defeated for re-election in 1886 by J. W. Daniel. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1895.

MAISH, Levi, representative, was born in York county, Pa., Nov. 22, 1837. He attended the York County academy; served as an apprentice to a machinist, 1854–56; recruited a company of Pennsylvania infantry in 1862, and joined the 113th Pennsylvania infantry, of which he was subsequently appointed lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam; was promoted colonel for gallantry at Fredericksburg, and while leading his regiment at Chancellorsville he was again wounded. After his term of service had expired, he attended lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1867–68; was a member of the committee that in 1872 examined and audited the accounts of certain public officers of York county, and was a Democratic representative in the 44th, 45th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1875–79 and 1887–91. He prepared the Democratic report in the Clayton-Breckinridge contest and was a member of the sub-committee sent to Arkansas to investigate the assassination of Clayton. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1899.

MAJOR, Charles, author, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1856; son of Stephen and Phœby Major; grandson of William Major, and of Scotch ancestry. His father, a native of county Granard, Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1829, and settled in Indiana, where he became eminent as a lawyer and jurist. Charles attended the public schools of Shelbyville, Ind.,

but the greater part of his education was received from his father and from private teachers. He studied law in his father's office and traveled widely in the United States and Europe, becoming interested in English history. He was admitted to the Shelby county bar in 1877, and practised in Shelbyville. He was married, Sep. 29, 1883, to Alice, daughter of Daniel John Shaw of Shelbyville. He was elected city clerk in 1885, and was a Democratic representative in the Indiana legislature, 1836–87. He contributed to magazines and is the author of: *When Knighthood Was in Flower* (1898); *Bears of Blue River* (1901); *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall* (1902).

MALBONE, Edward Greene, miniaturist, was born in Newport, R.I., in August, 1777; the illegitimate son of Col. John Malbone, and grandson of Col. Godfrey and Margaret (Scott) Malbone. His father and grandfather were wealthy residents of Newport, R.I., and were engaged in privateering. In early life he bore his mother's surname, Greene, but later by act of legislature he assumed the name of his father. He devoted himself to miniature and portrait painting in Providence, R.I., 1744–94; Boston, 1796; New York, 1797; Philadelphia, 1798–99, and in 1800 accompanied Washington Allston to Charleston, S.C., and the following year went with him to Europe, where his work was highly praised by Benjamin West, who remarked: "A man who can paint such pictures need not come to England for instruction." He returned to Charleston in December, 1801, where he gave his attention chiefly to miniature painting. He also executed orders in other American cities. In 1806 he was obliged to visit the West Indies for his health, but received no permanent relief and soon succombed to phthisis. As an American miniature painter Malbone was acknowledged by critics to be unrivalled. Several specimens of his work are in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; and *The Hours*, painted on ivory in oil, while he was in London in 1801, was purchased from the heirs and placed in the Providence Athenæum. John Cheney's engravings, *Egeria* and *Annette*, after Malbone's portraits of two of the Middleton ladies of South Carolina, became well known. Mr. Malbone also painted landscapes and figure pieces in oils, and his own portrait, which hangs in the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. He died in Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1807.

MALBONE, Francis, senator, was born in Newport, R.I., in 1757; son of Francis Malbone, a native of Prince Anne county, Va., who came with his brother, Col. Godfrey Malbone, to Rhode Island about 1755; and grandson of Adolphus Malbone of the colony of Virginia. Francis, Sr., was a ship master in the employ of his uncle, Godfrey Malbone, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits with his brother, Evan, as E. & F. Malbone and became enterprising and successful merchants in Newport previous to the Revolution, the firm being dissolved in 1784, when Evan died. Francis then became associated with Daniel Mason, in the firm of Malbone & Mason, which was soon dissolved owing to heavy losses. He went to the East Indies in the *Mount Hope* on her first voyage in 1801, and again in 1805, being in ill health. He returned to Newport, Oct. 12, 1806, and was met by the Newport Artillery, which he had reorganized after the war, and was its colonel, 1792–1809. He was a representative in the general assembly of Rhode Island, and in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793–97, and in 1809 he was elected to the U.S. senate. He left Newport, Feb. 20, 1809, for Washington, and was admitted to his seat as successor to Benjamin Howland on the assembling of the 11th congress, May 22, 1809, and served until his sudden death on the steps of the capitol, Washington, D.C., when on his way to public worship, June 4, 1809.

MALCOM, Howard, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1799; son of John J. and Deborah (Howard) Malcom, grandson of John Howard, a wealthy Philadelphian, and a descendant of Hugh Roberts of Wales, an eminent member of the Society of Friends, who came to Pennsylvania one year after William Penn. He was a student in Dickinson college, 1813–15, and then entered the counting house of Miller & Van Buren, shipping merchants, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1818. He was licensed to preach in May, 1818, and completed his theological studies in Princeton Theological seminary, 1819. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Hudson, N.Y., April 23, 1820, and resigned in 1825 to become general secretary of the American Sunday School Union. He was pastor of the Federal Street Baptist church, Boston, Mass., 1827–31. He was chosen to visit the principal Baptist foreign missionary stations by the Triennial convention, in Boston, Mass., in 1835, and returned from his duties in 1838. He was president of Georgetown college, Ky., and professor of metaphysics, political economy and moral philosophy there, 1839–49; pastor of the Sansom Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1849–51; president of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., and professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy, 1851–57. He was one of the founders of

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

the American Baptist Historical society and was its president, 1861–79. He was one of the founders of the American Tract society and its vice-president and director; honorary president of the American Peace society, and senior vice-president of the Pennsylvania Colonization society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dickinson college in 1842, that of D.D. from the University of Vermont and Union college in 1843, and that of LL.D. from the University at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1857. He was married first, May 1, 1820, to Lydia Shields of Philadelphia, Pa., and their son, Thomas Shields Malcom (1821–1886), Brown, 1839, was a Baptist clergyman. He was married secondly in 1838, to Anne R. Dyer of Boston, Mass. He edited: Baxter's "Saint's Rest"; Thomas a Kempis's "Imitation of Christ"; Robert Hall's "Helps to Zion's Travellers"; Henry's "Communicants' Companion"; Law's "Serious Call"; Butler's "Analogy of Religion and Nature"; and "Hymns for the Conference" (1822). He is the author of: *Dictionary of the Bible* (1828); *The Nature and the Extent of the Atonement* (1829); *The Christian Rule of Marriage* (1830); *Travels in Southeastern Asia* (2 vols., 1839); *Index to Religious Literature* (1869). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1879.

MALCOM, William, inventor, was born in Sullivan, Madison county, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1823. He received an excellent education and engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms. He devoted his leisure time to the study of optics, and invented a powerful magnifying instrument with which he could see clearly the composition of knots in a board four miles from his experimenting station, and subsequently invented an instrument that did not require adjustment for varying distances. The adjustment of the different lenses used in these instruments was never revealed by Mr. Malcom and the secret died with him. He designed telescopes for the Lick observatory, California, the Royal observatory, Greenwich, and for use by the United States, English, Russian and Italian governments on their heavy ordnance. He died in Syracuse, N.Y., July 12, 1890.

MALLALIEU, Willard Francis, M.E. bishop, was born in Sutton, Worcester county, Mass., Dec. 11, 1828; son of John and Lydia (Emerson) Mallalieu; grandson of Jonathan and Mallie (Hocart) Mallalieu, and of Willard and Rosina (Marsh) Emerson, and a descendant, through Joshua[2] and Joshua[1], of Francis Mallalieu, a Huguenot, who escaped from France shortly after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572; and also a descendant, through Simeon and Persis (Davenport) Emerson, of Richard Davenport, Salem, Mass., 1628. He received his early education in the public schools of Millbury, Mass., became a member of the Methodist church in 1840, and was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1857. He was married, Oct. 13, 1858, to Eliza Francis Atkins, of Sandwich, Mass. He joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in April, 1858, and was pastor at Grafton, Mass., 1858–59; of the Mt. Bellingham church, Chelsea, 1860–61; of the Common Street church, Lynn, 1862–63; of the Union church, Charlestown, 1864, and of the Bromfield Street church, Boston, 1865–67 and 1876–78. In 1867 he declined the presidency of the Central Tennessee college. He was pastor of the Walnut Street church, Chelsea, Mass., 1860–70, 1875 and 1879–81; of Trinity church, Worcester, 1871; and of the Broadway church, Boston, 1872–74. In 1875 he visited Europe. He was presiding elder of the Boston district, 1882–84; and was elected bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church on May 15, 1884. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, 1880, 1882 and 1884. In 1868 he became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He received the degree of D.D. from the East Tennessee Wesleyan university in 1874, and that of LL.D. from New Orleans university, 1891. He is the author of: *The Why, When and How of Revivals* (1901), *The Office and Work of the Holy Spirit* (1901), and contributions to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

W. F. Mallalieu.

MALLARY, Charles Dutton, educationist, was born in West Poultney, Vt., Jan. 23, 1801; youngest son of Daniel and Martha (Dutton) Mallary, and grandson of Peter and Mary (Munson) Mallary. His father removed from Cheshire, Conn., to Poultney in 1794. He was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1821, and in 1822 removed to South Carolina, where he was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1824. He was pastor in Columbia, S.C., 1824–30; Augusta, Ga., 1830–34, and Milledgeville, Ga., 1834–37, and in 1837 became an agent for the newly chartered Mercer university at Penfield, Ga., of which he was made a member of the first board of trustees in 1839. He collected in seventy counties of Georgia upwards of $120,000, which placed the university on a firm basis. He then took up evangelistic and pastoral work in middle and western Georgia, which he continued until 1852, when he retired to a farm near Albany, Ga., in feeble health.

He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia university in 1850 and was a trustee of the institution, 1847–62. He was married first in 1825, to Susan Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Botsford) Evans, and granddaughter of Rev. Edmund Botsford of Columbia, S.C.; and after her death in 1835 to Mrs. Mary E. Welch in 1840. He is the author of: *Life of Edmund Botsford* (1832); *Memoir of Jesse Mercer* (1844); *Soul Prosperity* (1860). He died near Albany, Ga., July 31, 1864.

MALLARY, Rollin Carolos, representative, was born in Cheshire, Conn., May 27, 1784; son of Daniel and Martha (Dutton) Mallary. His father removed to West Poultney, Vt., with his family in 1794. He was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808, studied law at Middlebury and Rutland, Vt., and taught the academy in Castleton, Vt., in 1806. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1807, and practised at Castleton, Vt., 1807–18. He was secretary to Governor Smith, 1807; to Governor Galusha, 1809–12, and 1815–19, and was state attorney for Rutland county, 1810–13, and in 1815–16. He removed to Poultney, Vt., in 1818, and was a candidate for representative in the 16th congress against Orsamus C. Merrill of Bennington, who was declared elected. Mr. Mallary contested the seat and the house of representatives gave him the seat, Jan. 13, 1820. He was re-elected to the 17th–22d congresses, serving until his death. He was chairman of the committee on manufacturers in the 20th congress, reported the tariff of 1828, and was influential in securing its passage. He also took an important part in opposition to the Missouri compromise. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, 1825–31. He was married to Ruth, daughter of John Stanley of Poultney, Vt. He died in Baltimore, Md., on his way home from Washington, April 16, 1831.

MALLERY, Garrick, ethnologist, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 23, 1831; son of Judge Garrick and ————(Harris) Mallery. His first ancestor in America came to Boston from England in 1638 and settled in New Haven, Conn., with Theophilus Eaton's company in 1641. Another ancestor, John Harris, was the founder of Harrisburg, Pa., and another, William Maclay, was the first U.S. senator from Pennsylvania. His father (born in Middlebury, Conn., April 17, 1784, died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1866), was graduated from Yale, 1808; was a lawyer; representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1827–31; judge, Northumberland county, 1831–36, and received LL.D. from Lafayette, 1840. Garrick, Jr., was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1850; and from the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1853; and practised law in Philadelphia, 1853–61. He joined the volunteer infantry as 1st lieutenant, April 15, 1861, was promoted captain in the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers, June 4, 1861, and served in Virginia until taken prisoner before Richmond in 1862. He was confined in Libby prison, exchanged in 1863 and promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 13th Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, Feb. 17, 1863, and commanded a regiment in several engagements in Virginia in that year. On account of wounds he joined the veteran reserve corps as lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1864; served as judge advocate of courts martial from July, 1864, to September, 1865, and was brevetted colonel of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865. He entered the regular service as captain in the 43d U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, and served as inspector of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands for the district of Virginia, January to July, 1866. He was mustered out of the veteran reserve corps, Nov. 5, 1866, and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services at Garnett's Farm, June 27, 1862, and in the battle of Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, 1862. He was acting inspector-general and assistant adjutant-general of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, for the district of Virginia; acting judge advocate of the 1st military district of Virginia; secretary of state; adjutant-general, and for a short time acting governor of Virginia during the reconstruction period. He subsequently served as judge advocate of the general court-martial at Fort McHenry, Md. He was acting signal officer and assistant to the chief signal officer at Washington, D.C., 1870–76; was assigned to the 1st U.S. infantry, Dec. 15, 1876, and commanded Fort Rice, Dak. Ty., 1876–77. While there he made investigation into the pictographs and mythologies of the Dakota Indians, which led to his appointment to Major Powell's geological and geographical survey of the Rocky Mountain region, where he devoted himself to the ethnology of the North American Indian. He was retired from the U.S. army, July 1, 1879, on account of wounds received in the civil war, and was chief of the bureau of ethnology, Washington, D.C., 1879–94. He was founder and president of the Anthropological society and of the Cosmos society of Washington,

Garrick Mallery

D.C.; president of the Philosophical society, and of the Literary society of Washington, and of the joint commission of the scientific societies of Washington; also chairman of the Anthropological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1881. He is the author of: *A Calendar of the Dakota Nation* (1877); *The Former and Present Number of our Indians* (1878); *Introduction to the Study of the Sign Language among the North American Indians as Illustrating the Gesture Speech of Mankind* (1880); *Gesture Signs and Signals of the North American Indians with some Comparisons* (1880); *Sign Language among the North American Indians compared with that of other Peoples and Deaf Mutes* (1881); *Pictographs of the North American Indians* (1886); *Manners and Meals* (1888); *Philosophy and Specialties* (1889); *Israelite and Indian, a Parallel in Planes of Culture* (1839); *Custom of Courtesy* (1890). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, 1894.

MALLET, John William, chemist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1832; son of Robert Mallet, civil engineer, a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, A.B., 1853; studied chemistry at the University of Göttingen, and received there the degree of Ph.D. in 1852. He came to the United States in 1853. He was assistant professor of analytical chemistry at Amherst college, Mass., 1854; chemist to the geological survey of Alabama, 1855–56; professor of chemistry at the University of Alabama, 1856-60. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate States on the staff of Gen. R. E. Rodes in the Army of Northern Virginia; was superintendent of C.S. ordnance laboratories, 1862–65, and reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery. He was professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, 1865–68; of analytical, industrial and agricultural chemistry in the University of Virginia, 1868–72; and of general and industrial chemistry there, 1872–83. He was a lecturer at Johns Hopkins university on the "Utilization of Waste Materials," in 1877, and on "The Early History of Chemical Industries" in 1878. He was professor of chemistry and physics and chairman of the faculty in the University of Texas, 1883–84; was professor of chemistry at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, 1884–85, and in 1885 became again professor of general and industrial chemistry at the University of Virginia. He investigated the chemical methods used for determining organic matters in potable waters and made a study of the water supply of various cities in the United States, comparing both the methods and the waters, for the National Board of Health in 1880–82. The report on this investigation was published by the board in 1882. He was the author of sundry scientific papers published in the transactions of learned societies in America and Europe. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Louisiana in 1868 and that of LL.D. from the College of William and Mary and from the University of Mississippi in 1872, and from Princeton university at the sesqui-centennial celebration of 1890. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1877, was president of the American Chemical society in 1882, a vice-president of the Chemical Society of London in 1888–90; fellow of the London Chemical society; a member of the Chemical Society of Paris and the German Chemical society, and one of the original members of the American Chemical society; associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston; corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences: member of the American Philosophical society, and fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; honorary member of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland; member of Washington Academy of Sciences, Washington; fellow of the Medical Society of Virginia, and member of scientific societies in Mexico and Brazil. He three times served as a member of the assay commission of the United States. He was married in 1857 to Mary E., daughter of Judge John J. Ormond of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and secondly in 1888 to Mrs. Joséphine Burthe of New Orleans, La., daughter of Joseph Pagès of Toulouse, France.

MALLORY, Francis, representative, was born in Brunswick county, Va., where he was brought up and educated. He settled at Hampton, Va., as a planter. He was a representative from Virginia in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, serving from Sept. 4, 1837, to March 3, 1843. He was appointed U.S. naval agent at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1, 1850, by President Fillmore and held this office until his death in Norfolk, March 26, 1860.

MALLORY, George Scovill, educator and editor, was born in Watertown, Conn., June 5, 1838; son of George and ——— (Scovill) Mallory. His father was an inventor and one of the founders of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing company of Bridgeport, Conn. George

Scovill Mallory was graduated at Trinity college, Conn., in 1858, and at the Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, Conn., in 1862, and was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, June 4, 1862. He was adjunct professor of the Latin language and literature at Trinity college, 1862–64, and Brownell professor of literature and oratory there, 1864–72. He purchased a half-ownership in the *Churchman*, a weekly religious journal published in New York city in 1866, subsequently becoming sole owner, and was its editor, 1866–97. He was treasurer of Trinity college, 1867–76, and a trustee of that institution, 1872–97. He received the degrees D.D. from Hobart, 1874, and LL.D. from the University of the South, 1891. With his brother Marshall H. Mallory, he built the Madison Square theatre in 1880, and directed the character of the plays presented during his ownership. He died in New York city, March 2, 1897.

MALLORY, Robert, representative, was born in Madison county, Va., Nov. 15, 1815. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1827 and removed in 1839 to La Grange, Ky., where he engaged in farming. He was a representative from Kentucky in the 36th, 37th and 38th congresses, 1859–65, and served as chairman of the committee on roads and canals. He also served as delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866, and as a commissioner to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, being one of the vice-presidents of the board of commissioners.

MALLORY, Stephen Russell, senator, was born in Trinidad, W.I., in 1813 ; son of Charles and Ellen (Russell) Mallory. His father, a native of Redding, Conn., was a civil engineer, and Stephen lived with his parents in Havana, Cuba, and in Key West, Fla., where his mother settled in 1820, his father having died in Cuba. He attended school near Mobile, Ala., and at Nazareth, Pa., and was appointed by President Jackson inspector of customs at Key West in 1833. He was married in 1837 to Angela, daughter of Francisco and Josefa Moreno, of Pensacola, Fla. He studied law with Judge William Marvin of the U.S. district court and practised in Key West, 1839–58. He was judge of the Monroe county court and judge of the probate court of Monroe county, 1837–45, and collector of customs by appointment of President Polk, 1845–49. He served in the Seminole war, 1835–37. He was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to David Levi Yulee in 1851, and was re-elected in 1857, serving as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. In 1858 he declined the appointment of U.S. minister to Spain tendered him by President Buchanan and in 1861 that of chief justice of the admiralty court of Florida. In 1861 he resigned his seat in the senate to join the Confederacy, and was appointed secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Davis, Feb. 21, 1861, which position he held during the existence of the Confederate government. He left Richmond with President Davis in April, 1865 ; went to La Grange, Ga., where his family had their residence, and was there arrested as a prisoner of state, May 20, 1865. He was confined in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, until March, 1866, when he was released on parole and in 1867 was pardoned by President Johnson. He returned with his family to Pensacola, Fla., in July, 1866, where he engaged in the practice of law. He died in Pensacola, Nov. 9, 1873.

S. R. Mallory

MALLORY, Stephen Russell, senator, was born at the home of his mother's sister in Columbia, S.C., Nov. 2, 1848 ; son of the Hon. Stephen Russell and Angela (Moreno) Mallory. His mother returned to her home in Key West, Fla., soon after his birth. He entered the Confederate States army in Virginia in 1864 and was appointed midshipman in the C.S. navy in 1865, serving until the close of the war. He was graduated at the University of Georgetown, D.C., in 1869 ; was instructor in Latin and Greek there from September, 1869, till July, 1871 ; studied law in Washington and New Orleans, and was admitted to the bar at New Orleans, La., in 1873, and practised there about six months. Soon after the death of his father at Pensacola, Fla., he took up his law practice there. He was elected a representative in the Florida legislature in 1876 ; a state senator in 1880 and 1884 ; was a representative from the first district of Florida in the 52d and 53d congresses, 1891–95 ; and was elected in 1897 to the U.S. senate for the term ending in 1903.

MALONE, Sylvester, educationist, was born in Trim, county Meath, Ireland, May 8, 1821 ; son of Lawrence and Marcella (Martin) Malone and grandson of Sylvester Martin of Kilmessan. He was sent as a boy to a Protestant academy, although his parents were Roman Catholics. He began preparation for the priesthood and when the Rev. Andrew Byrne, of New York, visited Ireland in 1839 to secure young men to make their theological studies in the United States, Mr. Malone joined him and attended St. Joseph's

seminary and St. John's college. He was priested Aug. 15, 1844, by Bishop McCloskey and was appointed over the mission chapel of St. Mary, Williamsburg, L.I., N.Y. In 1847 he had so built up his mission parish as to demand a new house of worship and on May 11 Bishop Hughes laid the corner stone of the church of SS. Peter and Paul and a year later dedicated the edifice. Father Malone also erected a parochial house and school and the Academy of St. Joseph, and formed a church library and literary association for young men. In 1849 he contracted the cholera, then the ship fever, and soon after a fire destroyed his home and library. He went to Rome by invitation of Pius IX. to celebrate the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In 1861 he was the first Roman Catholic priest in the north to raise the United States flag over his church and he urged the young men of his parish to volunteer in the army. After the war he travelled through the south, seeking to reunite the two sections. He visited Europe and the Holy Land in 1881 and in 1894 celebrated his fiftieth year of service as pastor. On March 29, 1894, the legislature of New York elected him a regent of the University of the State of New York, which office he accepted, contrary to the advice of the archbishop of New York. His support of the public school system of the state was outspoken and his efforts were directed to destroy the growing antagonism between the public and parochial school systems. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1899.

MANATT, James Irving, educator, was born in Oxford, Holmes county, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1845; son of Robert and Jemime (Gwin) Manatt; and grandson of Robert and Sarah (Pedlar) Manatt and of John and Elizabeth (Imbrie) Gwin. He was graduated at Iowa college, A.B., 1869, and at Yale, Ph.D., 1873, and filled the chair of Greek at Denison university, 1874–76. He then devoted a year to further study at Leipzig, returning in 1877 to become professor of Greek at Marietta college. This position he resigned in 1884 to accept the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska, where his five-years administration was signalized by unprecedented progress and prosperity. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison U.S. consul at Athens, and after four years of efficient public service and fruitful study there he succeeded the veteran Professor Harkness in the chair of Greek literature and history at Brown university. He was married in June, 1870, to Arletta Winifred Clark. He became a member of the American Philological society in 1874, of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations in 1887, and of the American Social Science association in 1890. Iowa college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1886. Dr. Manatt is the author of: *Xenophon's Hellenica with Commentary* (1888); *The Mycenæan Age* (1897), and frequent contributions to reviews and magazines.

MANCHESTER, Charles, educator, was born in Burritt, Ill., Dec. 28, 1858; son of Charles Toser and Climena (Crowell) Manchester, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Pigeon) Manchester. He was graduated from Park college, Mo., A.B., 1883, A.M., 1887, and from the Oberlin Theological seminary, B.D., 1886. He was married, Dec. 24, 1884, to Lovana Thomas. He was pastor at Mt. Carroll, 1886–88, Decatur, 1888–89, Milinine and Lodge, Ill., 1889–90, at Barkeyville, Pa., 1890–96; and was pastor of the Church of God in Findlay college from 1896. He was principal of the Barkeyville academy, 1890–96; was elected professor of Greek and philosophy at Findlay college, Ohio, in 1896; served as acting president of that institution, 1896–1900, and was chosen president in 1900. He was elected secretary of the board of missions of general eldership of the Church of God in 1893, and founded and edited *The Missionary Signal*, 1893–96. He also became editor of the *Findlay College News*. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Park college, Mo., in 1898.

MANDERSON, Charles Frederick, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1837; son of John and Catherine (Benfer) and grandson of William Manderson. He was graduated at the Philadelphia High school and in 1856 removed to Canton, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was city solicitor 1860–61, and in April, 1861, enlisted as a private in the Canton Zouaves. In the same month, with Samuel Beatty, he raised a company for the 19th Ohio infantry in a single day and was made 1st lieutenant. In May he was promoted captain and joined McClellan's army in western Virginia, where he participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861. He was promoted major and engaged with the Army of the Cumberland at Shiloh and at Stone's river, where he commanded his regiment, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the battles around Chattanooga, Nov. 23–25, 1863, in the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps, and at the expiration of his term of serv-

Charles F. Manderson

ice was mustered out with his regiment. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted and commanded his regiment in the Atlanta campaign. While leading three brigades at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864, he was severely wounded, on account of which he was forced to resign in April, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "gallant, long continued, and meritorious services during the civil war." He was married, April 11, 1865, to Rebekah S., daughter of the Hon. James D. Brown of Canton, Ohio. He resumed his law practice in Canton, was prosecuting attorney of Stark county for two terms, and in November, 1869, removed to Omaha, Neb. He was a member of the Nebraska constitutional conventions of 1871 and 1874; city attorney of Omaha for six years and U.S. senator from Nebraska, 1883–95. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate for nearly four years and chairman of the joint committee on printing. On retiring from the senate he returned to Omaha, and became general solicitor of the Burlington system of railroads west of the Missouri. He was president of the American Bar association, 1899–1901.

MANDEVILLE, Giles Henry, clergyman, was born in New York city, Dec. 12, 1825; son of Thomas and Hester Bailey (Secor) Mandeville; grandson of Giles A. and Elizabeth (Doremus) Mandeville; and a descendant of Yellis Jansen de Mandeville (birthplace believed to be in Normandy, France) and Elsie (Eliza) Hendrick, who arrived in this country in 1659 and first settled in Flatbush, L.I., N.Y. He was graduated from Rutgers college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851, and from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1851. He was married, July 29, 1851, to Rachel Jacobus of Boonton, N.J. He was pastor at Flushing, 1851–59, Newburg, 1859–69, and Harlem, New York city, N.Y., 1869–81; was provisional president of Hope college, Holland, Mich., 1878–80, and was chosen a member of the council of Hope college. He was corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Reformed Dutch church in America, 1884–99, and was chosen treasurer in 1886. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers college in 1870 and that of LL.D. by Hope college in 1895. He is the author of *Flushing, Past and Present* (1860), and a number of pamphlets.

MANEY, George, soldier, was born at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1826; son of Thomas and Rebecca (Southall) Maney; grandson of James and Mary (Roberts) Maney and of Daniel and Julia (Reddick) Southall, and of French Huguenot ancestry. He was educated at Nashville seminary and the University of Nashville, served in the war with Mexico, 1846–47; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practised his profession, 1849–61. He was elected colonel of the 1st Tennessee regiment of infantry, May 1, 1861, and served in western Virginia in the Cheat River campaign under Gen. Robert E. Lee and at Bath and Romney, January, 1862, under Gen. T. J. Jackson. He engaged at Shiloh, April 6–7, 1862, first in command of his regiment in the 2d brigade, 2d division, Polk's corps, and before the close of the battle as commander of the brigade. For his action in this battle he was promoted brigadier-general, and he commanded the 3d brigade, Cheatham's division, at Perryville, Stone's River and Chickamauga; and in Walker's division, Hardee's corps, at Chattanooga, where he was wounded. In the Atlanta campaign, he commanded Cheatham's division after that officer assumed command of Hardee's corps and he took part in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He was president of the Tennessee and Pacific railroad, 1868–77; the Republican nominee for governor of Tennessee against James D. Porter in 1876 but withdrew before the election; was a member of the general assembly of Tennessee from Nashville, and a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884 and 1888. He was U.S. minister to Colombia by appointment of President Garfield, 1881–83; and U.S. minister to Paraguay and Uruguay by appointment of President Harrison, 1889–93. He was married, June 23, 1853, to Bettie Crutcher, and of their children: James Albion entered the U.S. army; Frances Crutcher married Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Ward, U.S.A.; Rebecca Southall married Samuel S. Watson, and Maria Cage married St. Maury Nichols. General Maney died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1901.

MANGUM, Willie Person, senator, was born in Orange county, N.C., 1792. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815; was admitted to the bar in 1817, and settled at Red Mountain, N.C. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1818; judge of the superior court, 1819–23, and resigned on his election as a Whig representative in congress. He served in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–26; resigned, March 18, 1826, and was again elected judge of the superior court. He relinquished this office the same year and filled it again, 1828–30. He was a U.S. senator, 1831–36, resigning in 1836, and in 1840 was again elected to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Bedford Brown and was twice re-elected, serving until March 3, 1855. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate, succeeding Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey, 1842–45, and was a confidential adviser of President Taylor in 1849. He was presidential elector on the Jackson and Calhoun ticket in 1829 and received eleven electoral votes from South

Carolina for President of the United States in 1837. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1845. He retired to his country home at Red Mountain, Orange county, N.C., in 1853, and there resided until his death, which was caused by mental depression brought on by the loss of his only son, who was fatally wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. He died at Red Mountain, N.C., Sept. 14, 1861.

MANIGAULT, Arthur Middleton, soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., October, 1824; son of Joseph and Charlotte (Drayton) Manigault; grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Wragg) Manigault, and a descendant of Peter and Judith (Royer) Manigault, 1685. He was prepared for college, but entered commercial life in Charleston, S.C., in 1844. He went to Mexico as 1st lieutenant in the Palmetto regiment and served in the field throughout the war. He returned to his mercantile pursuits but soon after engaged in the cultivation of rice on the Santee river. He was married, February, 1850, to Mary P., daughter of Daniel Elliott Huger. He was an inspector-general on General Beauregard's staff in Charleston in the spring of 1861, was made colonel of the 10th regiment of South Carolina infantry, June, 1861, and commanded the 1st military district of South Carolina, 1861–62. He was ordered to join Bragg's command then at Corinth, Miss., and was placed in command of a brigade in 1862. At Stone's rive he commanded the 4th brigade, 2d division, Polk's corps, and greatly distinguished himself by repeated successful assaults on the enemy's lines and was promoted brigadier-general, April, 1863. At Chickamauga his brigade held the left of Longstreet's left wing and here again his determined assaults won him credit. He commanded his brigade in Gen. Edward Johnson's division, Hood's corps, in Gen. J. E. Johnston's campaign, and in the Atlanta campaign, and in S. D. Lee's corps in the invasion of Tennessee under General Hood. At the battle of Franklin he received a wound in his head which ultimately caused his death. He returned to his rice plantation after the war; was elected adjutant-general of South Carolina by the Democratic party for three successive terms, serving 1880–86, and was a candidate for re-election in 1886. He died in Georgetown county, S.C., Aug. 16, 1886.

MANIGAULT, Gabriel, merchant, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 21, 1704; son of Peter and Judith (Gitton) Royer Manigault. His father, a Huguenot, left La Rochelle, France in 1685, and about 1691 came by the way of England to South Carolina where he engaged in mercantile business in Charleston. His wife Judith (Gitton) Royer was a widow and came to South Carolina from La Voulte, in Dauphiné, in France, in 1685. Gabriel engaged as a merchant with his father at whose death in 1629 he inherited the business, and accumulated a fortune estimated at $800,000. He declined to engage in the slave trade, which was then highly remunerative, but invested in land and slaves. He was married, April 29, 1730, to Ann, daughter of John Ashby of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, S.C. He served as treasurer of the province of South Carolina, when the accounts of the St. Augustine expedition were examined in 1738, and was a member of the South Carolina house of commons from Charleston for several years. He advanced $220,000 to the state of South Carolina to be used for defences just after the Declaration of Independence was made, and served in the defence of Charleston in May, 1779. He left £5000 sterling to the South Carolina society of Charleston at his death. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 5, 1781.

MANIGAULT, Gabriel Edward, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 7, 1833; son of Charles (1795–1874) and Elizabeth Manigault (Heyward) Manigault; grandson of Gabriel and Margaret (Izard) Manigault, and of Nathaniel Heyward, an extensive rice-planter in South Carolina and the largest slaveholder in the United States, owning at the time of his death 2,143 slaves; and a descendant of Peter and Judith (Gitton) Royer Manigault. His father made various trips to Europe, Asia and Egypt and when Gabriel was thirteen entered him as a pupil at the College Bourbon, Paris, where he remained, 1846–48. He was graduated at the College of Charleston, S.C., in 1852; at the Medical college of South Carolina in 1854, and completed his medical studies in Paris, France, 1854–56, and also a course in zoölogy at the Jardin des Plantes. He travelled extensively in Europe, Asia and Egypt in company with his father, mother, brothers and sisters. On his return to Charleston in 1857 he commenced the cultivation of a rice plantation on the Cooper river, S.C., which he conducted until 1873. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, first as a private and then as adjutant of the 4th South Carolina cavalry. He was made curator of the museum of natural history connected with the College of Charleston, S.C., in 1873, and professor of zoölogy in 1889. He was a corresponding member of the Zoölogical Society of London and president of the Carolina Art association, 1882. He never married. He died in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 15, 1899.

MANLY, Basil, educator, was born in Pittsboro, N.C., Jan. 29, 1798; son of Basil and Elizabeth (Maultsby) Manly. He was licensed to preach in 1818; was graduated with honors from South Carolina college in 1821; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1822, and was pastor at Edgewood court-house, and at Charleston, S.C., 1822–36. He was married, Dec. 23, 1824, to Sarah

Murray, daughter of Zebulon and Abigail (Murray) Rudulph. He was president of the State University of Alabama, 1837–55, and pastor of the Wentworth Street church, Charleston, 1855–59. In 1859 he returned to Alabama and was engaged in state missionary work till Dec. 30, 1860, when he became pastor at Montgomery. He was an organizer of the Southern Baptist convention of 1845, and of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Greenville, S.C., in 1859. He published several sermons and with his son Basil prepared *The Baptist Psalmody* (1850). He died in Greenville, S.C., Dec. 21, 1868.

MANLY, Basil, educator, was born in Edgefield district, S.C., Dec. 19, 1825; son of Basil and Sarah Murray (Rudulph) Manly. He attended a preparatory school at Charleston, S.C.; was graduated from the State University of Alabama in 1843; studied at the Newton Theological Institution, 1844–45, and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1845–47; was licensed to preach in 1844 and was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Jan. 30, 1848. He was pastor of Baptist churches in Providence, Ala., 1848–49; and Richmond, Va., 1850–54; founded the Richmond Female institute, and was its president, 1854–59; was professor of biblical introduction and Old Testament interpretation at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Greenville, S.C., 1859–71, and during the civil war while the seminary was suspended he preached to several churches in the neighborhood. He was twice married: to Mrs. Charlotte (Whitfield) Smith, in 1852; to Harriet Summers Hair in 1869. Of the children of his first wife, George Whitfield became professor of Latin in Denison university, Ohio, and in Wake Forest college, N.C.; William Gwathmey, professor of Greek in the University of Missouri and Louise (q.v.), became a teacher. Of the children of the second wife, Clarence became a surgeon in the U.S. navy. Dr. Manly was president of Georgetown college, Ky., 1871–79, and was professor of biblical introduction and Old Testament interpretation, at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary which had been moved in 1877 from Greenville, S.C., to Louisville, Ky., 1879–92. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Alabama and by Wake Forest college, N.C., in 1859, and that of LL.D. by the Agricultural college at Auburn, Ala., in 1874. He was the first editor of *Kind Words*, and is the author of: *A Call to the Ministry* (1867); *The Bible Doctrine of Inspiration* and several hymn and music books. He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30, 1892.

MANLY, Charles, governor of North Carolina, was born in Pittsboro, N.C., May 13, 1795; son of Basil and Elizabeth (Maultsby) Manly. He attended Pittsboro academy and was graduated with honors from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1814, A.M., 1817. He was engaged by John Haywood as private tutor for his sons in 1814; was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practised in Chatham county until 1823, when he was appointed reading clerk of the house of commons and clerk to the commission at Washington to examine the claims of American citizens for property taken by the British during the war of 1812. He was clerk of the house of commons, 1830–48; was governor of North Carolina, 1849–51, and was renominated in 1850 but was defeated in the election. He was treasurer of the University of North Carolina, 1842–68, and placed the institution in a position of prosperity. His son, Capt. Basil C. Manly, served throughout the civil war in Ramseur's battery with distinguished honor, notably at Williamsburg and Antietam. Governor Manly died at Raleigh, N.C., May 1, 1871.

MANLY, Charles, educator, was born in Charleston, S.C., May 28, 1837; son of Basil and Sarah Murray (Rudulph) Manly and grandson of Basil and Elizabeth (Maultsby) Manly and of Zebulon and Abigail (Murray) Rudulph and great grandson of Thomas and Mary (Ford) Manly and of Jacob and Frances (Jacob) Rudulph. His paternal great grandfather emigrated from Ireland early in the eighteenth century and settled in Maryland as did Michael Johannes Rudulph, who came from the neighborhood of the Prussian Rhine. Charles studied under Richard Furman at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1859. He was licensed to preach by the Tuscaloosa Baptist church in 1855; was graduated from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1859, and was ordained to the ministry in 1859. He was pastor of churches at Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1859–71; Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1871–73; Staunton, Va., 1873–80, and at Greenville, 1880–81, Belton, 1882–98, Brushy Creek, 1882–86, Rocky Creek, 1882–86, and Seneca, S.C., 1886–98, and became pastor at Lexington, Mo., in 1898. He was president of Alabama Central Female college at Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1862–64, and 1869–71; president of Union university, Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1871–73; of Furman university, Greenville, S.C., 1881–97; was a teacher in the Patrick Military institute

at Anderson, S.C., 1897–98, and after July, 1898, he prepared Sunday-school lesson notes for the American Baptist Publication society. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by William Jewell college in 1872. He was married, Nov. 16, 1864, to Mary Matthews. Of his children, John Matthews (q.v.) became an educator, Hellen married Dr. R. G. Patrick, president of Judson institute, Marion, Ala., and Charles Matthews became assistant to Secretary Langley of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D.C.

MANLY, Fanny Louisa (Louise), educator, was born in Richmond, Va., July 10, 1857; daughter of Dr. Basil and Charlotte (Whitfield) Manly. She was educated in Greenville, S.C., and at the Georgetown Female seminary, Ky., where she was graduated in 1875. She then studied the languages under private teachers and for two years in Leipzig, where she went with her brother, George Whitfield Manly, in 1883. She taught in schools in Alabama, Kentucky, Florida and North Carolina and was elected a member of the Southern History association, Washington, D.C., 1896, and of the Alabama Historical society in 1898. She is the author of: *Southern Literature* (1895), and *History of Judson Institute* and *History of Alabama for Children*, ready for the press (1901).

MANLY, John, naval officer, was born on Tor Bay, near Torquay, England, in 1733. He became a sailor and settled at Marblehead, Massachusetts Bay colony, where he was master of a merchant vessel, and was married, Sept. 27, 1764,

PINE TREE FLAG

under the name of John Russell to Martha Hickman and he and his descendants were known at Marblehead by that surname. William Russell of Marblehead was his grandson. General Washington selected him by the advice of Col. John Glover as a captain in the marine service, Oct. 24, 1775. His first cruise was made as captain of the schooner *Lee* sailing under the Pine Tree flag of Massachussetts in November, 1775, before the other cruisers preparing for similar service at Marblehead were ready for sea. He captured the British brig *Nancy*, Nov. 29, 1775, having on board several brass fieldpieces, 2000 stand of arms, 100,000 flints, 32 tons of lead and a large quantity of ammunition, tools and utensils, and sent it into Gloucester harbor, at a time when the army was in desperate need of supplies. This was the first British vessel to strike her colors to the American flag in the war of the American Revolution. In December, 1775, he captured two other transports within full sight of the British fleet in Boston harbor and carried his prizes into Plymouth, they being of great value to Washington in his siege of Boston. He was chased into Situate river by the British sloop of war *Falcon*, where, after grounding his brig, he severely punished the crew of the *Falcon* who made repeated efforts to board the brig from barges. In January, 1776, Captain Manly was given command of the armed schooner *Hancock* and was made commodore of a fleet of six vessels fitted out by order of General Washington. On Jan. 20, 1776, Captain Waters of the *Lee*, Capt. Samuel Tucker of the *Franklin* and Captain Dyer of the *Harrison* were commissioned, and on Feb. 1, 1776, Captain Ayers of the *Lynch*, Captain Burke of the *Warren* and Capt. John Manly of the *Hancock* received their commissions. Captain Manly was commissioned captain in the Continental navy on its organization, April 17, 1776, and on August 24, 1776, was assigned to the command of the frigate *Hancock*, 32 guns, then on the stocks in Boston. This promotion made him second in the list of captains. While in command of the *Hancock* he captured the British sloop of war *Fox*, 28 guns, in May, 1777, and put her in charge of an American crew, and with the *Boston*, Captain McNeil, continued the cruise. While the three Americans were off Halifax, June 1, looking for prizes, the *Fox* was cut out by the British frigate *Flora*, and the *Hancock* was captured by the frigate *Rainbow* and brig *Victor* while Manly was tacking for position in order to assist the *Boston*, and before he struck, Captain McNeil sailed away. He was carried to Halifax, thence to England, where he was confined in Mill prison. His conduct was investigated by the naval committee of congress, and he was exonerated from all blame, and Captain McNeil was dismissed from the service. Upon being released by the British government in 1779, Captain Manly was given command of the privateer *Cumberland* and he was captured by the British frigate *Pomona* and carried into Barbadoes, but with his crew he managed to escape from the prison and they seized a sloop and reached Martinique. He soon after captured the British brig *Fason* and with her captured two British privateers in one engagement, July, 1779. He was given command of the U.S. frigate *Hague* in 1782 and sailed for the West Indies and while at Martinique he was discovered by a British man-of-war, 74 guns, and three ships of the line joined in the attack. To avoid capture Commodore Manly ran his ship on a sand bar, at low tide, and supported their cannonade for

three days when he floated off, raised the American flag at the maintop-gallant-mast, fired thirteen guns as a signal of defiance and reached Boston in safety where he was received with great honors. This incident took place after the preliminaries for peace with Great Britain had been arranged, and he thus had the honor of beginning and ending the naval engagements of the Revolutionary war. He was retained in the naval establishment after the declaration of peace. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1793.

MANLY, John Matthews, educator, was born in Sumter county, Ala., Sept. 2, 1865; son of the Rev. Charles (q.v.), and Mary (Matthews) Manly. He was prepared for college at the Staunton, Va., and Greenville, S.C., military academies and was graduated at Furman university, S.C., A.M., 1883, and at Harvard A.M., 1889, and Ph.D., 1890. He was acting principal at Green's high school, S.C., 1884; tutor at Palmyra, Va., 1884–85; assistant at William Jewell college, 1885–88; instructor in Anglo-Saxon at Radcliffe college, 1890–91, and at Harvard summer school, 1891; acting assistant professor of English language and literature, 1891, associate professor, 1891–92, and professor of English language, 1892–98, at Brown university, R.I. In 1898 he was elected professor and head of the department of English in the University of Chicago. He was elected a member of numerous scientific societies. He is the author of: *The Language of Chaucer's Legende of Goode Women* (1893); *Shakspere's Macbeth* (1896); and *Specimens of the Pre-Shakesperean Drama* (3 vols., 1902).

MANLY, Matthias Evans, jurist, was born in Pittsboro, N.C., April 13, 1800; son of Basil and Elizabeth (Maultsby) Manly, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Ford) Manly. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1829; was a tutor in mathematics at the university, 1825–29; was admitted to the bar, and practised in New Berne, N.C. He was a member of the state house of commons, 1834–45; judge of the superior court, 1840–59; justice of the supreme court, 1860–65; a member of the convention of 1865, and was a speaker of the state senate, 1866–67. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1867, but was not allowed to take his seat, and he returned to his practice in New Berne, and was chosen judge of Craven county. He was twice married, first to Hannah, daughter of William Gaston, and secondly to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Simpson. He died at New Berne, N.C., July 16, 1881.

MANN, Abijah, representative, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1793; son of Abijah and Levina (Ford) Mann; grandson of Abijah and Sarah (Porter) Mann, and a descendant of Richard and Rebecca Mann who emigrated from England to America previous to 1644, and settled in Scituate, Mass. He attended the public schools of Herkimer county, and began life as a school teacher in Oneida county. He soon after engaged in trade and acquired considerable real estate in the principal cities and villages in New York, and purchased an undeveloped coal mine in Lackawanna county, Pa. He was married, Jan. 18, 1814, to Mary Ann Bruce. He early connected himself with the Democratic wing of the Republican party, held several local offices, and was a member of the New York assembly, 1828–31. He was a representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; was appointed one of the committee to investigate the affairs of the U.S. bank, but was denied access to the bank building, whereupon he hired men intending to dig an entrance under the building, when the officers allowed Mr. Mann to make an investigation and he reported the details to the President in person. He was again a member of the New York assembly in 1837, and subsequently opened a law office in New York city. He was the unsuccessful candidate for attorney-general of the state in 1855, served as a delegate from Queens county, in the Republican State convention of 1856 over which Reuben E. Fenton presided and in 1857 was defeated in the Republican convention for the nomination for state senator by Samuel Sloane. He then retired from public life. He died in Auburn, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1868.

MANN, Ambrose Dudley, diplomatist, was born in Hanover Court-House, Va., April 26, 1801. He was a cadet at the U.S. Military academy, but resigned to take up the study of law. He was appointed U.S. consul to Bremen, Germany, by President Tyler in 1842, and in 1845 negotiated commercial treaties with Hanover, Oldenburg and Mecklenburg, and in 1847 with all the other German provinces except Prussia. He was U.S. commissioner to Hungary in 1849; U.S. minister to Switzerland by appointment from President Fillmore, 1850–54, and he negotiated a reciprocity treaty with that republic. He was assistant secretary of the state of Virginia, 1854–56, and was sent to Europe by the Confederate government on a special mission to England and France for the accomplishment of which he was soon after joined by James M. Mason and John Slidell. He made his home in France after the collapse of the government he represented. He spent the last years of his life in preparing his *Memoirs* which were published after his death. He died in Paris, France, Nov. 20, 1889.

MANN, Horace, educationist, was born in Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796; son of Thomas and Rebecca (Stanley) Mann; grandson of Nathan and Esther Mann, and a descendant of William Mann who immigrated to America from England

and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He received but a limited education as his father, who was a small farmer in Franklin, died in 1809 and he was obliged to help support the family. He studied English, Greek and Latin under Samuel Barrett, an itinerant schoolmaster, and entered Brown university in 1816, and although absent from his class throughout one winter, he was graduated with honor in 1819. He studied law with J. J. Fiske, of Wrentham, Mass., but in a few months he was invited back to Brown as a tutor in Latin and Greek and librarian. He resigned in 1821 and entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn., under Judge Gould and in 1822 he entered the law office of James Richardson, of Dedham ; was admitted to the bar in December, 1823, and opened an office at Dedham where he practised, 1823–33. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1827–33, and made his first speech in defence of religious liberty. He was married, Sept. 29, 1830, to Charlotte, daughter of President Asa Messer, of Brown university, and in 1833 he removed to West Newton and was a partner with Edward G. Loring, Boston. He was state senator, 1833–37, and president of the senate, 1836–37. During his legislative service he advocated laws for improving the common-school system ; was the means of procuring the enactment of the " fifteen-gallon law " and the law for the suppression of the traffic in lottery tickets. He also proposed the establishment of the State Lunatic hospital at Worcester, Mass., in 1833, and was appointed chairman of the board of commissioners to contract for and superintend the erection of the hospital, and when the buildings were completed in 1833 he was chairman of the board of trustees. In 1835 he was a member of a legislative committee to codify the statute law of Massachusetts, and after its adoption he was associated with Judge Metcalf in editing it. He was elected the first secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, June 19, 1837. He addressed lectures to conventions of teachers and friends of education, in which he explained to the public the leading motives of the legislature in creating the board. He also published annual reports for twelve years setting forth the advancement of education in the state, and superintended and contributed largely to the pages of the *Common School Journal*, a monthly publication. During his term of office as secretary he introduced a thorough reform in the school system, established normal schools, and after his second marriage in May, 1843, to Mary Tyler, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody, he visited at his own expense the educational establishments of Europe, especially in Germany, which investigation he embodied in his seventh annual report. He retired from the secretaryship in 1848, having served for twelve years with wonderful efficiency and large results. He was a representative in the 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, succeeding John Quincy Adams, deceased, and serving, 1847–53. He declined the nomination for governor of Massachusetts, Sept. 15, 1852, and on the same day was chosen president of Antioch college at Yellow Springs, Ohio, which offer he accepted. The college affairs were in a state of chaos, and in spite of his labors the college property was advertised for sale at public auction in the spring of 1859. A new organization was, however, effected, and the college, freed from debt, was soon successfully conducted. The third class was graduated the same year and he served as president until his death. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1849. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, his was one of fifteen in "Class C, Educators" submitted as eligible for a place, and the only one in the class to secure a place, receiving sixty-seven votes, the next highest being Mark Hopkins with forty-seven votes. He is the author of: *Reply to Thirty-One Boston Schoolmasters* (1844) ; *Report of Educational Tour* (1846) ; *A Few Thoughts for a Young Man* (1850) ; *Slavery, Letters and Speakers* (1852) ; *Lectures on Intemperance* (1852) ; *Powers and Duties of Woman* (1853) ; *Sermons* (1861). His lectures on education (1845) were translated into French by Eugène de Guer in 1873. Besides his annual reports he published the *Common School Journal*, 1839–47 ; *Abstract of Massachusetts School Returns* (1839–47) ; *Supplementary Report on School Houses* (1838) ; *Massachusetts System of Common Schools* (1849) ; and a large number of pamphlets which have been bound together and lettered *Mann's Educational Controversies*. See "Life of Horace Mann," by his widow (1865). He died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1859.

MANN, James R., representative, was born in McLean county, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856 ; son of William H. and Elizabeth (Abraham) Mann ; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Mann, and a descendant of William Mann, of Virginia. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the University of Illinois, M.L., in 1876, and from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1881. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and was a member of the law firm of Mann & Miller, Chicago. He was attorney for the Hyde park and the South park commissioners of Chicago ; was a master in chancery and for four years a member of the city council of Chicago. He was a Republican representative from the first Illinois district in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905.

MANN, Job, representative, was born in Bedford county, Pa., March 31, 1795. He became clerk to the board of county commissioners in 1816; was register, recorder, and clerk of the courts of Bedford county, 1818–35; was a Democratic representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37; and was defeated for the 25th congress by Charles Ogle, Whig. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practised in Bedford and was treasurer of Pennsylvania, 1842–48, and a representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51. He died in Pennsylvania.

MANN, Joel K., representative, was born in Pennsylvania in 1780; a descendant of John Mann who came from county Donegal, Ireland, to America in 1730, and settled in Warwick near Hartsville, Pa., where he was married in 1736 to Margaret Mitchel. Joel K. Mann resided at Jenkintown, Pa., and was a representative from Montgomery county in the 22d and 23d congresses, as a Jackson Democrat, 1831–35. He died in Jenkintown, Pa., Sept. 5, 1857.

MANN, Mary Tyler (Peabody), author, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., Nov. 16, 1806; daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody. She was educated in the schools at or near Boston, Mass., was married, in May, 1843, to Horace Mann, went with him to Europe, and greatly assisted him in his studies of foreign educational reform and in his benevolent and educational work. She is the joint author with her sister, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, of several books on the kindergarten system, chief among which is *Culture in Infancy* (1863). She also wrote *Flower People* (1838); *Christianity in the Kitchen, a Physiological Cook Book* (1857); *Life of Horace Mann* (1865); and *Junita, a Romance of Real Life in Cuba*, published posthumously. She died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Feb. 11, 1887.

MANN, William Julius, theologian, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, May 29, 1819. He was graduated in theology at the University of Tübingen in 1841 and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry. He was assistant pastor in Würtemberg, Germany, 1842–45. He came to the United States in 1845; made his home with the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff at Mercersburg, Pa., and then removed to Philadelphia. He was made a member of the German Society of Philadelphia in 1849; was assistant to the Rev. Dr. Demme and the Rev. G. A. Reichert, in St. Michael's and Zion German Lutheran church, 1850–59, and was made a member of the ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1851. In 1859 the older ministers having resigned, with the Rev. G. A. Wenzel he was left in charge of the church, resigning his pastorate in 1884 to devote himself more completely to the seminary and to literary work, and was made pastor emeritus. He was professor of German in the Lutheran Theological seminary, Philadelphia, 1864–72; professor of Hebrew, symbolics and ethics, 1872–92, and house father, 1873–92, succeeding the Rev. Frederick Heyer. He received the degrees D.D. from Pennsylvania college, 1857, and LL.D. from Muhlenberg college, 1888. He served as chairman of the Pennsylvania ministerium in 1866, and as its president three terms. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society; a life member of the Pennsylvania Bible society and was prominently connected with several charitable organizations. He visited Europe in 1867, 1875 and 1893. He was married to Margaret Rommel and their son, Edwin Rommel Mann, became an iron merchant in Philadelphia. Dr. Mann contributed to various encyclopædias, newspapers and magazines, both in German and English; edited and translated several works, and is the author of numerous volumes including: *Plea for the Augsburg Confession* (1856); *Lutheranism in America* (1857); *Luther's Small Catechism Explained*, with Dr. Gottlob F. Krotel (1863); *The Lutheran Church and its Confessions* (1880); *Ein Aufgang in Abendland* (1883); *Das Buch der Bücher und seine Geschichte* (1884), and *Life and Times of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg* (1887). He died in Boston, Mass., June 20, 1892.

MANNING, Daniel, cabinet officer, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1831; son of John and Eleanor (Oley) Manning. He attended the public school of Albany and in 1843 became office boy for the Albany *Atlas*, which paper was afterward absorbed by *The Argus*. He held various positions of responsibility on this paper and was made associate editor in 1865 and president of The Argus company in 1873. From that time until 1888 the editorial work was under his control and he shaped the policy of the paper. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1874, a member of the Democratic state committee in 1876, its secretary, 1879–80, and chairman, 1881–83. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884. He was appointed secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet in March, 1885, and resigned that office on account of ill health in April, 1887. He was interested in various banking institutions in Albany and was president of the Western National bank, New

York city, from October to December, 1887. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1887. He was twice married, first, Oct. 11, 1853, to Mary Little, of Albany, and secondly, Nov. 19, 1884, to Mary Marguerita Fryer of Albany. He died in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1887.

MANNING, Jacob Merrill, clergyman, was born in Greenwood, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1824; son of Jacob and Anna (Fuller) Manning. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was one of the five pioneers who settled in the wilderness of Steuben county, N.Y. Jacob worked on the farm and attended Franklin academy, Prattsburg, N.Y., 1842–46, supporting himself by teaching district schools. He was graduated with high honors from Amherst college in 1850; was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1854, and was pastor of the Mystic Congregational church, Medford, Mass., 1854–57. He was installed associate pastor of the Old South church, Boston, March 11, 1857, and served as such, 1857–72. When the American flag was unfurled from its steeple, May 1, 1861, he made an eloquent patriotic address. He was appointed chaplain of the 43d Massachusetts volunteers and embarked for North Carolina, Nov. 5, 1862. The exposure incident to the nine months' service undermined his health and in June, 1863, he was seized with malarial fever and on July 5, 1863, returned to Boston. He resumed his duties at the Old South church, Dec. 13, 1663, and continued as associate until the autumn of 1872, when Dr. Blagden resigned and he became sole pastor. The fire of November, 1872, damaged the church so seriously that Dr. Manning was in favor of abandoning the old site and erecting a new church on Copley square, where they already had a chapel unfinished. This action evoked much criticism on the ground of historic association, but in April, 1873, the society authorized the erection of the new Old South church and Dr. Manning dedicated the new building, Dec. 15, 1875. He preached a patriotic sermon, May 30, 1875, at the beginning of the Centennial celebration of that year, and besides his duties to the society assumed those of a member of the Boston school board for many years; an overseer of Harvard college, 1860–66; a trustee of the state library, 1865–82; and lecturer at Andover Theological seminary, 1866–72. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1867. He is the author of: *Half Moths and the Moth* (1872); *Helps to a Life of Prayer* (1874); *Not of Man, but of God* (1883); *Sermons and Addresses* (1889); and numerous sermons and addresses published in pamphlet and contributions to *The Bibliotheca Sacra*. A memorial address by the Rev. William M. Taylor, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1883, together with the funeral services, Friday, Dec. 1, 1882, was printed (1883). His health failing, he resigned his active pastoral duties and accepted those of pastor emeritus, naming March 11, 1882, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation, as the time. On the first Sunday in March, 1882, he took part in the services of the church for the last time and he died while on a visit to his brother-in-law, the Rev. W. H. Fenn, Portland, Maine, Nov. 29, 1882.

MANNING, James, educator, was born in Piscataway, N.J., Oct. 22, 1738; son of James and Grace (Fitz-Randolph) Manning, and grandson of James and Christiana (Lang) Manning and of Joseph and Rebecca (Drake) Fitz-Randolph. His great-grandfather, Jeffrey Manning, was one of the earliest settlers in Piscataway township. James attended the Hopewell academy, 1756–58, and was graduated with second honors from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1762, A.M., 1765. He was married March 29, 1763, to Margaret, daughter of John Stites, for several years mayor of Elizabethtown, N.J. He was ordained as an evangelist, April 19, 1763, and travelled through the colonies. In July, 1763, while at Newport, R.I., he suggested the establishment of a college to be conducted by the Baptists, and in accordance with the suggestion of Col. John Gardner, the deputy governor, he drew a sketch of the plan and a rough charter was laid before the next general assembly, Aug. 1, 1763, but it was not until February, 1764, that it finally passed the assembly after a warm debate, and largely through the personal influence of Mr. Manning. He was called to Warren, R.I., where he organized a church of fifty-eight members, of which he was pastor, 1764–70, and opened a Latin school which was later removed to Providence, R.I., and became the University Grammar school. The first meeting of the corporation for founding

and endowing a college or university within the province of Rhode Island was held at Newport in September, 1764, and at the second meeting in September, 1765, Mr. Manning was chosen president and professor of languages. He matriculated his first college student, William Rogers (q.v.), a lad of fourteen, from Newport, Sept. 3, 1765. In 1767 he organized the Warren association, the first Baptist association established in New England. The first commencement of the college was held in the meeting-house, Sept. 7, 1769, and the discussion of American Independence constituted the principal feature of the exercises. The college was removed to Providence, R.I., in May, 1770, and Manning gave up his church in Warren, and at the solicitation of the trustees of the college he removed to Providence and continued his duties as president. The first commencement in Providence was held in the meeting-house of the society on Sept. 8, 1770. Manning was pastor of the first Baptist church in Providence, founded by Roger Williams, and regarded as the oldest Baptist church in America, 1771–91. A new meeting-house was erected in 1775. During the Revolutionary war the college doors were closed, the students prosecuting their studies at home, and university hall was used by the American and French troops as a barracks and hospital. The college exercises were resumed, May 27, 1782. President Manning was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–86, and it was largely through his endeavors that Rhode Island adopted the constitution. The University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1785. He was a firm upholder of public education and was the author of: *A Report in Favor of the Establishment of Free Public Schools in the Town of Providence.* See "Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning and the Early History of Brown University," by R. A. Guild (1864), and "History of Brown University, 1856–1895," ibid. (1895). While at family prayers he died of apoplexy in Providence, R.I., July 29, 1791.

MANNING, James Hilton, publisher, was born in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1854; son of Daniel and Mary (Little) Manning. He graduated from the Albany high school in 1873; was employed by the Argus company as subscription clerk, 1873–74, and reporter, 1874–85; in 1885 became managing editor, and succeeded his father as president of the corporation in 1888. He was married, Oct. 22, 1879, to Emma J., daughter of Dr. John C. Austin in Albany. He left the corporation in 1893 and organized the Weed-Parsons Printing company of which he was made president. He was elected mayor of Albany, 1890 and 1892, and was state civil service commissioner by appointment of Governor Hill, 1887–89. He was elected president of the Hudson River Telephone company and an officer of the United Traction company.

MANNING, John, educator, was born in Edenton, N.C., July 30, 1830; son of Capt. John (U.S.N.) and Tamar (Leary) Manning; and grandson of Capt. Joseph and Sarah Long (Heugten) Manning. He attended the Edenton academy, the Norfolk Military academy and was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He cruised in the U.S. brig *Bainbridge*, Capt. John Manning, off the coast of South America, but disliked the sea and was sent by his father back to Norfolk in the U.S. sloop *St. Louis*. He studied law in Pittsboro, N.C., and was admitted to practise in 1853. He was married, June 5, 1856, to Louise J., daughter of Dr. Isaac Hall and granddaughter of Judge John Hall, of Pittsboro. In 1861 he enlisted in the Chatham Rifles, was made 1st lieutenant, and he also served as a delegate to the secession convention, where he opposed secession. He became adjutant of his regiment, the 15th N.C. volunteers. He was detached from the army by President Davis to act as receiver under the sequestration acts and held the position until the close of the war. He was a representative from the fourth North Carolina district in the 41st congress, 1869–71; a member of the constitutional convention of 1875; a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1875–99; a representative in the North Carolina legislature, 1880, and chairman of the judiciary committee. He secured an annuity of $5,000 for the University of North Carolina and he was one of the three commissioners to revise the statute laws of the state, resulting in the *Code of North Carolina* (1883). He refused appointment to the superior bench and also to the office of secretary of state offered by Governor Jarvis. In 1881 he accepted the professorship of law in the University of North Carolina made vacant by the death of William H. Battle in 1879 and increased his class from 7 in 1879 to 87 in 1898. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1883. He died at Chapel Hill, N.C., Feb. 12, 1899.

MANNING, John Lawrence, governor of South Carolina, was born at "Hickory Hill," Clarendon district, S.C., Jan. 29, 1816; son of Governor Richard Irvine Manning (q.v.). He matriculated at the College of New Jersey with the class of 1837, but left in 1836 on the death of his father, and was graduated at South Carolina college in 1838. He married Susan Francis, daughter of Col. Wade Hampton, and sister of Gen. Wade Hampton. For several years he conducted a sugar plantation in Louisiana but subsequently returned to South Carolina and resided at Sumter. He represented his district in either

house of the South Carolina legislature for several terms; was defeated for governor of the state by David Johnson in 1846, and was elected in 1851, serving 1852–53. He established scholarships in South Carolina college, and personally aided several young men to obtain an education. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention that met at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856, one of the committee to inform James Buchanan of his nomination to the Presidency in 1856, and a presidential elector in 1857. In the latter year he was appointed by President Buchanan U.S. minister to Russia but declined the office and recommended Francis W. Pickens, who was appointed. During the civil war he served on the staff of General Beauregard in the Confederate States army and was elected to the U.S. senate from South Carolina in 1865, but was not allowed to take his seat under the reconstruction act of congress. He died in Camden, S.C., Oct. 29, 1889.

MANNING, Richard Irvine, governor of South Carolina, was born in Clarendon district, S.C., May 1, 1789; son of Lieut. Lawrence Manning, an officer in the Continental army, who served first in "Congress's Own," and afterward in "Light-Horse Harry's corps." He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1811, and served in the war of 1812, as captain of a volunteer company in the defence of Charleston, S.C. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1822–23; governor of South Carolina, 1824–26; was the defeated Union candidate for representative in the 20th congress, 1826; was a member of the state senate, 1827–34, and was a representative in the 23d congress, filling the unexpired term of James Blair, deceased, and was re-elected to the 24th congress, serving from Dec. 8, 1834, until his death. He died while under medical treatment in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1836.

MANNING, Robert, pomologist, was born in Salem, Mass., July 19, 1784; a descendant of Richard and Anstiss (Calley) Manning of Dartmoor, England. At the death of Richard, his widow Anstiss came to Massachusetts with her children in the ship *Hannah and Elizabeth* and settled in Salem in 1679. Robert Manning was educated in the schools of Salem, and at an early age became interested in the nomenclature of fruit. He devoted himself to this single purpose for twenty-five years, and in 1823, established a pomological garden in Salem in which he propagated and accumulated the largest and best assortment of fruit trees controlled by a single individual. He corresponded with European cultivators, more particularly with members of the London Horticultural society, for the purpose of obtaining scions from rare fruit trees. He added to his collection every American variety worth cultivating, and in 1842 his collection contained nearly 1000 varieties of pears and 500 varieties of apples, peaches, cherries and plums. He also succeeded in raising several superior varieties of cherries from seeds. His familiarity with fruit became so thorough that he could identify the rarest kinds at sight. His sister, Elizabeth Clark Manning, married Capt. Nathaniel Hawthorne, father of Nathaniel Hawthorne the novelist, and when she was left a widow, Mr. Manning paid the expenses of his nephew at Bowdoin. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, and contributed frequently to the *Horticultural Magazine.* He died in Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1842.

MANNING, Thomas Courtland, jurist, was born in Edenton, N.C., Sept. 14, 1825; son of Capt. Joseph and Sarah Long (Heugten) Manning, grandson of David and Edney (Moncreiff) Manning, and a descendant of John and Ann Manning. His first ancestor in America came from England and settled near Norfolk, Virginia, in the seventeenth century. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1842–43; was admitted to the bar in 1852, practised in Edenton, 1852–55, and then removed to Alexandria, La., where he soon acquired an extensive practice, and also bought and cultivated a large plantation between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. He was a member of the state convention of 1861, and after the passage of the act of secession, Jan. 26, 1861, he joined a Louisiana regiment of state troops as lieutenant. He was transferred to the staff of Gov. Thomas O. Moore with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was made adjutant-general of the state in 1863, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1864–65, during the administration of Governor Hahn; refused the Democratic nomination for governor in 1872 and was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket that year and vice-president of the Democratic national convention of 1876. He was chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1877–80. He was a Hancock and English presidential elector at large from Louisiana in 1881, and in November, 1880, was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry M. Spofford, Aug. 20, 1880, but was not admitted. He served as chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1882–87, and was confirmed by the senate as U.S. minister to Mexico, Feb. 22, 1887. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1878. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, and while in New York city to attend a meeting of the board he died. Oct. 11, 1887.

MANNING, Van H., representative, was born in Edgecomb county, N.C., July 26, 1839; son of Reuben S. and Dorothy (Howell) Manning.

His parents removed to Mississippi in 1841 and he attended Horn Lake academy, and the University of Nashville. He was married May 3, 1859, to Mary Z. daughter of W. W. Wallace, of Holly Springs, Miss., who with four sons and four daughters survived him. He removed to Arkansas in 1860, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate States army, and was appointed captain in and subsequently colonel of the 3d Arkansas infantry. He commanded Gen. John G. Walker's brigade at Richmond in 1862, and when the brigade joined General Lee's army at Frederick, Md., he undertook to destroy the aqueduct bridge across the Monocacy. Failing in that he co-operated with Jackson and McLaws in the capture of Harper's Ferry and took possession of Loudoun Heights, and on Sept. 16, 1862, reported to General Lee at Sharpsburg and was assigned to the extreme right of Lee's line of battle on the 17th. The same day the division was ordered to reinforce Jackson when that officer ordered the division to the relief of Hood and while leading his brigade and driving Sedgwick's forces back Manning fell, severely wounded. He was present at the battle of the wilderness where he was captured, and he was held a prisoner of war by the U.S. government until August, 1865. He was a representative from the second district of Mississippi in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83, and in 1883 took up the practice of law in Washington, D.C. He died at Broadville, Md. Nov. 3, 1892.

MANOGUE, Patrick, R.C. bishop, was born in Desart, county Kilkenny, Ireland, March 15, 1831. He attended school at Callan; immigrated to the United States in 1856 and was graduated from the University of St. Mary of the Lake, Chicago, Ill. He removed to California, where he was superintendent and part owner of a mine at Moores Flat, Nevada county. Deciding to enter the priesthood, he returned to Europe, and attended the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained, Dec. 25, 1861, at the seminary, returned to California, and was pastor in charge of St. Mary's church, Virginia City, in 1862, with jurisdiction over the entire country afterward comprised in the State of Nevada; was vicar-general of the diocese of Grass Valley for a number of years, and built for St. Mary's parish, Virginia City, one of the finest churches on the Pacific coast. He was appointed titular bishop of Cremos and coadjutor to Bishop O'Connell, Nov. 28, 1880, and was consecrated at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 16, 1881, by Archbishop Alemany and Bishops Mora and O'Connell. He succeeded Bishop O'Connell to the diocese of Grass Valley, Feb. 29, 1884, his jurisdiction becoming the diocese of Sacramento, May 28, 1886. He died at Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 27, 1895.

MANSFIELD, Edward Deering, editor and author, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 17, 1801; son of Jared (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Phipps) Mansfield, and grandson of David and Mary (English) Phipps. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers, July 1, 1819. He declined the commission, was prepared for college by Mr. Hooker, of Farmington, Conn., and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B. 1822, and A.M. 1825. studied law with Judge Gould in Litchfield, 1823–25, and practised in Connecticut until May, 1826, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1826–36. He was married first in 1830, to Mary Peck of Litchfield, Conn., and secondly, April 24, 1839, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Worthington, of Adena, Ohio. He was professor of constitutional law and history in Cincinnati college, 1836; and editor of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, 1836–48; of the *Chronicle and Atlas*, 1849–52, and of the *Railroad Record*, 1852–72. He was also editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* for some time and was a constant contributor to that journal, 1855–80, and during the civil war regularly contributed to the New York *Times*, signing his articles "A Veteran Observer." He was a commissioner of statistics for the state of Ohio, 1859–68, and an associate of the Société Française de Statistique Universelle, 1846–80. He received the degree A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1835, and that of LL.D. from Marietta college, Ohio, in 1853. He is the author of: *A Discourse on the Utility of Mathematics* (1834); *A Treatise on Constitutional Law* (1835); *Political Grammar of the United States* (1835); *The Legal Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Married Women* (1845); *The Life of Gen. Winfield Scott* (1848); *The History of the Mexican War* (1849); *American Education* (1851); *The Memoirs of Daniel Drake* (1855); *A Popular Life of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant* (1868); *Personal Memoirs*, extending to the year 1841 (1870), and joint author with Benjamin Drake of *Cincinnati in 1826*. He died at Morrow, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1880.

Edw D. Mansfield

MANSFIELD, Jared, mathematician, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 2, 1759; son of Stephen and Hannah (Beach) Mansfield; grandson of Jonathan and Sarah (Alling) Mansfield, and a descendant of Richard Mansfield, of Devonshire,

England, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1639. His father was a sea captain and engaged extensively in the West India trade. He was graduated from Yale college in 1777, and devoted himself to the private study of sciences and Greek. In 1787 he travelled extensively in Ireland, England and Wales, and on his return went to Philadelphia, Pa., and took charge of the Friends' Latin Grammar school, where he remained until 1795. He taught a school for advanced pupils of both sexes in New Haven, 1795–1802, was married, March 2, 1800, to Elizabeth, daughter of David and Mary (English) Phipps, and on May 3, 1802, was appointed captain of the corps of engineers in the regular army, and stationed at the U.S. Military academy as assistant professor of mathematics. He was U.S. surveyor-general of Ohio and the northwest territory, 1803–12; was promoted major, June 11, 1805, and lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 25, 1808. He resigned from the U.S. army, July 23, 1810; and was appointed professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the U.S. Military academy, Oct. 7, 1812, but did not enter upon his duties there until August, 1814. He resigned his professorship, Aug. 31, 1828, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and returned to New Haven, Conn., in 1829. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1825. He is the author of: *Essays, Mathematical and Physical* (1802). He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 3, 1830.

MANSFIELD, Joseph King Fenno, soldier, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1803; son of Henry and Mary (Fenno) Mansfield; grandson of Ephraim and Mary (King) Fenno.

He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant of engineers, July 1, 1822. He was assistant to the board of engineers in New York harbor in the construction of Fort Hamilton, 1822–25, and in building the defence of Hampton Roads, Va., 1822–30. He superintended the construction of U.S. works in southern states, 1830–38; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 5, 1832, and captain, July 7, 1838. He was married, Sept. 25, 1838, to Louisa Maria, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Livingston) Mather of Connecticut. He was a member of the board of engineers for Atlantic coast defences, 1842–45; chief engineer of the army under Gen. Zachary Taylor in the war with Mexico, 1846–47; was brevetted major for gallant and distinguished services at Fort Brown, Texas, May 9, 1846; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 23, 1846, for Monterey, where he was severely wounded; and colonel, Feb. 23, 1847, for Buena Vista. He was a member of the board of engineers for the Atlantic coast defences, 1848–53; for the Pacific coast defences, April to May, 1853; superintending engineer of the construction of Fort Winthrop, Boston, Mass., 1848–53; and of improvements on the James, Appomattox and Rappahannock rivers in Virginia, 1852–53. He was made inspector-general with the rank of colonel, May 28, 1853, on the resignation of Col. George A. McCall and served in New Mexico, California, Texas, Utah and Oregon, 1853–61. He was mustering officer, March and April, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio, and commanded the Department of Washington and the city of Washington, respectively, in 1861. He was brevetted brigadier-general, May 6, and promoted brigadier-general, May 14, 1861. He was in Virginia, 1861–62, commanding successively Camp Hamilton, Newport News and Suffolk, and was engaged in the capture of Norfolk, May 10. He served on the court of inquiry on the battle of Bull Run at Washington, D.C., in 1862. He was made major-general of U.S. volunteers, July 18, 1862; commanded the 12th corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, Sept. 10–17, 1862, and participated in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, where, at the head of his corps, he was fatally wounded. A granite monument erected to his memory on the battle-field was dedicated in May, 1900. He died at Antietam, Md., Sept. 18, 1862.

MANSFIELD, Richard, actor, was born on the island of Heligoland, Germany, May 24, 1851. His father was a native of England and his mother, Mme. Mansfield Rudersdorf, was a Russian prima donna. He travelled with his parents in England and on the continent, attended a private school in Germany and Derby school under the Rev. Walter Clarke. He made his first appearance as an actor in the rôle of Shylock at a class-day exhibition in Derby school. After studying art at South Kensington, he came to the United States and obtained employment in the mercantile house of Eben Jordan, in Boston, where he gained the friendship of his employer. He

showed promise as a painter, acted in London and Boston drawing-rooms, and evinced unusual ability in vocal and instrumental music. He made his professional début in America as Dromez in the opera "Les Manteaux Noires," at the Standard theatre, New York city, Sept. 26, 1882. Soon after he played Nick Vedder in "Rip Van Winkle," and two months later his creation of Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," in A. M. Palmer's stock company, was the dramatic sensation of the season. In 1884 he appeared in the comedy "Alpine Roses," by H. H. Boyeson, and in 1885 he played in "Victor Durand" and "In Spite of All." Following this was a notable engagement in Boston as Koko in "The Mikado," which opened the Hollis Street theatre. He began to star in 1886, and his subsequent productions include: "Prince Karl" (1886); "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" and "Monsieur" (1887); "King Richard III." (1889); "Master and Man" and "Beau Brummel" (1890); "Don Juan" and "Nero" (1891); "Ten Thousand a Year" and "The Scarlet Letter" (1892); "The Merchant of Venice" (1893); "Arms and the Man" and "Scenes from the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" (1894); "The King of Peru" and "Rodion the Student" (1895); "Castle Sombras" (1896); "The Devil's Disciple" (1897); "The First Violin" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" (1898); "King Henry V." (1901); "Beaucaire" (1902), "In Old Heidelberg" (1903). In 1895 he purchased a theatre in New York city, which he named "The Garrick." Here he produced some of his most successful plays. He was married, Sept. 15, 1892, to Beatrice Cameron, his leading lady. Besides several plays, he is the author of a fantastic book for children entitled *Blown Away* (1898), and two poems: *The Eagle's Song* and *The Charge of Dargai Gap* (1898).

MANSON, Mahlon D., representative, was born at Piqua, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1820. He received a limited education and was employed as a farm laborer and afterward settled in Crawfordsville, Ind., as a druggist. He was captain in the 5th Indiana infantry in the Mexican war, 1846–47, and a Democratic representative in the Indiana legislature, 1851–52. He was captain in the 10th Indiana volunteers and became major and colonel of the regiment which he commanded in the advance of Rosecrans's brigade at the battle of Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861. He commanded the 2d brigade of the army of Gen. George H. Thomas, at Mills Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1862. He was engaged in the skirmishes in front of Corinth, Miss., April and May, 1862; commanded the U.S. forces at the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., before the arrival of General Nelson, and opened the battle. He was wounded, taken prisoner and was exchanged in December, 1862. He commanded the Federal forces in a skirmish with Pegram in March, 1863, and during Morgan's raid in Indiana and Ohio in July, 1863. He served with Burnside in East Tennessee; was assigned to the command of the 23d army corps in September, 1863, and took part in the siege of Knoxville. He was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca, was forced to resign, and returned to Crawfordsville, where he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1864; and subsequently for secretary of state. He was the representative from the seventh Indiana district in the 42d congress, 1871–73, and was elected auditor of the state of Indiana in 1872. He died in Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1895.

MANSUR, Charles Harvey, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1835; son of Charles and Rebecca A. (Wills) Mansur; grandson of Stephen Mansur of Wilton, N.H., and great-grandson of William Mansur. He attended Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass., studied law, was admitted to the bar at Richmond, Mo., Aug. 30, 1856, and practised in Chillicothe, Mo. He was a member of the municipal board of education eight years; a member of the Democratic state central committee, 1864–68; and a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868 and 1884. He was prosecuting attorney of Livingston county, 1875–79; the joint nominee for congress of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties in 1884; the Democratic nominee in 1886 and was a representative in the 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1887–93. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland second comptroller of the currency, and died in Washington, D.C., April 16, 1895.

MANTLE, Lee, senator, was born in Birmingham, England, Dec. 13, 1851. His father died before he was born and his mother and other members of the family immigrated to the United States in 1864 and settled at Salt Lake city, Utah Territory, where for some years he worked on a farm. In 1870–71 he went to Malad City, Idaho, where he was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph company at Pleasant Valley on the overland stage and telegraph line. In 1877 he went to Butte City, Mont., entering the employ of the Wells Fargo Express company as agent. He was the first express agent, insurance agent and telegraph operator in Butte. In 1881 he organized the Daily Inter-Mountain Publishing company and issued the *Daily Inter-Mountain*, the first daily Republican newspaper in Montana. In 1882 he was elected alderman of Butte City and in 1892 mayor. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1883, 1886 and 1888, and speaker of the house in 1888. He was the first president

of the Mineral Land association of Montana, an organization through which the mineral lands of the state were preserved to the people. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884 and 1896, and both times chairman of the delegation. In 1893 the legislature failed to elect a U.S. senator, and Mantle being the nominee of his party, Governor Colcord appointed him to fill the vacancy. On August 28, 1893, the U.S. senate decided by a vote of 32 to 29 that when a state legislature fails to elect a U.S. senator to fill an existing vacancy, or one about to occur by limitation, the governor of the state cannot constitutionally appoint, and he was therefore refused the seat. On Jan. 15, 1895, he was elected to the vacancy with practically no opposition. In 1896 and 1898 he was the leader of the Silver Republican party of Montana and one of the national leaders of that party. In 1900 he returned to the old Republican organization, upon the question of expansion. In 1901 he was the caucus nominee of the Republican members of the Montana legislature for U.S. senator, but failed to be elected.

MANUCY, Dominic, R.C. bishop, was born at St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 20, 1823. He attended Spring Hill college, Ala., and a school in New Orleans, La., and was ordained priest, Aug. 15, 1850, at Mobile, Ala., by Bishop Portier. He was stationed at the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 1850–64, and was pastor of St. Peter's, Montgomery, Ala., 1864–74. He was made titular bishop of Dulma and appointed the first vicar apostolic of Brownsville, Texas, and was consecrated at the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Mobile, Dec. 8, 1874, by Archbishop Perche, assisted by Bishop Elder of Natchez, Miss., and Bishop Dubuis of Galveston, Texas. At that time the country was inhabited chiefly by roving Mexicans. Bishop Manucy established nine churches and secured the service of the Oblate Brothers, the Ursuline Sisters and the Sisters of the Incarnate Word. Under his guidance schools were formed at Laredo, Brownsville and Corpus Christi; academies at San Patricio and Refugio; St. Joseph's college in charge of the Oblate Brothers at Brownsville; a high school at Laredo, and several free parochial schools. He was transferred bishop of Mobile, and administrator of Brownsville in March, 1884, as successor to the Rt. Rev. John Quinlan, deceased. He resigned both posts in 1884 and was reappointed vicar-apostolic of Brownsville with the titular see of "Maronea," but died before he could remove to that place. He died in Mobile, Ala., Dec. 4, 1885.

MAPES, Charles Victor, agricultural chemist, was born in New York city, July 4, 1836; son of James Jay and Sophia (Furman) Mapes. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1857, and intended to study medicine, but ill-health prevented, and in 1858 he entered the counting room of B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., wholesale grocers in New York. In 1859 he formed a partnership with B. M. Whitlock, for the purpose of dealing in agricultural implements and fertilizers in the cotton states and the business was ruined by the civil war. He engaged exclusively in the manufacture and importation of chemical fertilizers, 1862–74, and from 1874 devoted all his leisure time to the investigation of the special requirements for plant food. He introduced special crop manures in the United States, first in 1874 by preparing fertilizers adapted to the growth of Irish potatoes. He was associated with Prof. W. O. Atwater of the national experiment station at Washington, D.C., in making soil tests, and founded and became president of the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano company of New York. He was a member of the chemical department of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Chemical society; and president of the New York chemical and fertilizer exchange from its organization in 1888. He was married, June 25, 1863, to Martha Meeker Halsted, granddaughter of Chancellor Halsted of New Jersey, and his son, Charles Halsted Mapes, continued the business of agricultural chemist founded by his grandfather and father. He contributed to scientific journals and published articles in pamphlet form, and in the reports of the New Jersey state board of agriculture.

MAPES, James Jay, agricultural chemist, was born in New York city, May 29, 1806; son of Gen. Jonas and Elizabeth (Tylee) Mapes; grandson of James Mapes, of Long Island, and a descendant of Thomas Mapes, who came from England in 1640 and was one of the first settlers of Southampton, L.I. After leaving school he was employed as a chemist's clerk until 1827, when he entered business for himself. He was married in that year to Sophia, daughter of Judge Garrit Furman of Maspeth, L.I. He invented a system of sugar refining in 1831, a machine for manufacturing sugar from the cane, and a process for making sugar from West India molasses, which he introduced in the West Indies where he engaged in sugar refining, but was not suc-

cessful. He invented a method of tanning hides, made an analysis of beer and wine for the New York senate, which was regarded as a standard for several years, and made many improvements in distilling. dyeing, color-making and other industries. He removed to Newark, N.J., in 1847, engaged in farming, and edited the *Working Farmer*, which he founded in 1850. He introduced the use of superphosphates in 1849 and in 1859 received a patent on his formula. He was president of the Mechanics institute, New York city, and of the American institute, and organized the Franklin institute of Newark, N.J. He was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the American institute, colonel in the New York state militia, and a member of various scientific societies in the United States and in Europe. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Williams in 1840; was editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, and *The American Repository of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures* (1840). He died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1866.

MARBLE, Manton, journalist, was born in Worcester, Mass., Nov. 16, 1834; son of Joel and Nancy Chapin (Coes) Marble, and a descendant of Deacon Solomon and Jerusha (Greenwood) Marble of Millbury Mass., through Samuel and Freegrace Marble of Marble Ridge, near Andover, Mass., and of Thaddeus and Lucy (Whitney) Chapin. Solomon Marble fought at Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. Manton Marble was graduated at Albany academy, 1853; University of Rochester, 1855; was assistant editor of the Boston *Journal*, 1855–56; editor of the Boston *Traveler*, 1856–57; served on the staff of the *Evening Post*, 1858–60, and *World*, New York city, 1860–62, and was editor and proprietor of the *World*, 1862–76. He sustained the government, but opposed exorbitances of executive power, a federal revenue tax, the substitution of greenbacks for money, negro suffrage and the impeachment of the executive. He wrote the Democratic state platform in 1874, the Democratic national platform in 1876 and most of the platform of 1884. He supported the negotiations leading to the Washington Treaty and to the Geneva arbitration. He was sent to Europe in 1885 by President Cleveland as special envoy to confer with the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany, and reported the opposition of the British ministry to the resumption of free bi-metallic coinage as fatal to hopes for its adoption by the other powers. He gave early publicity in the United States to the writings of Herbert Spencer; was elected a member of the Century association in 1860; was a founder of the Manhattan club, 1865; was made an honorary member of the Cobden club, 1872, and the Round Table, 1878, and was president of the Manhattan club, 1884–89. He is the author of: *The Presidential, Counts* (1877); *Notes on the Outlook on Life; being selections fromprivate MSS. of Alexander Gardiner Mercer, S.T.D.* (1899), and articles in the *World* under his own signature, including: *Letters to Abraham Lincoln* and *A Secret Chapter of Political History* (1878).

MARBLE, Sebastien Streeter, governor of Maine, was born in Dixfield, Maine, March 1, 1817; son of Ephraim and Hannah (Packard) Marble and grandson of John and Lucretia (Richardson) Marble. He attended the public schools of Oxford county, and the Waterville academy; studied law, 1830–43, and practised in Waldoboro, Maine. He was married, Oct. 17, 1846, to Mary S. Ellis. He was deputy collector of customs, 1861–63; collector of customs, 1863–66; register in bankruptcy, 1867–70; U.S. marshal, 1870–78, and state senator, 1882–87. He was a member of the Republican state committee for fifteen years, and governor of Maine, 1887–89. He died at Waldoboro, Maine, May, 10, 1902.

MARCH, Daniel, clergyman and author, was born in Millbury, Mass., July 21, 1816; son of Samuel and Zoa March, grandson of Jacob March, and a descendant of Hugh March, the emigrant, 1653. He attended Amherst, 1834–36, and was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and from Yale Theological seminary in 1845. He was licensed to preach in 1841, was ordained, April 25, 1845, by the New Haven association, and was pastor in Cheshire, Conn., and of the First church, Nashua, N.H., successively, 1845–56; of the Clinton Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1862–79; of the First Congregational church, Woburn, Mass., 1856–62, and 1879–95, and pastor emeritus of the latter after 1895. He travelled extensively in Asia, India, China and Egypt. He was married, Oct. 8, 1841, to Jane P., daughter of Abel and Anna Gilson of Proctorsville, Vt., and their son, Frederick William, born 1847 (Amherst, 1867; Princeton Theological seminary, 1873), was appointed missionary to Syria in 1873. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1864. He is the author of: *Walks and Homes of Jesus* (1866); *Night Scenes in the Bible* (1868); *Our Father's House* (1870); *From Dark to Dawn* (1873); *Home Life in the Bible* (1875); *The First Khedive*, and *Morning Light in Many Lands*. He was residing in Woburn, Mass., in 1902.

MARCH, Francis Andrew, philologist, was born in Millbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1825; son of Andrew and Nancy (Parker) March; grandson of Tappan and Hannah (Patch) March, and of Arron and Sophia Parker, and a descendant of Hugh and Judith March. Hugh March, born in 1620, came from England, settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1653, and in 1658, at the solicitation of his townsmen, left his farm and set up the first

"ordinary" or tavern in Newbury, a famous inn for many years. Francis studied in the public schools of Worcester, Mass., graduated at Amherst in 1845; taught academies at Swanzey, N.H., and at Leicester, Mass., 1845–47, and was a tutor at Amherst, 1847–49. He studied law in New York city, 1849–50, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. On account of ill-health he went to Fredericksburg, Va., where he taught, 1852–55. He was a tutor in Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1855–56, adjunct professor of belles lettres and English literature, 1856–57, and in 1857 was made professor of the English language and comparative philology. He was also a lecturer in the law department of Lafayette college, 1875–77. He was a pioneer in the philological study of the English classics and the historical study of the English language. He was president of the American Philological association, 1873–74, and 1895–96; of the Spelling Reform association from 1876, and of the Modern Language association, 1891–93. He was elected vice-president of the New Shakspere society established in London in 1874, an honorary member of the Philological society of London, of the L'Association Fonetique des Professeurs de Langages vivantes of Paris; a member of the National council of education in 1883, and of numerous learned societies. He also served as chairman of the commission of the state of Pennsylvania on amended orthography. He received the degrees LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1870, and from Amherst in 1871; L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887; D.C.L. from Oxford, England, in 1896, and Litt.D. from Cambridge, England, and from Princeton in 1896. He married, Aug. 12, 1860, Mildred Stone, daughter of Waller Peyton Conway of Falmouth, Va., a descendant of the Washington family, and great granddaughter of Thomas Stone, the signer. Their son, Alden March (born Sept. 29, 1869, Lafayette, 1890), was news editor of the Philadelphia *Press* after 1891, and Sunday editor, 1898–99; and the author of *The Conquest of the Philippines and our Other Island Possessions* (1899). Dr. March was the most frequent contributor to the transactions and proceedings of the American Philological association; contributed articles on philology to the publications of the United States bureau of education, the National Educational

Francis A. March

association, the Modern Language association, the Spelling Reform association, the "Jahrbuch für romanische und englische Literatur," in Berlin, and "Englische Studien," Heilsbronn. He also contributed variously to encyclopædias and periodicals, his writings including articles on jurisprudence and psychology in the *Princeton Review*, one of which was reprinted in Edinburgh in 1861. He edited a series of college text-books of the Greek and Latin Christian authors including: "Latin Hymns" (1874); "Eusebius" (1874); "Tertullian" (1875); "Athenagoras" (1876); "Justin Martyr" (1877); superintended the work of the American readers for the Philological society (England), for the Historical Dictionary of English, published by the University of Oxford (1884 *et seq*), and was consulting editor of "A Standard Dictionary of the English Language," (1893–1900). He is the author of: *A Method of Philological Study of the English Language* (1865); *Parser and Analyzer for Beginners* (1869); *A Comparative Grammar of Anglo-Saxon* (1870); *Introduction to Anglo-Saxon* (1871).

MARCH, John, colonial soldier, was born in Newbury, Mass., June 10, 1658; son of Hugh and Judith March. He received a good education and in 1688 was a captain under Sir Edmund Andros in the campaign against the French and Indians. He completed and commanded the fort at Pemaquid, Maine, 1692–95; was promoted major, and commanded the troops that defeated the Indians and checked the French army under Count de Frontenac at Damariscotta, Maine, in 1697. He continued a prominent officer in the Colonial army; attained the rank of colonel in the wars of 1703 and 1707, and commanded the expedition sent by Gov. Joseph Dudley against the fort at Port Royal, in twenty-three transports under convoy of the *Deptford*, an English ship of war. He landed his men and attacked the fort in accordance with the orders of Governor Dudley, but the tardy arrival of the *Deptford* had enabled the garrison to prepare, and being unsupported by the *Deptford* the expedition failed. He died in 1725.

MARCHAND, John Bonnett, naval officer, was born in Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 27, 1808; son of David Marchand, representative in the 15th and 16th congresses. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, May 1, 1828, and was promoted passed midshipman, June 14, 1834; lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1840; commander, Sept. 14, 1856; captain, July 16, 1862; and commodore, July 25, 1866. He commanded the steamer *Van Buren* in the war with the Seminole Indians, 1841–42; engaged in the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuspan, 1847; commanded the steamer *Memphis* in the Paraguay expedition of 1859–60; commanded the steamer

James Adger, in the South Atlantic blockading squadron in 1862; engaged in the capture of Fernandina, and received a wound while on the Stono river in March, 1862; commanded the sloop *Lackawanna*, of the Eastern Gulf squadron, 1863–64; encountered the iron-clad *Tennessee* at the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and was placed on the retired list, Aug. 27, 1870. His brother, Albert G. Marchand, was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43, and died at Greensburg, Pa., Feb. 5, 1848. Commodore Marchand died at Carlisle, Pa., April 13, 1875.

MARCHANT, Henry, delegate, was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in April, 1741; son of Capt. Hexford and ——— (Butler) Marchant. He removed with his parents to Newport, R.I., where his mother died shortly afterward. He

was prepared for college in the best schools in Newport and matriculated in the class of 1759 at Philadelphia college (University of Pennsylvania). He studied law under Judge Edward Trowbridge of Cambridge, Mass., 1759–64, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in Newport. He wrote the deed by which William Read conveyed to William Ellery and others what is known as the "Liberty Tree Lot" in 1766. He was attorney-general of the colony, 1770–77, and in this capacity was in England, 1771–72. Before the Revolution he removed his family to Narragansett, R.I., where they remained until peace was declared. He was a member of the Rhode Island assembly and chairman of the committee to prepare instructions to the delegates in congress; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777–80, and 1783–84; one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation, and while in congress delivered patriotic speeches and was a member of important committees. He again served in the state assembly after the war; was a member of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and was judge of the U.S. district court for Rhode Island by appointment of President Washington, 1790–96. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania and from Harvard in 1762, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1792. He died in Newport, R.I., Aug. 30, 1796.

MARCOU, Jules, geologist, was born in Salins, Jura, France, April 20, 1824. He was a student at the College of Besançon, and at St. Louis college, Paris, and while travelling in Switzerland for his health became interested in natural science and was associated with Jules Thurmann in his work on the geology of the Jura mountains. While pursuing this work he met Louis Agassiz in 1846. He was engaged in classifying the fossils in the mineralogical departments of the Sorbonne, 1846; and was travelling geologist for the Jardin des Plantes of Paris in 1847. He accompanied Agassiz on a six-months' trip to Lake Superior, Lake Huron and Niagara, 1848, returned with Agassiz to Cambridge, and from there sent a large collection of his specimens of copper ore and other minerals to Paris. He explored the mineral resources of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, and also revisited Canada in 1849. He settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1850, where he prepared his geological maps. He entered the United States service in 1853, as geologist to the Pacific railroad exploration of the 35th parallel from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, of which survey he made a section map. He was professor of geology in the Zürich Polytechnic school, 1855–59, and in 1861 returned to the United States, where he assisted Professor Agassiz in founding the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in connection with Harvard university. He was curator of the division of palæontology, 1861–64, and devoted himself wholly to scientific study and research, 1864–75. He re-entered the government employ in 1875. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1867, and was a member of many scientific societies. Beside numerous scientific articles including papers supporting the Taconic systems of New York, Vermont and Canada, he is the author of: *Recherches Géologiques sur la Jura Salinois* (1843); *Geological Map of the United States and British Provinces of North America* (2 vols., 1853); *Geology of North America* (1858); *Geological Map of the World* (1861, 2d edition, 1875); *Origin of the Name America* (1875); *First Discoveries of California and the Origin of its Name* (1878); *A Catalogue of Geological Maps of America* (1884). He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 17, 1898.

MARCY, Erastus Edgerton, physician, was born in Greenwich, Mass., Dec. 9, 1815; son of Laban and Frances (Howe) Marcy; grandson of William Marcy, and a brother of Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, U.S.A. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1834, and at the Jefferson Medical college, M.D., 1837. He practised in Hartford, Conn., 1834–47, and in 1847 visited Paris, studied the

original manuscripts of Hahnemann and adopted homœopathy and removed to the city of New York, where he practised, 1847–1900, being also prominently known throughout the United States. He was married to Emeline, daughter of Henry Kilbourne of Hartford. He founded the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* in 1852 and edited it, 1852–65. He is the author of: *Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1850); *Homœopathy vs. Allopathy* (1852); *Theory and Practice of Homœopathy* (2 vols., 1858); *Christianity and its Conflicts* (1867); *Life Duties* (1869), and many essays. He died in New York city, Dec. 27, 1900.

MARCY, Oliver, educator, was born in Coleraine, Mass., Feb. 13, 1820; son of Thomas and Anna (Henry) Marcy; grandson of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Grosvenor) Marcy and of Andrew and Thankful (Norris) Henry, and a descendant of John and Sarah (Haldock) Marcy, who were among the first settlers of Woodstock, Conn. He was prepared for college at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1846. He was married, July 2, 1847, to Elizabeth Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel C. and Charlotte (Strong) Smith of East Hampton, Conn. He taught mathematics at Wesleyan academy, 1846–51; and natural sciences in Amenia seminary, N.Y., in 1851, and at Wilbraham academy, 1851–62; was professor of physics and natural history in Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1862–69; and of natural history there, 1869–76; acting president of Northwestern university, 1876–81; and William Deering professor of geology, and curator of the museum, 1881–1899, and dean of College of Liberal Arts, 1890–99. He was a geologist on the U.S. survey of the government road from Lewiston, Idaho, to Virginia City, Mont., in 1866. He was a member and officer in many learned societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1873. He is the author of various articles in scientific journals; and "Record of the Marcy Family" in the *New England Historic Genealogical Register*, 1875. He died in Evanston, Ill., March 19, 1899.

MARCY, Randolph Barnes, soldier, was born in Greenwich, Mass., April 9, 1812; son of Laban and Frances (Howe) Marcy, and grandson of William Marcy. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1832; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1835, and 1st lieutenant, June 22, 1837. He took part in the military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was promoted captain of the 5th infantry, May 18, 1846, and was in garrison and on frontier duty, 1846–51. He escorted Lieut.-Col. William G. Belknap when he selected the Red River military posts in 1851, being with that officer when he died near Preston, Texas, Nov. 10, 1851, and served on the exploration of the Red River country and prepared reports thereon, 1852–54. He surveyed the land for the Texas Indians, 1854–55; at Corpus Christi, Texas, 1855–56, and at Fort McIntosh and Fort Brown, Texas, 1856–57. He took part in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, being engaged in the skirmish of Big Cypress Swamp, April 23, 1857, served in Missouri and on the Utah expedition of 1857–58, and with a small escort made a laborious march through the snow to New Mexico, to procure animals. He was acting inspector-general of the Department of Utah, June to August, 1858, and on special duty in New York, preparing a handbook for overland expeditions in 1859. He was promoted paymaster with the rank of major, Aug. 22, 1859, and was paymaster of the northwestern posts, 1859–61. He was appointed chief of staff to Gen. George B. McClellan in May, 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861, engaged in the campaign of western Virginia, May to July, 1861, and was in Washington, D.C., from July, 1861, to March, 1862. He was promoted inspector-general, U.S.A., with the rank of colonel, Aug. 9, 1861; was with McClellan in Virginia and Maryland 1862; on inspection duties in the departments of the Northwest, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and The Gulf, 1863–65, and on leave of absence, 1865–66. He was brevetted brigadier-general, and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was inspector-general of the military division of the Missouri, 1866–69, inspector-general, U.S.A., with headquarters at Washington, D.C., 1869–81; and was promoted inspector-general, U.S.A., with the rank of brigadier-general, Dec. 12, 1878. He was retired, Jan. 2, 1881. He contributed to magazines; is joint author with George B. McClellan of *Explorations of Red River in 1852* (1853); and author of: *The Prairie Traveller, a Handbook for Overland Emigrants* (1859); *Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border* (1866); and *Border Reminiscences* (1871). He died in Orange, N.J., Nov. 22, 1887.

MARCY, William Learned, statesman, was born in Southbridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1786; son of Jedediah and Ruth (Learned) Marcy and a descendant of Moses and Prudence (Morris) Marcy. Moses Marcy, born in Woodstock, Conn., and one of the first settlers of New Medfield (Sturbridge), Mass., built the first grist-mill in the town, was the first justice of the peace, the first representative from New Medford to the state legislature, and died Oct. 9, 1779. William L. Marcy worked on his father's farm, attended the public schools and Leicester academy, was graduated from

Brown in 1808, taught school at Newport, R.I., studied law, and removed to Troy, N.Y., where he was admitted to the bar. He served as a lieutenant in a company of infantry recruited in Troy, and marched to the northern frontier and took part in the action at St. Regis, Oct. 23, 1812, securing the first prisoners taken on land, and the first flag captured in the war. He joined General Dearborn, and in 1814 was ordered to New York, having attained the rank of captain. He resumed his law practice in Troy, and was recorder of the city, 1816–18, when he was removed by Governor Clinton, on account of his friendship for Daniel D. Tompkins. He was editor of the Troy *Budget*, an anti-Clinton journal of influence, 1818–21. Through the Van Buren influence he was appointed in January, 1821, adjutant-general of the state militia. He was elected state comptroller on the ticket with Joseph C. Yates for governor in 1823; was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of New York in 1829 by Governor Throop, and presided at the special circuit held in Lockport in 1830, for the trial of the abductors of William Morgan, charged with exposing Masonic secrets; was U.S. senator, 1831–33; served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and answered in debate both Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. He resigned his seat in 1833 to accept the position of governor of the state of New York, to which he had been elected in 1832, and he served through three terms, 1833–39. In 1838 he was defeated by William H. Seward. During his term as governor the Whig party was formed, the rise of the anti-slavery party took place, and in 1837 occurred the great financial panic. He was appointed by President Van Buren in 1839 one of the board of commissioners to examine and decide upon certain Mexican claims then pending against the government, and served 1839–42. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention at Syracuse, 1843. He removed to Albany, N.Y., and lived in retirement until the accession of James K. Polk to the presidency, March 4, 1845, when he became secretary of war in his cabinet. His term of office embraced the entire period of the war with Mexico, and his duties were uncommonly arduous. In 1848 he supported Gen. Lewis Cass for the presidency, and at the close of Polk's administration he retired from public life. He was a candidate for nomination for President at the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, June 1, 1852, and upon the nomination of Franklin Pierce he gave him his hearty support in the campaign and President Pierce made him secretary of state in his cabinet. Important questions came before him while secretary, such as the Danish sound dues, the enlistment question, Central American affairs, and the complex questions surrounding the release of Martin Koszta by Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham (q.v.). He went to Ballston Spa, N.Y., in 1857, and prepared for an extended tour in Europe. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown university in 1833 and from Union college in 1839. He died suddenly in Ballston Spa, N.Y., July 4, 1857.

MARDEN, George Augustus, editor, was born in Mt. Vernon, N.H., Aug. 9, 1839; son of Benjamin and Betsey (Buss) Marden; grandson of Nathan and Suzanna (Stevens) Marden, and of Calvin and Sarah (Abbot) Buss, and a descendant of Bray Wilkins of New Salem, Mass., in witchcraft times. His father was a tanner and shoemaker and he was taught the shoemaker's trade. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, 1861, having paid his way by working at his trade and by teaching. He enlisted in Berdan's U.S. sharpshooters in November, 1861, was promoted 2d sergeant, Dec. 12, 1861, and served during the Peninsula campaign under McClellan. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and made regimental quartermaster, July 10, 1862, and from January to August, 1863, served on staff duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 3d corps. He was mustered out in September, 1864, studied law in Concord, N.H., 1865, and was employed on the Concord *Daily Monitor*. He prepared a history of each of the New Hampshire military organizations, published in the adjutant-general's report for 1866. He was married, Dec. 10, 1867, to Mary P., daughter of David and Harriet (Nourse) Fiske of Nashua, N.H. He was assistant editor of the Boston *Advertiser* in 1867; a proprietor and editor of the Lowell *Courier*, 1867–95, and editor-in-chief of the *Courier* and *Citizen* from 1895. He was a Republican member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1873, clerk of the same, 1874–82, and a member and speaker of the house, 1883–84. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880; was elected to the Massachusetts senate in 1885; was treasurer and receiver-general of Massachusetts, 1889–94, and was appointed assistant U.S. treasurer at Boston, April, 1899. He was made a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural college in 1888, and was president of the Dartmouth alumni association in 1889.

MARDEN, Orison Swett, author, was born at Thornton, N.H., in 1850; son of Lewis and Martha (Cilley) Marden, and of English ancestry. He prepared for college at the New Hampton, N.H., institute and was graduated from Boston university, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1879, LL.B., 1881, and from Harvard, M.D., 1882. He founded and became editor-in-chief of the magazine *Success* in December, 1897, and of *The Success Library* (10 vols., 1901). His published works, some of which came into use in the schools of Japan and America, include: *Pushing to the Front* (1896); *Rising in the World* (1897); *The Secret of Achievement* (1898); *Success* (1899); *Character* (1899); *Cheerfulness as a Life Power* (1899); *Good Manners and Success* (1900); *The Hour of Opportunity* (1900); *Wealth in Economy* (1901); *The Iron Will* (1901); *How they Succeeded* (1901); *Talks with Great Workers* (1901).

MARDIS, Samuel W., respresentative, was born in Tennessee in 1801; son of Reuben Mardis, a farmer. He received a limited education, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Shelby county, Ala., with his father. He practised in Montevallo; represented Shelby county in the state legislature, 1823–31, and was a Democratic representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35. He married a daughter of Robert Taylor of Shelby county. He practised law in Mardisville, Ala., 1835–36, and died there Nov. 14, 1836.

MARECHAL, Ambrose, R.C. archbishop, was born in Ingres, Loire, France, Aug. 28, 1764; son of Louis and Anna (Adam) Marechal. He attended a college at Orleans, France, and studied law. Deciding to become a priest he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, Orleans, France, and received tonsure in December, 1787. He went to Paris in 1791, where he was made sub-deacon and deacon, but was obliged to flee to Bordeaux in 1792 on account of the persecution of the Catholics. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Jerome Maria at Bordeaux, France, on the eve of his embarkation for America. He arrived in Baltimore, Md., June 24, 1792, and was in charge of the Bohemian station, 1792–99; was professor of theology at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, 1799–1803, at the same time filling the chair of philosophy in Georgetown college, Md. He was teacher of theology at Aix and Lyons, France, 1803–11; returned to his chair in St. Mary's in 1811, and was subsequently elected president of the seminary. He was elected bishop of Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1816, but declined and was appointed titular bishop of Stauropolis, and coadjutor to Archbishop Neale of Baltimore, July 4, 1817, but was not consecrated owing to the death of Archbishop Neale. He was consecrated archbishop of Baltimore, Dec. 14, 1817, by Bishop Cheverus of Boston, assisted by Bishop Connolly of New York, and the Very Rev. Louis de Barth, administrator of Philadelphia, and receiving his pallium at the hands of the Rev. A. Kohlmann at his cathedral, Dec. 19, 1819. He dedicated The Cathedral, Baltimore, May 31, 1821. On visiting Pope Pius VII. in 1822 he was made domestic prelate, the first appointed in the United States. He is the author of: *Pastoral Letters of Archbishop Carroll to the Congregation of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, in 1797, and of Archbishop Marechal to that of Norfolk, in 1819* (1819). He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 29, 1828.

MARETT, Philip, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1792; son of Capt. Philip Marett of the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of French Huguenots from Normandy. He gained the Franklin medal in the Boston public school, 1804; engaged in the foreign shipping trade, 1804–45; was vice-consul to Portugal, 1818; president of the Boston common council, 1835, and president of the New England bank, 1837–45. He made an extended tour of the old world, 1845, and in 1852 settled in New Haven, Conn. In 1867 he drew his own will, leaving his entire estate of $650,000 to his wife and daughter, and at their death to be distributed in benevolent and charitable legacies, chiefly in the city of New Haven. A clause in the will provided that one tenth part of said estate should be given to the city of New Haven in trust, the income to be used "for the purchase of books for the Young Men's Institute, or any public library which may from time to time exist in said city." Mr. Marett died in 1869, and his widow in 1878, and his daughter, Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford, who left over $800,000 to charity, in 1889. The YoungMen's Institute, and The New Haven Free Public Library established in expectation of the legacy, now contested their respective claim to the income and the supreme court decided in favor of the latter and it became the beneficiary to the income from one tenth of the estate, and the library owes its existence to this benefaction. The bequests were: one fifth to the New Haven hospital, one fifth to the New Haven aged and infirm (not paupers), one fifth to Yale university; one tenth to Protestant and and one tenth to Roman Catholic orphan asylums of New Haven; one tenth to the free library, and one tenth to the state for the relief of im-

beciles. This last bequest was declined by the state in 1897, and was divided proportionately between the other objects named. Mr. Marett died in New Haven, Conn., March 22, 1869.

MARION, Francis, soldier, was born at Winyah, near Georgetown, S.C., in 1732, youngest son of Gabriel and Esther (Cordes) Marion. He was brought up on his father's plantation and in 1748 shipped on a small vessel for the West Indies, was wrecked, and with three companions rescued by a passing vessel. Upon the death of his father in 1756 he engaged with his brother Gabriel in planting on the Santee canal. He became owner of a plantation at Pond Bluff, St. John's parish, S.C., in 1759; engaged in the war with the Cherokees and in 1761 served as a lieutenant under Capt. William Moultrie, in the battle of Etchoee. He was a member of the Provincial congress of South Carolina in 1775; was appointed a captain in the 2d regiment of South Carolina infantry, June 21, 1775, and recruited two companies, consisting of fifty men each. He took part in the capture of Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor, Sept. 14, 1775; and was placed in command of the military stores at Dorchester, S.C. He completed the defences of Fort Johnson; was promoted major, and on June 20, 1776, took an important part in the defeat of the British fleet in Charleston harbor. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and was placed in command of Fort Moultrie. In the disastrous assault on Savannah by the allied forces of Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln, in September, 1779, he was conspicuous for his bravery, and on Oct. 9, 1779, his regiment passed into the ditch of the Spring Hill redoubt and planted its colors on the parapet, but was obliged to retreat under a heavy fire. Lincoln retreated to Sheldon, S.C., and left Marion in temporary command of the army, while he was in Charleston to look after its defences. In February, 1780, Marion was sent home to recover from a sprained ankle, and this enforced absence saved him from being among the number surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton after the investment of Charleston. He set out to join the army sent by Washington under Baron de Kalb, to rescue Charleston, but upon finding General Gates in command he returned to his home where he was commissioned brigadier-general and organized "Marion's brigade," which after Gates's defeat at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, and Sumter's at Fishing Creek, Aug. 18, 1780, was the only organized American force in South Carolina. Most of his troopers were of Irish parentage. He advanced upon a large body of Tories under Major Garney at Briton's Neck and totally routed them without the loss of a single man, and subsequently defeated Captain Barfield. In August, 1780, he defeated a strong force of Tories at the Black Mingo river, and in September he dispersed a detachment of British regulars under Colonel Tynes at Tarcote. He escaped from General Tarleton after a chase for twenty-five miles, by disappearing in a swamp, and the exploit caused Tarleton to call him the "Swamp Fox." After the battle of King's Mountain recruits came to swell Marion's brigade and in December, 1780, he made his first attempt upon Georgetown, which was unsuccessful, and his nephew Gabriel Marion was taken prisoner, and as soon as his name was disclosed was put to death. Marion retired to Swan Island and established "Marion's Camp." The second attempt upon Georgetown was made in concert with the troops of Col. Henry Lee on Jan. 13, 1781, but was also unsuccessful, and when Lee was recalled by Greene, Marion organized four companies of cavalry, a proceeding necessitated by the scarcity of ammunition, and harassed the British and Tory posts on the Pedee river. In April, 1781, he cooperated with Lee in reducing Fort Watson and when the fort surrendered April 23, 1781, Rawdon was obliged to evacuate Camden. In conjunction with Leland Eaton he captured Fort Motte on the Congaree, and he made a third and successful attempt upon Georgetown. In August, 1781, Marion made a raid, covering 200 miles of country, and at the battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, he commanded the right of the first line and joined Lee in the pursuit of the defeated enemy, taking many prisoners. On Oct. 9, 1781, he received the thanks of congress for his services in that battle. In January, 1782, he was elected to the state senate, serving continuously until 1790. He was appointed commandant of Fort Johnson in 1784, and was married the same year to Mary Videau who survived him but had no children. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1790, and in 1794 he resigned his commission in the state militia. While in the senate he advocated gentle usage of the Tories and bitterly condemned the confiscation act of 1782. The state senate voted him a letter of thanks and a gold medal for his patriotism. His last words were: "Thank God I can lay my hand on my heart and say that since I came to man's estate, I have never done, intentionally, wrong to any." He died at Pond Bluff, S.C., Feb. 27, 1795.

MARION, Robert, representative, was born in Berkeley district, S.C.; son of Gabriel and Catherine (Taylor) Marion; grandson of Gabriel and Esther (Cordes) Marion, and of Peter and Catherine (Le Noble) Taylor, and a descendant of Benjamin and Judith (Baluet) Marion, Huguenot refugees, from Poitou, France. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1784, and was a representative from South Carolina in the 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1805–10, resigning, Dec. 11, 1810, when he was succeeded by Langdon Cheves. He was married to Esther, widow of Stephen De Vaux and daughter of Henry and Esther (Marion) Giguillant. The place and date of his death could not be ascertained.

MARK, Edward Laurens, zoölogist, was born at Hamlet, N.Y., May 30, 1847; son of Charles L. and Julia (Pierce) Mark; grandson of James and Lucy (Woodcock) Mark and of Dr. Austin and Mary Ann (Sterling) Pierce, and a descendant of David Sterling (born in Hertfordshire, England, 1632), who came to New England and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1651. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1871; remained there as instructor in mathematics, 1871–72; and was assistant astronomer on the U.S. northern boundary survey, 1872–73. He was married in 1873 to Lucy, daughter of Edwin King of Dunkirk, N.Y. He studied at Leipzig and Jena, 1874–76, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1876; was instructor in zoölogy at Harvard, 1877–83; assistant professor of zoölogy there, 1883–86; and in 1885 became Hersey professor of anatomy. He was elected a member of various learned societies, to whose proceedings he contributed numerous important articles, chiefly on the subject of zoölogy. He also directed the preparation of the *Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College*, which were begun by him in 1883 and in 1902 numbered 125.

MARKHAM, Edwin, poet, was born in Oregon City, Ore., April 23, 1852; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Winchell) Markham; grandson of Judge Robert Winchell and of Israel Markham, and a descendant of early settlers in Pennsylvania and New England and of English or Welsh ancestry. His father took the family to Oregon, crossing the plains from Michigan, but died while the poet was in boyhood. His mother removed to near Suisun City, Cal., with her sons, and with the help of Edwin carried on a wheat ranch and cattle range. He attended the State Normal school, San Jose, Cal., for several years, and was graduated in 1872. After this he took a classical course in Christian college, San Rosa. He took a course in law, but never practised, entering soon after upon educational work, as superintendent and principal of public schools, and in 1898 was head-master of the University Observation school in Oakland, California. In 1899 he made a lecturing tour under the auspices of the S. S. McClure lecture bureau. He was married, June 18, 1897, to Anna Catherine Murphy, of the family of Father Prout, author of "Shandon Bells." Mr. Markham devoted his leisure time to literature, and contributed verse to the eastern magazines. His poem, "The Man with the Hoe," written after seeing Millet's painting made him famous, but in the published opinion of many critics, his poems on "Lincoln," and on "The Muse of Brotherhood," are superior to this. Mr. Markham is the author of: *The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems* (1899); *The Man with the Hoe, with Notes by the Author* (1900); *Lincoln and Other Poems* (1901).

MARKHAM, Henry Harrison, governor of California, was born in Wilmington, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1840; son of Nathan B. and Susan (McLeod) Markham, and grandson of Barzilla and Anna (Whittaker) Markham of Brookfield, Conn. He was brought up on a farm and attended school in his native town and Wheeler's academy, Vermont. He removed to Wisconsin, joined the Wisconsin volunteers in 1862, and served under Sherman in his march to the sea and through the Carolinas, receiving a severe wound at Whippy's Swamp, Feb. 3, 1865. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1867, and to the U.S. courts soon after. He practised in Milwaukee, Wis., 1867–78; was married, May 17, 1876, to Mary, daughter of Giles C. and Martha (Porter) Dana of Waukesha, Wis., and in 1878 removed to Pasadena, Cal., where he engaged in gold and silver mining. He was a Republican representative from the sixth California district in the 49th congress, 1885–87, and he refused the unanimous re-nomination from both parties for a second term. He was elected governor of California in 1890, and served 1891–95.

MARKLEY, Philip Swenk, representative, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., about 1788; son of John and Elizabeth (Swenk) Markley, and a descendant of German ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania between 1730 and 1740. His father was sheriff of Montgomery county in 1798; U.S. collector of distillery taxes for Pennsylvania in 1800, and about that time removed to Norristown, where he engaged in business. He died in 1834. Philip was admitted to the bar in 1810, and practised successfully at Norristown, Pa. He was deputy state's attorney for Pennsylvania, 1819–21; a state senator, 1820–23; and a Democratic representative in the 18th and 19th congresses, 1823–27. He was defeated for the 20th congress in 1826 by John B. Sterigere; was appointed naval officer for the port of Philadelphia

by President Jackson in 1827; and was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1829–30. He died at Spang's Hotel, Norristown, Pa., in 1834.

MARKS, Albert Smith, governor of Tennessee, was born near Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 16, 1836; son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Sashbrooke) Marks, and a descendant of John Marks, an early settler of Virginia. He removed to Tennessee with his parents, and on the death of his father in 1850 the management of the family estate fell upon him. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in Winchester, Tenn. When Tennessee seceded in 1861, he joined the Confederate army as captain in the 17th Tennessee regiment, and reached the rank of colonel. He received a wound while leading a charge at Murfreesboro which rendered necessary the amputation of his foot. After his return to the field he served as judge advocate on the staff of General Forrest. He was married in 1863 to Novella, daughter of Maj. John R. Davis. He resumed his legal practice in 1865; was elected chancellor for the 4th chancery division of Tennessee in 1870, and was governor of Tennessee, 1879–81. After 1881 he practised law in Nashville. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention in 1882, and in 1887 was a candidate for the U.S. senate before the Democratic caucus and after 68 ballots William B. Bates was nominated and elected. He was a presidential elector for the state at large on the Cleveland ticket in 1888. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1891.

MARKS, William, senator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1778. At an early age he removed to Beaver, Pa., with his parents, who were among the pioneer settlers of that place. He learned the tanner's trade; was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1810–19; and a state senator, 1820–25, and president of that body, 1821–25. He resigned in 1825 to take his seat in the U.S. senate, to which he had been elected by the Democratic legislature, and he was re-elected in 1831, serving 1825–37. He was chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. He died in Beaver, Pa., April 10, 1858.

MARKS, William Dennis, engineer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26, 1849; son of Dennis and Amira (Bacon) Marks. He attended Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., and General Russell's school at New Haven, Conn., and was graduated from Yale university, Ph.B., 1870, C.E., 1871. He was Whitney professor of dynamical engineering, University of Pennsylvania, 1877–87, president and engineer of the Edison Electric Light company of Philadelphia, 1887–96, and was made president of the General Electric Automobile company of Philadelphia in 1898. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1877; an honorary life member of the Franklin Institute in 1885 and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1886. He was married in 1874 to Jeannette Holmes Colwell, who died in 1894. He is the author of *The Relative Proportions of the Steam Engine* (1884) and *Revised Nystroms Mechanics* (1886).

MARLOWE, Julia. See Taber, Julia Marlowe.

MARMADUKE, John Sappington, governor of Missouri, was born near Arrow Rock, Mo., March 14, 1833; son of Meredith Miles Marmaduke (q.v.). He was a student at Yale college 1850–52, at Harvard, 1852–53, and was graduated at the U. S. Military academy July 1, 1857. He was brevetted 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry, Aug. 1, 1857, and was attached to the Utah expedition, 1858–60. He was stationed at Fort Webster, New Mexico, 1860–61, and resigned from the U. S. army, April 17, 1861. He raised a company of state guards in Missouri and was elected colonel of a regiment which he commanded at Booneville, June 17, 1861. Disapproving the military plans of Governor Jackson, his uncle, he resigned his commission and offered his services to President Davis. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant and assigned to Gen. W. J. Hardee's staff, serving in southeastern Arkansas. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and later in 1861, colonel of the 3d Confederate infantry in Hindman's brigade, Hardee's corps, Army of Mississippi. He commanded his regiment at Shiloh, where he was wounded, and he was promoted brigadier-general for gallantry in that battle. He was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department in August, 1862, and commanded the fourth cavalry division in General Hindman's army in northwestern Arkansas and Missouri. He was in Missouri in 1863, assisted General Carter and his command in their escape near Girardeau; and in the attack on Helena, July 4, 1863, he commanded his cavalry division in Holmes's army, and opposed Gen. Frederick Steele's advance on Little Rock, Aug. 1–Sept. 14, 1863, where he was in Price's corps, E. Kirby Smith's army, and covered the retreat of Price's

army. He captured the camp and stores of the Federal army at Pine Bluff, Arkansas river, and succeeded in delaying General Steele by frequent attacks, so that Banks and Steele could not join forces, and this delay resulted in the defeat of Steele's army at Jenkins's Ferry, April 30, 1864. He was promoted major-general for his services at Jenkins's Ferry, and on Oct. 25, 1864, was taken prisoner at Mine Creek, Linn county, Kan., during Price's raid in Missouri. He was confined at Fort Warren until August, 1865, and on being released went to Europe. He returned to Missouri in May, 1866; engaged in the commission business in Jefferson City, 1866–69; in the life insurance business, 1869–71, and then in journalism as part owner of the *Journal of Commerce*. He established the *Evening Journal* in St. Louis, and also conducted the *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture* until June, 1873, when he became secretary of the state board of agriculture. He was railroad commissioner for Missouri, 1875–80; an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1880 and was governor of Missouri, 1885–87. He died in Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 28, 1887.

MARMADUKE, Meredith Miles, governor of Missouri, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Aug. 28, 1791. He served in the war of 1812 as colonel of a regiment; was appointed U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Virginia in 1815, and was clerk of the circuit court. In 1824 he settled at Franklin, Mo., where he engaged in the Santa Fé trade. He removed to Arrow Rock in 1830 and became a farmer. He originated the state fair and served as president of the first ever held in the state. He was county surveyor and county judge for several years. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Missouri on the Democratic ticket with Thomas Reynolds as governor in 1840, and when Governor Reynolds died, Feb. 9, 1844, he succeeded to his office and served until John C. Edwards was elected governor. He was a member of the Missouri constitutional convention in 1847, and was a Union man during the civil war, although his son joined the Confederate army. He died near Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., March 26, 1864.

MARQUAND, Allan, educator, was born in New York city, Dec. 10, 1853; son of Henry Gurdon and Elizabeth Love (Allen) Marquand; grandson of Isaac Marquand, and a descendant of Henry Marquand. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1874, was tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1776–77, studied in the University of Berlin, 1877–78, was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1878–81, and received the degree of Ph.D. on examination from that institution in 1880. He was a tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1881–82; lecturer on the history of art, 1882–83; professor of archæology and the history of art from 1883, and after 1890 was also director of the Museum of Historic Art. He was married, June 18, 1896, to Eleanor, daughter of Richard James Cross of New York. He received the degree of L.H.D. from Hobart in 1888. He was an associate editor of the *American Journal of Archæology* from 1885 and its business manager, 1893–96; edited Vol. III. of *The Iconographic Encyclopœdia of the Arts and Sciences* (1887); joint author of *A History of Sculpture* (1896), and contributed articles on archæology and logic to journals and periodicals.

MARQUAND, Henry Gurdon, banker, was born in New York city, April 11, 1819; son of Isaac and a descendant of Henry Marquand. He was educated in Pittsfield, Mass., and entered the employ of his brother Frederick, as manager of his real-estate interests. He engaged in the banking business, 1859–69, and was a director and president of the Iron Mountain railroad. He took an active interest in the architecture of buildings in the city of New York, tried to influence builders to adopt a simpler and more substantial style, and became the first honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. He presented to the College of New Jersey a chapel, and with Robert Bonner, a gymnasium, and with his brother Frederick he added a pavilion to Bellevue hospital. He owned one of the largest collections of paintings in New York city and made frequent loans to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was treasurer, 1882–89, and in 1889 was elected its president. His gifts to this institution include a collection of bronzes dating from three or four centuries before the Christian era to the time of Caracalla; the collection of glass made by M. Charoct; the reproduction of ivory carvings exhibiting the mediæval continuance of the art; the collection of Renaissance iron work, the Della Robbia altarpiece, the metallic reproductions of gold and silver objects in the imperial Russian museums; the sculptural casts, the valuable collections of paintings by old masters, and a portrait by Rembrandt, which last he purchased from the Marquis of Landsdowne for $25,000. He was married to Elizabeth Love Allen of Pittsfield, Mass. He died in New York city, Feb. 25, 1902.

MARR, Frances Harrison, poet, was born in Warrenton, Va., July 2, 1835; daughter of John and Catherine Inman (Horner) Marr. She was a sister of Capt. John Quincy Marr (q.v.) and received an excellent education. When the calamity of the civil war swept away her fortune she taught in families, writing occasionally, and becoming well known as a poet. Her published writings include: *Heart Life in Songs* (1874); *Virginia and Other Poems* (1881); *Songs of Faith* (1888), and many contributions to magazines.

MARR, Jane Barron Hope, author, was born in Hampton, Va., May 26, 1859; daughter of James Barron and Annie Beverly (Whiting) Hope; granddaughter of Wilton and Jane (Barron) Hope and of Kennon and Anne (Wythe) Whiting, and a descendant of James Whitinge, who came to Virginia in the *George* in 1607. Kennon Whiting was the grandson of Col. Thomas Whiting, president of the Virginia naval board, who held George Washington in his arms at the child's baptism. Jane Barron Hope was educated at home and by private tutors, and at the Leache-Wood seminary, Norfolk, Va., and became well known as a writer of short stories. She was married at Norfolk, Va., April 13, 1887, to Robert Athelstan Marr, Jr. (q.v.). She became a member of the Pennsylvania Historical society in 1882. Her published works include: *The Rescue, a Story of Colonial Virginia* (1883); *Stories and Papers* (1884); *A Wreath of Virginia Bay Leaves* (poems of her father selected and edited, 1895); and numerous short stories, sketches of her father's life and work, sketches of travel, and other contributions to periodicals.

MARR, John Quincy, soldier, was born at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., in 1825; son of John and Catherine Inman (Horner) Marr. He was graduated with distinction from the Virginia Military institute, Lexington, Va., in 1846, and remained there for a time as assistant professor. He was mayor of Warrenton, chief justice of Fauquier county and a member of the Virginia secession convention of 1861. He had been appointed lieutenant-colonel by Governor Letcher, but was acting as captain of the "Warrenton Rifles" when he met the enemy at Fairfax Court House, and fell, "the first blood of the war," as is set forth by the monument erected to him at Warrenton, Va. He died June 1, 1861.

MARR, Robert Athelstan, Jr., educator, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1856; son of William Jackson and Jane (Nelson) Marr, and grandson of John and Catherine Inman (Horner) Marr. His ancestry on the Marr side was French, the original name being de la Mar; and on the maternal side was Scotch and English. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1877; entered the U.S. coast and geodetic survey in 1878; engaged in triangulation in Tennessee, 1878–79, and in main triangulation in California and Nevada, 1878–81, and in 1881 visited the Siberian coast, the Aleutian Isles and the Arctic region for magnetic and pendulum observations. In 1882–85 he was again in California engaged in triangulation and magnetic observations, and in 1885 engaged in geographical positions and magnetics in South Alaska. He was engaged in triangulation on the eastern shore of Virginia and in Massachusetts, 1887; in telegraphic longitude in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and California, 1888–89; in the gulf of Mexico triangulation, 1889; and in latitude, telegraphic longitude and magnetics in Nevada, Utah and the Dakotahs and Minnesota, 1890. In the fall of 1890 he accepted the chair of engineering at the Virginia Military institute, Lexington, Va. He was married, April 13, 1887, to Jane Barron, eldest daughter of James Barron and Annie (Whiting) Hope.

MARSH, Benjamin Franklin, representative, was born in Wythe township, Hancock county, Ill., in 1839. He prepared for college in private schools, was a student at Jubilee college, Ill., 1854–58; studied law with his brother Judge J. W. Marsh of Warsaw, Ill., 1858–60, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1861 he raised a company of cavalry for service in the civil war, but it was not accepted at once and he enlisted as a private in the 10th Illinois volunteers. In July, 1861, the cavalry company was accepted, and he was commissioned its captain and assigned to the 2d Illinois cavalry. He served 1861–65, rising to the rank of colonel. He practised law in Warsaw, 1866–77; in 1869 he was a Republican candidate for delegate to the state constitutional convention; was a representative in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83; was defeated for the 48th congress, and after the expiration of his term engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was railroad and warehouse commissioner by appointment of Governor Oglesby, 1889–93; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888; and was a representative in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th congresses, 1893–1903. He was chairman of the committee on militia in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses.

MARSH, Charles, representative, was born in Lebanon, Conn., July 10, 1765; son of Lieut.-Gov. Joseph and Dorothy (Mason) Marsh. He removed to Vermont, then known as the New Hampshire Grants, with his parents in 1774, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1786. He studied law in Litchfield, Conn., under Tapping Reeve, and was admitted to the bar in 1788. He practised successfully in Woodstock, Vt.; was U.S. district-attorney for Vermont, 1797–1801; a Federalist representative in the 14th congress, 1815–17, and while in Washington was one of the founders of the American Colonization society. He was one of the founders and for many years president of the Vermont Bible society and vice-president of the American Bible society and of the American Educational society. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1809–49, and received the degree LL.D. from there in 1828. He was also president of the trustees of Kimball Union academy. He was married in 1789 to

Nancy, daughter of John and Lydia (Buell) Collins. She died June 18, 1793, and he was married secondly, June 3, 1798, to Susan (Perkins) Arnold, daughter of Dr. Elisha and Sarah (Douglas) Perkins of Plainfield, Conn., and the widow of Josias Lyndon Arnold of Vermont. He died at Woodstock, Vt., Jan. 11, 1849.

MARSH, Charles Dwight, biologist, was born in Hadley, Mass., Dec. 20, 1855; son of J. Dwight and Sarah L. (Ingram) Marsh and grandson of Jonathan and Harriet (Warner) Marsh. His first ancestor in America, John Marsh, immigrated to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1660. Charles prepared for college in Hopkins academy, Hadley, and was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He taught in high schools and academies in Massachusetts, 1877–83; was professor of chemistry and biology in Ripon college, Wis., 1883–89, was made professor of biology in 1889, and became dean of the faculty in 1900. He was a member of the county board, 1896–98; and secretary of the board of commissioners of the geological and natural history survey of Wisconsin in 1897. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1893, and president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts in 1897. He was married, Dec. 27, 1883, to Florence Lee, daughter of Charles and Emily B. (Johnson) Wilder. He is the author of: papers on fresh-water capepoda, and numerous other biological essays.

MARSH, George Perkins, diplomatist, was born in Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1801; son of Charles (q.v.) and Susan (Perkins) Arnold Marsh. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1820, studied law in the office of his father at Woodstock, Vt., and settled in practice there in 1825. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature, and a member of the supreme council of Vermont in 1835. He was a Whig representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843–49, and was re-elected to the 31st congress, but did not take his seat, resigning in 1849, on being appointed by President Taylor U.S. minister to Turkey, where he served, 1849–53. He was charged with a special mission to Greece in 1852. In 1857 he made a report to the state legislature on the artificial propagation of fish; was railroad commissioner for Vermont, 1857–59, and was appointed U.S. minister to Italy by President Lincoln in 1861, and served until 1882. His term of service as a diplomat is said to have exceeded that of any other U.S. minister. He acquired a knowledge of the Scandinavian languages, and became the owner of a fine collection of Scandinavian literature. He delivered a course of lectures on the English language at Columbia college, 1858–59, and one on the grammatical history of English literature before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., 1859–60. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard and Delaware colleges in 1859, and from Dartmouth college in 1860. He was married, April 10, 1828, to Harriet, daughter of Ozias Buell of Burlington, Vt.; and in 1839 to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Crane of Berkley, Mass., and sister of the Rev. Silas Axtell Crane (q.v.). Mr. Marsh was a member or fellow of Royal Scientific societies. He contributed to reviews and periodicals; edited an American edition of Hensleigh Wedgwood's "Dictionary of English Etymology" with additions (1862); translated from the grammar of Rask "A Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language" (1838), and is the author of: *The Camel, his Organization, Habits and Uses, Considered with Reference to his Introduction into the United States* (1856); *Lectures on the English Language* (1861); *Origin and History of the English Language* (1862), and *Man and Nature* (1864), translated into Italian (1870) and almost wholly rewritten and published under the title *The Earth as Modified by Human Action* (1874). See "Life and Letters of George Perkins Marsh" by his widow (1888). He died in Vallombrosa, Italy, July 23, 1882.

MARSH, James, educator, was born in Hartford, Vt., July 19, 1794; son of Daniel and Marion (Harper) Marsh; grandson of Lieut.-Gov. Joseph and Dorothy (Mason) Marsh, and of Col. James Harper of East Windsor, Conn., and a descendant of John Marsh (born 1618) who came to Massachusetts from England in 1635, settled at Newtown, removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, where in 1640 he married Anne, daughter of Governor John Webster, and in 1660 became one of the first settlers of Hadley, Mass. James was brought up on his father's farm, prepared for college, and was graduated valedictorian at Dartmouth in 1817. He was a student at Andover Theological seminary, 1817–18, a tutor at Dartmouth college, 1818–20; and was graduated at Andover in 1822. He lost his health by over study, and in 1824 went to Hampden-Sidney college, Va., where he edited the college magazine and was professor of languages and Biblical literature, 1824–26. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Hanover, Mass., Oct. 12, 1824. He was president

of the University of Vermont, 1826–33; and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy, 1833–42. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1830 and from Amherst in 1833. He was married, Oct. 14, 1824, to Lucia, daughter of John Wheelock. She died Aug. 18, 1828, and he was married secondly, Jan. 1, 1835, to Laura, sister of his deceasedwife. He contributed a series of papers on "Popular Education" to the *Vermont Chronicle* under the pen name "Philopolis" (1829); translated from the German Herder's "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry" (1833); and is the author of *Preliminary Essay* to Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection" (1829), *Selections from the Old English Writers on Practical Theology* (1830). Joseph Torrey, University of Vermont, published "Memoir and Remains of Rev. Dr. Marsh" (1843). He died in Colchester, Vt., July 8, 1842.

MARSH, John, temperance advocate, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., April 2, 1788; son of the Rev. John and Anne (Grant) Marsh; grandson of David and Mary (Moody) Marsh, and of Col. Ebenezer Grant of East Windsor, Conn., and a descendant of George Marsh, who came from England and settled in Hingham, Mass., about 1635. He was prepared for college under Dr. Azel Backus of Bethlehem, Conn.; was graduated at Yale in 1804; became a Congregational minister in 1809, and was pastor of the Congregationa church in Haddam, Conn., 1818–33. He was a founder and officer of the county temperance society, 1828–33; secretary of the Connecticut Temperance society, 1829–33; removed to Philadelphia, where he served as agent of the Pennsylvania State Temperance society, 1833–65; was secretary of the American Temperance union and editor of its journal in Philadelphia, 1836–37, and in New York city, 1837–65. Of one of his best known temperance lectures "Putnam and His Wolf" (1829), over 150,000 copies were sold. He represented the American Temperance union at the World's Temperance convention in London, England, in 1846. He became financial agent and raised $10,000 towards the erection of a new building for the Yale Theological seminary in 1868. He received the degree D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1852. He is the author of :; *Epitome of Ecclesiastical History* (1838); *Half-Century Tribute to the Cause of Temperance* (1840); *Temperance Speaker* (1860); *Temperance Recollections* (1866); *Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit* (1867). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1868.

MARSH, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Jan. 12, 1726; son of Ensign Joseph and Mercy (Bill) Marsh; grandson of Capt. Joseph and Hannah Marsh, and a descendant of John (Newtown, Mass., 1635) and Anne (Webster) Marsh. He was married, Jan. 10, 1750, to Dorothy, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Clark) Mason of Connecticut. With his three brothers and two cousins he located in Hartford, Vt., 1772; took up a large tract of land south of the White river and built a mansion. During the controversy over the New Hampshire grants he took the side of New York. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the upper regiment of Cumberland county by New York authority in August, 1775, and colonel in January, 1776. He was a delegate from the county of Cumberland in the Provincial congress at New York in May and July, 1776; favored independent state government; was a member of the convention that declared New Connecticut an independent state, changed its name to Vermont, and pledged it to resist by force of arms the fleets and armies of Great Britain. He was also a member of the convention that adopted an independent state constitution, July 3–4, 1777, and in that year at the call of General Schuyler, he with his eldest son took part in the battles of Bennington, Whitehall, Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, and the sum of £40 was offered for his head. He represented Hartford in the first general assembly under the independent state constitution in 1778, and again in 1781 and 1782. He was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1778–79, and 1787–90. He was chairman of the court of confiscation for eastern Vermont in 1778; chairman of the committee of safety for a section of Vermont, including also the annexed territory from New Hampshire, and chief judge of the Windsor county court, 1787–95. He was offered but refused a township for his unpaid services, and he left a perpetual fund for the support of the church at Hartford. He died at Hartford, Vt., Feb. 9, 1811.

MARSH, Luther Rawson, lawyer, was born at Pompey, N.Y., April 4, 1813; son of Luther and Emma (Rawson) Marsh; grandson of Capt. Elisha Marsh, and of Dr. Thomas Hooker Rawson, and a descendant of John and Anne (Webster) Marsh, and of the Rev. Grindal and Dorothy (Chauncey) Rawson. He was a student at Pompey academy, and at the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy of Capt. Alden Partridge at Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in 1829. He worked in a country store, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Albany, N.Y., in 1836, and took a position in the office of Henry R. Storrs in New York city. He returned to Utica in 1839, and practised in the office of Justus H. Rathbone and Samuel Lyman until 1844. This firm served as counsel for the New York & Lake Erie railway company, and Mr. Marsh spent two winters in personally examining titles and trying contested cases for the company. He returned to New York city in 1844, and

formed a partnership with Oscar W. Sturtevant, Daniel Webster at one time being a member of the firm. He became successively a law partner of John T. Hoffman, and William H. Leonard and a member of the firm of Marsh, Coe & Wallis. He was married, Sept. 15, 1845, to Jane E., daughter of Alvan Stewart (q.v.) of New York. He retired from the practice of law in 1888. He was appointed by the New York legislature in 1882 a member of the New York park commission, and drew up the bills for "New Parks for New York City" and "The International Reservation at Niagara Falls." He was chairman of the commission to lay out the parks in upper New York in 1883, and chairman of the board to appraise their value in 1884. He was also chairman of the committee to estimate the value of the lands for the International park at Niagara Falls in 1885, and published in conjunction with John Mullaly "Report of the New York Park Commission of 1883" (1884). He devoted himself to the investigation of the claims of Swedenborg for fifty years and of spiritualists from 1888, and through the imposture of an alleged medium, known as Dis Debar, his property was lost and he became mildly insane and was sent to the Middletown, N.Y., retreat. He became a member of the Union League Club of New York in 1868, served as its vice-president, and was a stanch supporter of the Republican party from its organization. He edited the *Sledgehammer*, a Whig campaign paper at Utica, N.Y., in 1840, wrote leaders for the New York *Times*, 1852–53, and declined the editorship of the newspaper in 1869. He edited a volume of "Speeches on Slavery," by his father-in-law Alvan Stewart, (1860). He is the author of *The Voice of the Patriarchs* (1889), which is the first volume of a series entitled *Glimpses in the Upper Sphere*, professing to be a narrative of interviews with prominent characters of the Bible. This work is illustrated by portraits claimed to be taken of spirit subjects by photography. In 1892 he began a series of articles in the *Conglomerate*, a weekly paper issued by the inmates of the Middletown retreat, entitled: *Recollections of the Bar and Sprinkles of Biography*, 1892–95; he wrote also an *Oration on General Woodhull* (1848). He died in Middletown, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1902.

Luther R. Marsh

MARSH, Othniel Charles, naturalist, was born at Lockport, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1831; son of Caleb and Mary Gaines (Peabody) Marsh; grandson of John and Mary (Brown) Marsh, and a descendant of John Marsh who came from England in the *Mary and John* in 1633, and settled in Salem, Mass., where he married Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Skelton in 1635. Othniel attended Phillips Andover academy, 1852–56, was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1864, and continued his studies at the Yale scientific school, 1860–62, where he made an important discovery in palæontology, describing the fosaurus acadianus, a large reptile from the coal formation of Nova Scotia. He studied in the Universities of Heidelberg, Breslau and Berlin, 1862–65, and was the first professor of palæontology at Yale, 1866–99. He devoted himself to the special investigation of the extinct vertebrate animals of the Rocky Mountain district, and nearly every year from 1868 organized and led scientific expeditions into this region. He became U.S. palæontologist in 1882, and from that year conducted these expeditions under the auspices of the U.S. government. In these explorations more than 1000 new species of vertebrates were discovered, 300 of which were described by Mr. Marsh in the *American Journal of Science*. Between 1890–99 he devoted himself to the geology of the region between the Appalachian mountain system and the Atlantic ocean. In 1875 he discovered and exposed the frauds practised by government agents on the Indians and his action resulted in the resignation of the secretary of the interior. Among the extinct vertebrates discovered by him are the odontornithes, cretaceous birds having teeth; the dinocerata, six-horned animals of the eocene period, and elephantine in bulk; the earliest ancestors of the horse, eohippus, orohippus and epihippus; the first known American pterodactyls or flying lizards; the brontotheriidæ, a new family of ungulates from the miocene period; the first mammals of the jurassic period found in America, together with new families of dinosauria and some enormous reptiles, and a large variety of American monkeys, bats and marsupials. Probably his most conspicuous scientific achievements are his tracing of the phylogeny of the horse, and his

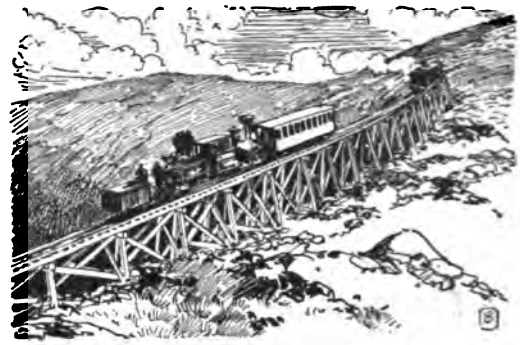
O. C. Marsh

MARSH

*system of cephalization. Professor Marsh was the nephew and heir of George Peabody and he was enabled to prosecute his scientific researches at Yale and for the government without an appropriation. It was at his suggestion that his uncle founded the Peabody museum at Yale. He was a fellow of the Geological society of London, foreign member from 1898, and received the Bigsby medal from there in 1877; a fellow of the Royal Geographical society; a member of the German Geological society, the Royal Irish academy, the Royal Bavarian Academy of Science, and the Royal academy of Denmark and Belgium. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1878, of the National Academy of Sciences, 1883–95, and was awarded the Cuvier prize from the French Royal Academy of Science in 1897. He received the honorary degrees Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg and LL.D. from Harvard in 1886. He was curator of the geological collection, Museum of Natural History, Yale, 1867–99, and in 1898 presented to Yale his six collections, the result of thirty years' labor, which are deposited in the Peabody museum. At his death, being unmarried, he gave his estate in New Haven to Yale university to be used as a botanical garden. He is the author of a series of monographs published under the auspices of the U.S. government, entitled *Odontornithes, or Birds with Teeth* (1880); *Dinocerata* (1884), and *Dinosaurs of North America* (1895). He died in New Haven, Conn., March 18, 1899.

MARSH, Sidney Harper, educator, was born at Hampden-Sidney college, Va., Aug. 29, 1825; son of the Rev. Dr. James (q.v.) and Lucia (Wheelock) Marsh. He acquired his preparatory education in Burlington, Vt., and Plattsburgh, N.Y., and was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849. He was a student at the Union Theological seminary, 1851–52, was ordained to the Congregational ministry in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 1, 1853, and removed in the same year to Forest Grove, Ore., where he served as president of Pacific university, 1854–77, and continued to teach there until his death. He was married, May 28, 1860, to Eliza Haskell of North Bloomfield, Ohio. The University of Vermont gave him the degree of D.D. in 1862. He died at Forest Grove, Ore., Feb. 2, 1879.

MARSH, Sylvester, engineer, was born in Campton, N.H., Sept. 30, 1803. He received a limited education. In 1826 he engaged in the provision business in Boston and soon after removed his business to Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1838 he established a provision business in Chicago, Ill. He failed in the financial crisis of 1837, established a grain business in Chicago, Ind., and invented the dried-meal process by which he accumulated a considerable fortune. He resided in Littlefield, N.H., 1864–79, and in Concord, N.H., 1879–84. He invented an inclined railway, which he built to the summit of Mount Washington in 1868, completing it



MT. WASHINGTON RAILWAY

in July, 1869. The operation of his road was considered impossible and he became known as "Crazy Marsh," receiving but little support until the locomotive was actually running over the route. The road was 2.81 miles long and the ascent 3,625 feet. The peculiar engine, cog, rail and brakes invented by Mr. Marsh were subsequently used at Mount Riga, Switzerland, and at Mount Desert, Maine. He died in Concord, N.H., Dec. 30, 1884.

MARSH, Tamerlane Pliny, educator, was born at Orland, Ind., July 30, 1845; son of Dr. Madison and Hannah Paulina (Hudson) Marsh; grandson of Hosea and Lydia (Beal) Marsh; great grandson of William and Rachel (Coates) Marsh and a descendant of John Marsh, Salem, 1634. He graduated from Northeastern Indiana institute, 1861, and attended a business college, Chicago, Ill., 1861–62. He was a clerk in the U.S. quartermaster's department in Missouri, Washington, D.C., and New York city, 1862–65. He graduated from Wilbraham academy, Mass., in 1865, and from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1869, having earned the money to pay his tuition. In October, 1870, he entered the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Sept. 6, 1870, to Harriet Maria, daughter of Fales Newhall of East Saugus, Mass. He was pastor of the Dixon Street church, Chicago, 1870–72; Oak Park and Clyde churches, Austin, Ill., 1872–75; Grant Place church, Chicago, 1875–78: St. Paul's, Chicago, 1878–79; Court Street church, Rockford, Ill., 1879–82; Wabash Avenue church, Chicago, 1882–85, and Hemenway church, Evanston, Ill., 1885–88. During his pastorates he built new churches at Austin, Oak Park, Clyde and Evanston, Ill. He was inaugurated president of Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1888. He was appointed to represent the fifth general conference district in the university

senate in 1896 and was secretary of that body, 1896–1900. He was also vice-president of the Methodist College President association, 1892–93. He received the degrees D.D. from Mount Union college in 1888, and LL.D. from Allegheny college, 1893. He died in Alliance, O., July 22, 1903.

MARSHALL, Charles, educator and soldier, was born in Warrenton, Va., Oct. 3, 1830; son of Alexander John Marshall and great grandson of Thomas Marshall (1655–1704). He was graduated from the University of Virginia A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; was professor of mathematics at the University of Indiana, 1849–52; studied law, and began practice in Baltimore, Md. He returned to Virginia in 1861, joined the Confederate army, 1862, and served on the personal staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee as assistant adjutant and inspector-general with the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was appointed major and aide-de-camp to General Lee and served with him in the Army of Northern Virginia, 1862–65. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and with Gen. Horace Porter he arranged the terms of the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox. He prepared a general order containing General Lee's farewell address to his army. He practised law in Baltimore, 1865–1902, and wrote a life of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1902.

MARSHALL, Charles Henry, shipping merchant, was born at Easton, N.Y., April 8, 1792; son of Charles and Hephzebah (Coffin) Marshall, and grandson of Capt. Benjamin Marshall, and of Capt. Nathan Coffin, both of Nantucket, Mass. He received a limited education, and at the age of fifteen joined the crew of the whaling ship *Lima*, Captain Swain, at Nantucket. He made several voyages, 1807–12, and meanwhile studied and taught in Northampton, N. Y. He was second mate and mate on the ship *Mary*, bound from New York to Oporto, 1815–16; entered the Liverpool trade as first mate of the *Albert Gallatin* in 1816, and later in 1816 commanded the *Julius Cæsar*, owned by Philetus and Gabriel Haven. In 1817 he took command of the *James Cropper*, a Liverpool packet ship, belonging to the Black Ball Line. He was married in 1822 to Fidelia, daughter of Dr. Lemuel Williams of Piermont. He commanded the *Britannia* and *South America* of the same line, and in 1834 assumed the management of the line, later becoming the principal proprietor, and retained the business for thirty years. He built and equipped several vessels; carried the packet service to its highest point of utility, and as sailing vessels gradually gave way to steamers he employed his packet ships in other lines of traffic. He built and equipped the steamer *United States*, on the route between New York and Southampton, but the vessel was sold to the Prussian government for war purposes. He was commissioner of emigration at New York, 1851–55; chairman of the executive committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce for several years; president of the Marine society for twenty years; a trustee of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, and refused the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, as its acceptance would necessitate his retirement from the former institution. He was a member of the board of pilot commissioners for the port of New York, 1845–65, and aided the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, and the Home for Seamen's Children. He was an original member of the Union Defence Committee organized April 20, 1861; a founder of the Union League club, and its third president. He visited Europe in 1865, and died in New York city Sept. 23, 1865.

MARSHALL, Edward Chauncey, author, was born in Little Falls, N.Y., July 8, 1824. He was a descendant of Edward Marshall who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1634. He was graduated at Geneva college, valedictorian, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846. He was a tutor in mathematics there, 1845–47; tutor at the U.S. Military academy, West Point, 1847–49; the New York Free academy, 1849–52, and professor in the Episcopal High school, Alexandria, Va., 1852–55. He was admitted to the diaconate of the P.E. church in 1855 and to the priesthood in 1856 and was deposed in 1867. He was an officer in the U.S. custom-house in Virginia, 1867–71, and in the New York custom-house, 1871–75. He was editorially connected with the New York daily newspapers, 1875–85, and in 1885 became a financial agent of the American Protective League. He invented the rubber arctic overshoe while at Geneva college and subsequently a dial plate for registering fares in street-car lines. He is the author of: *Book of Oratory* (1852); *History of the U.S. Naval Academy* (1862); *Ancestry of General Grant* (1869); *Are West Point Graduates Loyal* (1862). He died in New York city, Nov. 5, 1898.

MARSHALL, Elisha Gaylord, soldier, was born at Seneca Falls, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1829. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1850, served on frontier duty, 1850–58; was promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 6th infantry, May 15, 1851, and served on the Utah expedition and on the march to California in 1858. He was at Benicia, Cal, 1858–59; Fort Morgan, N.M., 1859–60, and on recruiting service, 1860–61. He was a mustering and disbursing officer at Rochester, N.Y., 1861–62; was promoted captain, May 14, 1861, and was transferred to the volunteer service as colonel of the 13th New York volunteers, April 20, 1862. He served with the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, April to July, 1862; and was brevetted major, June 27, 1862, for Gaines's Mill. He took part in the battles

of Manassas and Antietam, the skirmish at Shepardstown, and the march to Falmouth, Va., October to November, 1862. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; and for service in that battle was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 13, 1862. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, May 23, 1863; and served as mustering and disbursing officer at Rochester, N.Y., from May, 1863, to January, 1864. He re-entered the volunteer service as colonel of volunteers and was assigned to the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, Jan. 4, 1864, commanded the provisional brigade made up of dismounted cavalry and heavy artillery in the 4th division, 9th corps, Grant's army, in the campaign against Richmond, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, and in command of the provisional brigade in the 1st division, 9th corps, at Cold Harbor. He commanded the 2d brigade of Ledlie's division at the battle of the Petersburg Crater, June 17–18, 1864, where he greatly distinguished himself and was severely wounded. He was present at the siege of Petersburg, July 8–30, 1864, led in the main assault, July 30, and was captured after holding the crater nearly all day. He was brevetted colonel, July 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at Petersburg, succeeding the explosion of the mines; was a prisoner of war from July, 1864, to April, 1865, and commanded a brigade in the defence of Washington, D.C., May to July, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and brigadier-general, U.S.A. for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service a second time, Aug. 16, 1865; served on recruiting duty from September, 1865, to March, 1866; was promoted major of the 5th infantry, June 12, 1865, and commanded Fort Union, N.M., 1866–67. He was retired with the rank of colonel, Sept. 11, 1867. See "Battle of the Petersburg Crater" by Maj. W. H. Powell, U.S.A., in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV. pages 545 *et seq.* He died in Canandaigua, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1883.

MARSHALL, Humphrey, senator, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1756; son of John (1732–1805) and Jane (Guesenbury) Marshall, and a descendant, through John of the Forest and Thomas, of John Marshall, a captain of English cavalry who settled in Jamestown, Va., in 1650. He was sent to live with his uncle, Col. Thomas Marshall, at "The Oaks" in Fauquier county, and studied under Scotch tutors, with his cousins. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the Continental army and was made captain in the Virginia cavalry in 1778. He removed to Kentucky in 1780, purchased 4000 acres of land near Lexington, and visited "The Oaks" in 1784, where he was married to his cousin Mary, daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall. He returned to Kentucky and studied law. He was a member of the Federalist party, and was opposed to General Wilkinson's scheme to separate Kentucky from Virginia. In 1787 he was a delegate to the Danville convention to consider the question of separation, and was largely instrumental in defeating the measure and in exposing the project for an alliance with Spain upon the establishment of the independence of Kentucky. He was a delegate to the Virginia convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, and was a representative in the Kentucky legislature from Woodford county in 1793, where he opposed the enlistment of troops in Kentucky under Gen. George Rogers Clark. He characterised the movement an intrigue by the French minister Genet, to entrap Kentucky into an alliance against Spain. He was a U.S. senator, 1795–1801, having been elected as successor to John Edwards, whose term expired, March 31, 1795, and he voted for the conditional ratification of the Jay treaty with Great Britain and opposed alliance with any foreign power. He was instrumental in the exposure and overthrow of the plot laid by Burr and his coadjutors in 1806, and also caused the resignation of Judge Sebastian, a paid pensioner of Spain, from the bench of the court of appeals. He was a representative in the state legislature from Franklin county, 1807–09, and had a dispute with Henry Clay on the latter's recommendation that the members of the house wear clothes of domestic manufacture. This resulted in a duel in which Mr. Clay was slightly wounded. Mr. Marshall again represented Franklin county in the state legislature, 1823. He is the author of: *History of Kentucky* (1812, rev. ed., 2 vols., 1824), the first history of the state written. He died in Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1841.

MARSHALL, Humphrey, soldier, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 13, 1812; son of John Jay and Anna Reed (Birney) Marshall. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1832, and was promoted brevet 3d lieutenant of mounted rangers, July 1, 1832, and brevet 2d lieutenant of 1st dragoons, March 4, 1833. He was married, Jan. 23, 1833, to Frances E., daughter of Dr. Charles McAllister of Franklin, Tenn. He served on the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, and resigned his commission, April 30, 1833. He was admitted to the bar in 1833 and practised at Frankfort, 1833–34, and at Louisville, 1834–46. He was a captain in the state militia, 1836–38, major, 1838–41, and lieutenant-colonel, 1841–46, and upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico he raised the first regiment of Kentucky cavalry and was commissioned its colonel, June 9, 1846, and was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22–23, 1847. He returned to Louisville, removed

to Henry county, and engaged in farming. He was a Whig representative in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849–53; declined the appointment of U.S. minister to Central America in 1852; was U.S. minister plenipotentiary to China, 1852–54; a representative in 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59, and in 1861 brigadier-general in the Confederate army and was placed in command of the Army of Eastern Kentucky. He participated in the battle of Middle Creek, Ky., Jan. 9, 1862; and in May, 1862, he surprised Gen. Jacob D. Cox at Princeton, Va., which resulted in the relief of Lynchburg and Knoxville. He resigned his commission in 1862 and was a representative from Kentucky in the Confederate congress, 1863–65, and served on the committee on military affairs. After the surrender of General Lee he removed to New Orleans, La. He was pardoned by President Johnson, Dec. 18, 1867, and returned to Louisville and resumed his law practice. He died in Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1872.

MARSHALL, James, educator, was born in Grove, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1834. His parents removed to Nunda, N.Y., in 1835, and he attended the academy there, and in 1851 engaged in teaching school in Ohio. He studied law in Akron, Ohio, and was graduated at Yale A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860. He conducted a school for girls at Syracuse, N.Y., 1858–61; studied at Princeton Theological seminary, 1861–62; was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Onondaga, July, 1862, and was chaplain, U.S.A., 1862–65, serving in Chesapeake general hospital at Fort Monroe, and organizing the National Cemetery there, where he attended the burial of 6000 soldiers. He was married, Oct. 3, 1866, to Jeannie M., daughter of Robert McNair of Mt. Morris, N.Y. He travelled and studied in Germany, 1867–69; resided in Syracuse, N.Y., 1869–71; was pastor in Troy, N.Y., 1871–72; Hoboken, N.J., 1872–76; of Lebanon chapel, New York city, 1876–81; and of DeWitt Memorial church, which he founded in New York city, 1881–84. He declined the presidency of Ingham university, N.Y., 1881, of the Blairstown academy, N.J., and of Berea college, Ky., 1885. He engaged in literary work at Nunda, N.Y., 1884–87, and was president of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1887–96. He received the degree of D.D. from Lenox college, Iowa, in 1887. He died in Cedar Rapids, Sept. 11, 1896.

MARSHALL, James William, cabinet officer, was born in Clarke county, Va., Aug. 14, 1822; son of James Pede and Susan (Orear) Marshall and grandson of Rush Marshall. He attended the schools of Clarke and Fauquier counties until 1837 when he removed to Mount Sterling, Ky., and engaged in business. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1848. He was adjunct professor of ancient languages at Dickinson, 1848–50, and full professor, 1850–62. In 1850 he was married to Jane Stevenson of Carlisle. He was U.S. consul at Leeds, England, by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–65. He settled near Bound Brook, N. J., in 1865, and

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by President Grant in 1869, and was appointed postmaster-general in 1874 on the retirement of John A. J. Cresswell, and held the position until the appointment of Marshall Jewell in the same year, when he was re-appointed first assistant postmaster-general, serving until March 3, 1877, after which time he was not in public life.

MARSHALL, James Wilson, discoverer of gold in California, was born in Hope, Warren county, N.J., in 1812. His father was a wagon maker and he served in apprenticeship under him, and engaged in the business. He removed to Missouri in 1833, and subsequently took up a claim on the Platte river near Fort Leavenworth. He spent the winter of 1844–45 in Oregon and in the spring of 1845 reached California where he entered the employ of Gen. John A. Sutter. He later established a stock farm on Butte Creek, served through the Bear Flag war, which resulted in the independence of California, March, 1847, and in May 1847, he again joined General Sutter, at Sutter's Fort (Sacramento) and was employed by him to build a saw mill at Coloma. On Jan. 24, 1848, while inspecting the work done on a tail race used to carry the water from the mill after passing the wheel, he noticed yellow gold-like particles mingled with the loose earth which had been washed by the rains. The next day he found a nugget of considerable size of what he believed to be gold, and four days later, having tested the metal at Sutter's Fort, all doubts were removed. He engaged the mining near the mill, as did General Sutter, and they obtained a quantity of gold. His discovery brought a large number of miners and adventurers to the place. Marshall's land was seized and laid out in town lots and he was unsuccessful in establishing his claims to ownership. Reduced to poverty he tramped from one place to another hoping to locate a new claim. He made repeated efforts to obtain some recognition from the people of California for his discovery and did receive a small pension for a few years, but his days ended in extreme poverty.

A bronze statue of Marshall was subsequently placed on the spot where the discovery was made. He died at Coloma, Cal., Aug. 8, 1885.

MARSHALL, John, statesman, was born in Germantown, Fauquier county, Va., Sept. 24, 1755; son of Thomas and Mary Isham (Keith) Marshall. He received his early instruction from Mr. James Thompson, a private tutor, and attended the classical academy of the Messrs. Campbell in Westmoreland county, Va. He studied law, but at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he joined a company of volunteers and took part in the action at Great Bridge. His company was subsequently reorganized and became part of the 11th regiment of Virginia troops which was ordered to join Washington's army in New Jersey. He was promoted captain of a company in May, 1777; was engaged in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine and Germantown, and accompanied Washington to Valley Forge, Dec. 19, 1777. In 1779 he was present at the capture of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne and subsequently covered the retreat of Major Lee after his attack on the enemy's post at Paulus's Hook, Aug. 19, 1779. He was ordered to return to Virginia to take charge of the militia which was then being raised by the state, and he repaired to Williamsburg, Va. While waiting for the troops he attended a course of law lectures by Chancellor Wythe of the College of William and Mary and in 1780 he was admitted to the bar at Williamsburg. Despairing of the organization of state militia he returned alone and on foot to headquarters and received command of his company. He returned to Virginia in 1780 and joined the small force under Baron Steuben for the defence of the state. In 1871 he resigned his commission and entered upon the practice of law in Fauquier county. He early attained prominence at the bar; was a delegate to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1780; removed his law office to Richmond, Va.; was elected a member of the state executive council and was commissioned a general in the newly organized state militia. He was engaged in the celebrated case of Ware *vs.* Hilton involving the British debt question, tried in the circuit court of the United States at Richmond before Chief-Justice John Jay, the attorneys for the American debtors being Patrick Henry, Alexander Campbell, James Irvine and

John Marshall. He was married, Jan. 3, 1783, to Mary Willis, daughter of Jacqueline and Rebecca L. (Burwell) Amber. He was a delegate to the Virginia house of burgesses, 1782–88, and was a member of the delegation from that body to the eastern and southern states to explain the danger which menaced the country through the tardiness of the states in meeting the requisitions of congress: "On behalf of the army; for the relief of public credit; and for the payment of the debts contracted in prosecuting the war for independence." He became a Federalist and soon after the expiration of his service in the legislature he resigned his seat in the executive council chamber and devoted himself to the pursuit of his profession. He was re-elected to the house of burgesses in 1784 and again in 1787; was a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia which met at Richmond, June 2, 1788, where he favored the adoption of the Federal constitution. He declined the cabinet position of attorney-general, and also a foreign mission tendered him by President Washington; was again a delegate to the house of burgesses, 1788–91, and practised law in Richmond, 1791–97. Upon the withdrawal of James Monroe as resident minister to France and the appointment of Charles C. Pinckney as his successor, the French government became hostile to the United States and in 1797 ordered U.S. Minister Pinckney to quit the French territory and he went to Amsterdam and thence to New York. This occasioned great indignation in the United States; and an extra session of congress was convened and a special mission to France was instituted composed of Marshall, Pinckney and Gerry as joint envoys with orders to "demand redress and reparation from France." They arrived in Paris, Oct. 4, 1797, and were treated with due civility. The French Directory would not acknowledge the commissioners, but Talleyrand suggested through secret agents that an amicable settlement of affairs could be made by the modification of President Adams's speech to congress in which he had denounced the French government, and the payment of the sum of $250,000 by the American government. To this proposition the commission replied that no such concession would be made and refused to have further intercourse with the agents. The preparations for a war with France were actively begun by the Adams administration and Washington was made lieutenant-general of the United States forces then being raised. Marshall and Pinckney left France, while Gerry, who was a Republican and was supposed by the Directory to favor the payment of tribute rather than fight, was compelled to remain in Paris by threats of an immediate declaration of war if he left, but when he was

MARSHALL

urged to enter into negotiations after the withdrawal of his colleagues he refused to do so. Marshall arrived in New York, June 17, 1798, and was received with great enthusiasm, and a public banquet was given to him by both houses of

HOME OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL. RICHMOND, VA.

congress. It was at this dinner that the famous reply of Pinckney to the French Directory in 1796—"Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute"—was used as a toast. Marshall immediately resumed his law practice in Virginia and declined the appointment of justice of the supreme court of the United States tendered him by President Adams, Sept. 26, 1798. He was a Federal representative in the 6th congress, 1799–1801; and was appointed secretary of state in the reorganized cabinet of President Adams, May 12, 1800. During his administration of state affairs, the treaty with France was ratified. While serving as secretary of state he was appointed chief justice of the United States to succeed Chief-Justice Ellsworth, resigned, and took the oath of office, Feb. 4, 1801. He presided throughout the February term but by special request of the President he continued to act as secretary of state until the close of Adams's administration. It was before Marshall as chief justice that the celebrated trial of Aaron Burr was held and a verdict of acquittal was rendered. He was a member of the Virginia state convention of 1829 and spoke with great earnestness on the matter of changing the manner of appointment of the judges and magistrates of the commonwealth and the length of their term of office. Although opposed to the general principles of Jackson's administration he most heartily approved his treatment of nullification. He is the author of a *Life of Washington* (5 vols., 1804–07) written and published at the request of Washington's family from records and private papers which were placed at his disposal. The first volume was afterward published separately under the title of *A History of the American Colonies* (1824) and the entire work was subsequently revised and condensed into two volumes in 1832. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1802, by Harvard in 1806, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, at the election in October, 1900, in Class J, Judges and Lawyers, receiving 91 votes, the highest number in the class, and, except Washington, Webster, Lincoln, Franklin, and Grant, the highest in the election. On Feb. 4, 1901, the supreme court of the United States, with the aid and support of the President and congress, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the day on which he took his seat for the first time in the supreme court of the United States, and by common consent all judicial business throughout the country ceased, and state, city and county bar associations held appropriate exercises, as did colleges, law and public schools. His health began to decline at the opening of the session of the supreme court in 1835, although he presided throughout the session. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1835.

MARSHALL, Louis, educator, was born at Oak Hill, Fauquier county, Va., Oct. 7, 1773; son of Col. Thomas (1730–1802) and Mary Randolph (Keith) Marshall, grandson of Capt. John ("of the Forest") and Elizabeth (Markham) Marshall. He removed with his father to Lexington, Ky., in 1785 and received a classical education at home. He studied medicine and surgery at Edinburgh and Paris and resided in Paris during the French revolution. He was one of the party of students engaged in the attack on the Bastile, was present at the massacre of the Swiss guard, witnessed the murder of Prince de Lamballe, was arrested and imprisoned for several years, and was at one time condemned to death, but his life was saved by the stratagem of the turnkey. His brothers John and James, then in Paris as representatives from the United States, procured his release. He then returned to America, and was married at Frankfort, Ky., to Agatha Smith, and his father gave him the estate "Buckpond" in Woodford county, Ky., where he began the practice of his profession in 1800 and also established a private school, where many of his nephews were educated. He abandoned medicine shortly afterward and opened an academy at Woodford, Ky., which he taught until 1830, his pupils including sons of the best families of Kentucky. He was president of Washington college, Lexington, Va., 1830–34, and president of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., 1855–66. He died at "Buckpond," Ky., in April, 1866.

MARSHALL, Nelly Nichol, author, was born in Louisville, Ky., May 8, 1844; daughter of Gen. Humphrey and Frances E. (McAllister) Marshall. She was married in February, 1871, to John J. McAfee of Mercer county, Ky., and accompanied her husband to Frankfort where he was a representative from Mercer county, 1871–73. On one occasion she was occupying her husband's seat in his absence, when a vote was taken. She voted in his place, and amidst general hilarity, her vote was recorded. She began writing for the press in 1863 and subsequently devoted herself to literary pursuits. She is the author of: *A Bunch of Violets; Leaves from the Book of My Heart; Eleanor Morton; or, Life in Dixie* (1866); *Fireside Gleanings* (1866); *Sodom Apples* (1866); *Dead under the Roses* (1867); *Wearing the Cross* (1868); *As by Fire* (1869); *Passion; or, Bartered and Sold* (1876); *A Criminal through Love* (1882), and many magazine articles. She died in Washington, D.C., April 19, 1898.

MARSHALL, Orsamus Holmes, historian, was born in Franklin, Conn., Feb. 1, 1813; son of Dr. John Ellis and Ruth (Holmes) Marshall; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Egerton) Marshall, of Norwich, Conn., and of Orsamus and Ruth (Webb) Holmes, and a descendant of Edmund Marshall, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1636 and settled in New London, Conn., in 1648. Dr. John E. Marshall was a pioneer settler of Buffalo, N.Y., served as surgeon during the war of 1812 and practised medicine in Buffalo until his death in 1833. Orsamus was prepared for college at the Polytechnic school, Chittenango, N.Y., and the Partridge Military school, Buffalo, N.Y., and was graduated at Union college in 1831. He studied law in Buffalo, attended a course of law lectures at Yale in 1833–34; was admitted to the bar at Albany, N.Y., in October, 1834, and practised in Buffalo, 1834–67, when he retired. He was married, Feb. 20, 1838, to Millicent Ann, daughter of Pascal de Angelis, a pioneer settler of western New York. He declined the appointments by President Fillmore of commissioner to China and assistant postmaster-general. He was a founder and president of the Buffalo Historical society in 1862, a member and president of the board of trustees of the Grosvenor library, of the Buffalo

Female academy, and of the University of Buffalo, and chancellor of the last, 1882–84. He was also a trustee of the Society of Natural Sciences of Buffalo; president of the Thomas Orphan Asylum for Indian Children, and U.S. commissioner for the northern district of New York, 1868–84. He gained a wide reputation as the historian of the Indians of western New York, receiving much of the data for his work from Red Jacket and other Indian chiefs. He contributed many important papers to magazines and to the proceedings of historical societies, which were collected by his son Charles D. Marshall and published as *Historical Writings of Orsamus H. Marshall* (1887). He died in Buffalo, N.Y., July 9, 1884.

MARSHALL, Samuel S., representative, was born in Gallatin county, Ill., March 18, 1821; son of Daniel and Sophia (Walker) Marshall, natives of Ireland, who settled in Illinois early in the 19th century. He attended Cumberland college, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practised in McLeansboro, Ill. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1847; state's attorney for the 3d judicial circuit of Illinois, 1847–49, and judge of the 7th judicial circuit, 1851–54. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth Illinois district in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. His seat in the 34th congress was unsuccessfully contested under the clause in the state constitution, declaring all judges in the state ineligible to any other office, state or federal, during the term for which they were elected and for one year after. He was judge of the 12th Illinois circuit, 1861–64; and again represented his district in the 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, serving 1865–75. He was a delegate from the state at large to the Democratic national conventions of 1860 and 1864, and to the Loyalists' convention, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866. He received the entire Democratic vote of the joint assembly of the Illinois legislature for U.S. senator in 1861, and the Democratic vote of the U.S. house of representatives for speaker of that body in 1867, and was president of the board of managers of Hamilton college, 1875–80. He never married. He died in Hamilton county, Ill., July 26, 1890.

MARSHALL, Thomas, soldier, was born in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Va., April 2, 1730; son of John and Elizabeth (Markham) Marshall; grandson of Thomas and Martha Marshall and great grandson of John Marshall, Jamestown, Va., 1650. He attended the Rev. Archibald Campbell's school, studied to be a surveyor, assisted Washington in surveying the Lord Fairfax estates and was presented with a large tract of land in Henry county, Va., for his services. Upon the outbreak of the French and

Indian war he was commissioned lieutenant in a Virginia company and joined the expedition to Fort Duquesne under General Braddock. He was detailed for garrison duty at Fort Necessity and consequently was not present at Braddock's defeat. He was agent of Lord Fairfax, and superintended a portion of the Fairfax estate in the Northern Neck in 1754. He was married in 1754 to Mary Randolph, daughter of the Rev. James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith of Fauquier county, Va. He removed to an estate of 350 acres purchased from the Lees on Goose Creek in 1765. He also became owner of "Three Oaks," an estate in Leeds parish, Fauquier county, in 1765; was high sheriff of the county in 1767, and a member of the house of burgesses. He was a member of the convention that declared the independence of Virginia, and in 1775 he recruited the Culpeper minute men and was commissioned major of Colonel Woodford's regiment, distinguishing himself at the battle of Great Bridge, the first engagement on Virginia soil. He was promoted colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment, and at the battle of Brandywine he maintained his position in the wood on the right until his ammunition was exhausted, his horse shot under him and half his officers and one third of his command were killed or wounded. On returning to his division he found it had already retreated and that Generals Woodford and Lafayette had both been wounded. For his gallantry and good conduct in "saving the Patriot army from destruction," the house of burgesses voted him a sword. At the battle of Germantown his regiment covered the retreat of the Continental army, and when General Mercer was killed he succeeded to the command. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and after joining the Army of the South in 1779, he surrendered with General Lincoln at Charleston, S.C., in 1780. He made a trip to Kentucky over the mountains on horseback during his parole, and located his future estate, "Buckpond," near Versailles. Upon his exchange he rejoined his command and held it until the close of the war. In 1780 he was appointed surveyor-general of lands in the county of Kentucky, and when, Nov. 1, 1781, it was divided into Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson counties he became surveyor of Fayette. In 1785 he returned to Virginia for his family and they settled at "Buckpond," where they resided until 1800, when he removed to the house of his son Thomas in Mason county. He was a a representative from Fayette county in the Virginia legislature in 1787–88; was a delegate to the convention held at Danville, Ky., in 1787, and was appointed by President Washington collector of revenue for Kentucky. He died at "Federal Hill," Washington, Ky., June 22, 1802.

MARSHALL, Thomas, soldier, was born in Mason county, Ky., April 13, 1793; son of Capt. Thomas and Frances Maitland (Kennan) Marshall, and grandson of Gen. Thomas and Mary Randolph (Keith) Marshall. He received a classical education and began the study of law. In April, 1812, on account of an insult offered his father, he fought a duel with Charles S. Mitchell on the banks of the Ohio above Maysville in which he was severely wounded. He was a second lieutenant in the war of 1812. He was married about 1819 to Catherine Taylor of Virginia, who died in Kentucky in 1820, and secondly, in Washington, D.C., Nov. 6, 1821, to Juliana Winchester Whetcroft of Annapolis, Md. He became the owner of 3000 acres of land in Lewis county, Ky., where he lived, 1819–53. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1817, 1828 and from 1839 to 1844, and served for one session as speaker. He was commissioned by President Polk brigadier-general of volunteers at the outbreak of the war with Mexico. He commanded a brigade of Kentucky volunteers under Gen. John E. Wool and on account of a disagreement with that officer he was left at Rineonada Pass with only part of his brigade. Receiving orders to march to Buena Vista his brigade cut their way through the forces of General Minon, and his arrival discouraged the Mexicans who capitulated before his men could take part in the action. He was with Gen. Winfield Scott in the march to Mexico city and during the last six months of the war he was military governor of Mexico. In conjunction with General Worth he preferred charges against General Scott which led to a court of inquiry. Soon after his return to Kentucky at the close of the war, his wife left him, and he was shot and killed by one of his tenants. He died on his plantation in Lewis county, Ky., March 28, 1853.

MARSHALL, Thomas Alexander, jurist, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Jan. 15, 1794; son of Senator Humphrey and Mary (Marshall) Marshall. He was graduated from Yale in 1815, was admitted to the bar and practised in Frankfort, Ky. He was married Nov. 26, 1816, to Eliza Price, granddaughter of Col. Thomas Hart and a niece of Henry Clay. He removed to Paris, Ky., in 1819; was a representative in the state legislature, 1827–28; a Whig representative in the 22d and 23d congresses, 1831–35; judge of the court of appeals, 1835–36; professor of law in Pennsylvania university, 1836–49; a representative in the state legislature, 1863–65, and chief justice of the court of appeals, 1866–67. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1866. He is the author of *Kentucky Reports* (24 vols.). He retired from the bench in 1867 and died in Louisville, Ky., April 17, 1871.

MARSHALL, William Edgar, portrait painter, was born in New York city, June 30, 1837. He was educated in the public schools and in 1858 engaged as an engraver with the American Bank Note company. Subsequently he engraved large portraits in line, and painted portraits in oil. He settled in Boston, Mass., as a portrait painter, where he painted portraits of several prominent persons. He travelled in Europe, 1864–66, residing chiefly in Paris, where he exhibited in the Salons of 1865 and 1866 and made the acquaintance of Paul Gustave Doré. He established his studio in New York city in 1866, and turned his attention to line portrait engraving, his more noteworthy achievements including engravings after Stuart's Washington (1862) and his own Lincoln (1856). He engraved a head of Christ from the portrait by Da Vinci, to illustrate Henry Ward Beecher's "Life of Jesus the Christ" (1871). He painted a head of Christ from a colossal clay model of his own design and construction, and in 1880 he made a copy in line engraving. Among many well-known portraits engraved by him are Longfellow, Cooper, Beecher, Grant, Blaine, Hancock, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. Most of these were engraved from his portraits of the subjects painted in oil.

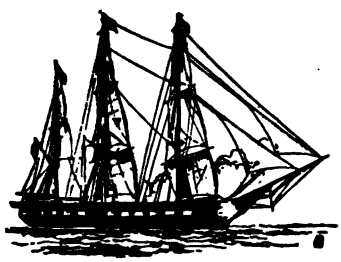
MARSHALL, William Rainey, governor of Minnesota, was born near Columbia, Mo., Oct. 17, 1825; son of Joseph and Abigail Black (Shaw) Marshall; grandson of David and Sarah (Graham) Marshall, and of Samuel Shaw, a native of Ireland, who settled in Cumberland county, Pa., 1767, served in the Revolutionary war and removed to Bourbon county, Ky., in 1795, and to Quincy, Ill., in 1829. His first ancestor in America, Joseph Marshall, a native of Ireland, of Scotch descent, settled in Cumberland county, Pa., before 1750. His father removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1830, and he attended the public schools. He worked with his brother in the Galena lead mines in Wisconsin, 1842–47. In June, 1847, having acquired some capital, he removed to St. Croix Falls, Wis. Ter., afterward Minnesota, and engaged in the survey of public lands. He was elected a representative in the Wisconsin legislature, 1848, but on account of a change of boundaries did not take his seat. He removed to St. Anthony's Falls in 1848, and with his brother Joseph established the first store in what became Minneapolis, Minn., and he represented his district in the territorial legislature in 1849. He was married, March 22, 1854, to Abby Elliot, daughter of George and Chloe (Sweeting) Langford of Utica, N.Y. He engaged in banking at St. Paul, Minn., 1855–57, and in January, 1861, established with J. A. Wheelock, the St. Paul *Daily Press*, and conducted it until August, 1862. In 1862 he enlisted in the 7th Minnesota volunteer infantry, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and engaged in subduing the Sioux Indians, 1862–63. He was promoted colonel and commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, Army of the Tennessee at the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, and was wounded at the siege of Mobile. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. He returned to St. Paul, and was governor of Minnesota, 1865–69. He was a railroad commissioner for Minnesota, 1874–81. He died in Pasadena, Cal., April 4, 1895.

MARSTON, George W., composer, was born at Sandwich, Mass., May 23, 1840; son of William and —— (Howland) Marston, and a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. William Marston was a native of England and was brought to the United States by his parents. George attended the public schools and Sandwich academy; began the study of music in 1852, and became organist of the Congregational church at Sandwich in 1856 and subsequently taught the piano and was organist of the Baptist church, at Waterville, Maine. In 1860 he settled in Portland, Maine, where he pursued his studies under John W. Tufts and continued teaching. He also visited Europe twice and studied the pianoforte under Buonamici in Florence and composition in Germany, and on his return settled in Boston, Mass., as a teacher. The numerous ballads composed by him include: *Across the Far Blue Hills, Marie; Marguerite* and *Douglas Tender and True*. He also composed the dramatic cantata *David;* two books of German *Lieder;* a book of English songs *Grave and Gay*, and many Te Deums, anthems, songs and piano pieces. He died in Sandwich, Mass., Feb. 2, 1901.

MARSTON, Gilman, representative, was born in Oxford, N.H., Aug. 20, 1811; son of Jeremiah and Theda (Sawyer) Marston; grandson of Jeremiah and Hannah (Fowle) Marston; and great-grandson of Jeremiah and Tabitha (Dearborn) Marston. His ancestor, William Marston, came from Yorkshire county, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1634, with his family and brothers Robert and John; removed to Newbury in 1637, and in October, 1638, was among the fifty-six first settlers at Hampton. His first wife died in 1660, and he was married secondly in 1662 to Sabrina, daughter of Robert Page of Yarmouth, England. Gilman Marston spent his boyhood on his father's farm, taught school to pay his way through to college and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1837. He was principal of an academy in Indianapolis, Ind., 1837–38, and was graduated at the Harvard Law school in 1840. He was admitted to the bar

in 1841, and settled in practice in Exeter, N.H. He was a Whig representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1845–48; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1850, and a representative in the 36th, 37th and 39th congresses, 1859–63 and 1865–67. He recruited and was colonel of the 2d New Hampshire volunteers early in 1861, and was wounded in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He served under McClellan on the Peninsula and with Burnside at Fredericksburg where his regiment was in the 1st brigade, 2d division, 3d corps. He was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862. He declined the appointment as governor of Idaho territory, 1870; was a representative in the state legislature, 1872–73 and 1876–88; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1876, and was defeated for representative in the 45th congress by Frank Jones, Democrat. On Feb. 15, 1889, Governor Sawyer appointed him U.S. senator as successor to William E. Chandler, whose term would expire March 4, 1889, and he served till the election of ex-Senator Chandler, June 18, 1889, and in the election of June 13 he received two votes for the office. He received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1882. He died in Exeter, N.H., July 3, 1890.

MARSTON, John, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 26, 1796; son of Col. John and Anna (Randall) Marston; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Greenwood) Marston, and a descendant of John Marston, a mariner of England, who settled in Salem, Mass., about 1634. When sixteen years old he carried the news of the capture of the *Guerrière* to John Adams at Quincy, Mass., which service secured his appointment as midshipman, April 15, 1813. He was promoted lieutenant, July 13, 1825; was on the *Brandywine* when she carried Lafayette to France, and served on the Pacific squadron, 1827–29, and 1833–34. He was attached to the frigate *United States* in 1840, and was promoted commander, Sept. 8, 1841. He commanded the *Yorktown* on the African coast in 1850; the Philadelphia navy yard, 1853–55, and was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was in command of the *Cumberland* on the Brazil squadron, 1856–61, was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861, but continued in command for a year and was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862. He was in command of the *Roanoke* when the *Merrimac* destroyed the *Cumberland* and the *Congress* at Hampton Roads, Va., March 8, 1862. The *Monitor* arrived March 9, 1862, and Commodore Marston had orders to send her at once to Washington to protect the capital. He disobeyed these instructions and ordered the attack on the *Merrimac* which resulted in a Federal victory. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1866, was inspector of lighthouses in the Boston district, and had charge of the Portsmouth and Philadelphia navy yards, and of the naval station at Key West. He was married about 1830 to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox and made his home in Philadelphia, Pa., where he died April 9, 1885.



U.S. SLOOP CUMBERLAND.

MARTIN, Alexander, governor of North Carolina, was born in New Jersey probably in 1740. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1756, A.M., 1759, and practised law in Guilford county, N.C. He was a member of the colonial assembly of North Carolina in 1772; and of the colonial conventions held 1774–75. He was appointed colonel of the 2d North Carolina regiment which he commanded at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was dismissed from the service on a charge of cowardice. He was a state senator, 1779–82, 1785–87 and 1788, and served as speaker during most of his term. While Governor Burke was in captivity he was acting governor, 1781–82, and was governor by election, 1782–85 and 1789–92. He was a delegate to the convention of 1787 that framed the Federal constitution, but with his colleague, William R. Davie, departed for North Carolina on state duty before the document was signed. He was U.S. senator, 1793–99, and was defeated for re-election on account of his support to the alien and sedition acts. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1793. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1790–1807, and president of the board, 1792–93. He died at Danbury, N.C., in November, 1807.

MARTIN, Artemas, mathematician, was born in Steuben county, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1835; son of James Madison and Orenda Knight (Bradley) Martin. His parents removed to Pennsylvania in 1836; located near Franklin, in 1837; on a farm in Sugar Creek township in 1843; on a farm in Sandy Creek township in 1849; near Erie, Pa., in 1869, and in Washington, D.C., in 1885. His first school attendance was in 1849, and he took up arithmetic in 1850; algebra, geometry, natural philosophy and chemistry, 1852, at a select school in Franklin, Pa., and at Franklin academy less than three months, 1854–55. He taught school, worked on a farm, successfully conducted a market garden, worked on oil wells, and continued his mathematical studies and engaged in literary work, 1855–85, and in 1885 accepted a position

in the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, Washington, D.C. He founded the *Mathematical Visitor* in 1877 and the *Mathematical Magazine* in 1882, and was his own compositor except for the first three numbers of the *Visitor*. He was elected professor of mathematics in the normal school, Warrensburg, Mo., in 1881, but declined to serve. He was elected a member of the London Mathematical society in 1878; the Société Mathématique de France in 1884; Edinburgh Mathematical society in 1885; Philosophical society of Washington, D.C. in 1886; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1896; a member of the (now) American Mathematical society in 1891, and of the National Educational association and of various other learned societies of Europe and America. He contributed to and edited mathematical departments in various American and foreign scientific publications, 1853–85. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1877, Ph. D. from Rutgers, 1882, and LL. D. from Hillsdale in 1884. His library of over 8000 volumes contained many rare and curious books, some dating back to 1400; it included 900 American arithmetics, 300 American algebras, 300 foreign arithmetics, 200 foreign algebras and a large collection of other American and foreign mathematical works; also, a large collection of American English grammars and other rare school books. He is joint author with James M Greenwood of: *Notes on the History of American Text-Books on Arithmetic* (U.S. Education Reports, 1897–99).

Asaph Martin

MARTIN, Augustus Mary, R.C. bishop, was born at Breton, St. Malo, France, Feb. 2, 1803; He was made sub-deacon at Beauvais in 1824, deacon in 1825, and was ordained at Rennes in 1828 by Mgr. Segney. He immigrated to the United States in 1841 and became a member of Bishop Blanc's household and acting chaplain of the Ursuline convent at New Orleans in 1842. He was pastor of St. Martin's church, Martinsville, 1843–45; of St. James's parish, 1845–47; and of St. Joseph's church, East Baton Rouge, 1847–53. He was appointed bishop of Natchitoches, July 29, 1853; and was consecrated in the cathedral at New Orleans, La., Nov. 30, 1853, by Archbishop Blanc, assisted by Bishops Porter and Van de Velde. Bishop Martin founded several convents and academies. In his last days he was attended by the Rev. Henry Bigley, S.J., whom he had adopted as a son when four years old. He died at Natchitoches, La., Sept. 29, 1875.

MARTIN, Augustus Newton, representative, was born in Whitestone, Pa., March 23, 1847; son of John and Eveline (White) Martin. He was brought up on a farm, served in the civil war, 1863–65, attended Witherspoon institute, Butler, Pa., and Eastman college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1865–67; was variously employed in the western states, 1867–69; was admitted to the bar in Bluffton, Ind., 1870; was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1875; and reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, 1876–80. He was married, Sept. 22, 1881, to Ida Lewis, daughter of Owen T. Curd, of Charleston, Ill.; resided in Austin, Texas, 1881–83; returned to Bluffton, Ind., in 1883, and was a Democratic representative from the eleventh district of Indiana in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95. He edited the *Indiana Supreme Court Reports* (Vols. 54–70, 1876–80). He died at the Soldiers' Home hospital, Marion, Ind., July 11, 1901.

MARTIN, Benjamin Nicholas, educator, was born in Mount Holly, N.J., Oct. 20, 1816; son of John Peter and Isabella (Innes) Martin. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and from the New Haven Theological seminary in 1840. He was married, July 1, 1841, to Louisa C., daughter of Daniel Stroebel. She died in April, 1883. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Hadley, Mass., 1842–47; Fourth Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y., 1850–51; devoted himself to study, 1851–53, and was professor of intellectual philosophy, history and belles-lettres at the University of the City of New York, 1853–83. He was a member of the Evangelical Alliance, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the New York Academy of Science. He received the degrees of S.T.D. from Columbia, 1862, and L.H.D. from the University of the State of New York, 1869. He is the author of: *Choice Specimens of American Literature* (1871, 2d ed., 1875) and contributions to leading periodicals. He died in New York city, Dec. 26, 1883.

MARTIN, Chalmers, educator, was born in Ashland, Ky., Sept. 7, 1859; son of Edwin Welles and Narcissa (McCurdy) Martin; grandson of Dr. Joel F. and Isabella (Henderson) Martin, and of John and Sarah (Mulholland) McCurdy, and a descendant on his father's side from Edward Fuller and Samuel Fuller his son, Mayflower pilgrims. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1882. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Elizabeth, April 19, 1881, and was a resident graduate and

fellow in Hebrew at the Princeton Theological seminary, 1882–83. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, April 17, 1883, and was married, Sept. 25, 1883, to Lillian Allen, of New York. He was a missionary to the Laos tribes, North Siam, 1883–86; was assistant pastor at Lawrenceville, N.J., 1888–89; pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Moorestown, N.J., 1889–91, and of the First Presbyterian church, Port Henry, N.Y., 1891–92. He was instructor in Hebrew in Princeton university and instructor in the Old Testament department of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1892–1900. He was students' lecturer on missions, Princeton Theological seminary, 1894–95 and 1900–01. On July 1, 1900, he became president of the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Princeton in 1901. He is the author of: *Apostolic and Modern Missions* (1898) and contributed an article on *Siam* to the *Cyclopædia of Missions* in 1891 and *Titles of the Psalms* to the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* in 1900.

MARTIN, Charles Cyril, civil engineer, was born in Springfield, Pa., Aug. 30, 1831; son of James and Lydia (Bullock) Martin; grandson of James and Judith (Read) Martin and a descendant of John Martin, who came from England

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

about 1666, a descendant of Martin de Tours, who went to England with William the Conqueror. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, C.E., 1856; was assistant in geodesy there, 1856–57, and removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he entered the employ of the Brooklyn water works as rodman and was advanced to assistant engineer. He perfected himself in iron construction work as applied to bridge building and in 1860–61 he was engaged in building an iron bridge across the Savannah river. He returned north, was superintendent of the Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing company and of the Wiard Ordnance company, 1861–64. He conducted a series of experiments at the Brooklyn navy yard for the U.S. navy department, 1864–66, to determine the respective merits of vertical and horizontal tubular boilers. He was superintendent of the laying of a forty-eight-inch water main to distribute water from the Ridgewood reservoir in Brooklyn; in 1867 was appointed chief engineer of Prospect park, where he inaugurated a system of roadmaking and drainage which proved eminently satisfactory, and also constructed the great park well. He was first assistant engineer of the New York and Brooklyn bridge during its construction and in May, 1883, was made chief engineer and superintendent of the completed structure. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1872 and was vice-president, 1894–96.

MARTIN, Daniel, governor of Maryland, was born in Talbot county, Md., in 1780; son of Nicholas and Hannah Martin; grandson of Tristram and Mary (Oldham) Martin, and great-grandson of John and Ann (Goldsborough) Oldham. He was married, Feb. 6, 1816, to Mary Clare Maccubbin, of Annapolis, Md. He succeeded Joseph Kent (q.v.) as governor of Maryland in 1828, serving in that office one year. During his administration the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal was begun. He was defeated in 1829 by Thomas King Carroll, but was returned in 1830 and again served one year. He was a charter member of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in 1827, and a member of the Eastern Shore Agricultural society. He died in Talbot county, Md., July 11, 1831.

MARTIN, Francois Xavier, jurist, was born in Marseilles, France, March 17, 1764. He received a superior education and in 1781 immigrated to Martinique and thence to the United States reaching New Berne, N.C., in 1786. He obtained employment in a printing-office and finally became proprietor of the paper. He translated from the French and published numerous works including law and school books and almanacs. He studied English law and practised in North Carolina, 1789–1809. He was a representative in the North Carolina legislature, 1806–07; U.S. judge for the territory of Mississippi, 1809–10, and was transferred to the territory of Orleans in 1810, where he served until 1813, when he was appointed attorney-general of Louisiana upon the organization of the state government. He was a judge of the Louisiana supreme court, 1815–37; and chief-justice, 1837–45. He was nearly blind during the last years of his life and his will, which devised his entire estate to his brothers, was unsuccessfully contested by the state of Louisiana on the grounds that the property passed to foreigners, and the duty of administration belonged to the state. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Nashville and by Harvard in 1841. He published *Notes of a Few Decisions of the Superior Courts of North Carolina and of the Circuit Court of the United States 1778–97* (1797);

On Obligations, a translation (1802); *Acts of the North Carolina Assembly from 1715 to 1803* (1804); *Reports of the Superior Court of Orleans from 1809 to 1812* (1811–13); *General Digest of the Territorial and State Laws of Louisiana* (1816); and *Reports of the Supreme Court of Louisiana from 1813 to 1830* (1816–23—1824–30). He is the author of a *History of Louisiana from its Settlement to the Treaty of Ghent in 1814* (2 vols., 1827) and a *History of North Carolina* (1829). He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 11, 1846.

MARTIN, Henry Newell, biologist, was born in Newry, Ireland, July 1, 1848. He was graduated from University college, London, England, B.S., 1870, M.B., 1871, D.Sc., 1872, and was university scholar in zoölogy and physiology. He was also graduated from Christ college, Cambridge, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877, was a fellow of the college and a lecturer on natural history. Upon the establishment of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., in 1876, he became professor of biology at that institution, which chair he held until April, 1893, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He was director of the biological laboratory and was Croonian lecturer of the Royal Society of London in 1883. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of Georgia in 1881. He was married to Hetty Cary, widow of General Pegram, C.S.A., and composer of the music which popularized James R. Randall's ballad "Maryland, My Maryland," and which is a slight variation of the German air "Tannebaum." Professor Martin conducted original researches, edited "Studies from the Biological Laboratory" and was associate editor of *The Journal of Physiology*. He was associated with Thomas H. Huxley in the preparation of a *Practical Biology* (1876); is the author of: *The Normal Respiratory Movements of the Frog and the Influence upon its Respiratory Centre of Stimulation of the Optic Lobes* (1878); *The Respiratory Function of the Internal Intercostal Muscles* (1879); *The Human Body* (1881); *A Handbook of Vertebrate Dissection* with William A. Moale (3 parts, 1881–84) and *Observations in Regard to the Supposed Suction-pump Action of the Mammalian Heart* (1887.) He died in Burley, England, Oct. 29, 1896.

MARTIN, Homer Dodge, artist, was born at Albany, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1836. He studied a short time under William Hart, but attended no regular art school. He exhibited his work at the National Academy of Design in 1855; removed to New York city in 1862; was an associate of the National Academy, 1868–75, and academician 1875–97; a member of the Society of American Artists, of the Artists' Fund society and of the Century association. He was in Europe, 1876, 1880 and 1881, chiefly in England; resided in Villerville and Honfleur, France, 1882–86, and settled in St. Paul, Minn., in 1886. His works include: *White Mountains from Randolph Hill* (1862); *In the Adirondacks* (1876); *The Thames at Richmond* (1876); *Evening on the Saranac* (1878); *Sand Dunes on Lake Ontario* (1879); *Landscape on the Seine* (1880), in the Metropolitan Art Museum; *An Equinoctial Day; Brook in the Woods; On the Neck, Newport, R.I.; Morning; Adirondacks* (purchased by the Century association); *Old Manor at Creqyeboeuf, Normandy* (1885). The Century Association exhibited forty-four of his canvases after his death. He died at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12, 1897.

MARTIN, James, educator, was born at Albany, N.Y., May 12, 1796; son of William Martin, a farmer in Argyle, N.Y., who emigrated from Ireland about 1795. He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822; studied theology at the seminary at Canonsburg, Pa., and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Cambridge, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1822. He served the Associate Congregational church at Albany for a few months; took a post graduate course at the Theological seminary, 1822–23, and was pastor of the Associate Congregational church, Albany, 1824–33. He became editor of the *Religious Monitor* in 1833, and proprietor in 1836. He was professor of didactic theology and Hebrew at the Canonsburg, Pa., theological seminary, 1842–46. He was married in 1825 to Rebecca, daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth (Given) White of Albany, N.Y. She died in 1835 and he was married secondly in May, 1836, to Jane, daughter of John Watson of Canonsburg. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1843. He is the author of: *An Essay on the Imputation of Adam's Sin to his Posterity* (1834) and *The Duty of Submission to Church Rulers, Explained and Defended* (1841). He died at Canonsburg, Pa., June 15, 1846.

MARTIN, James Green, soldier, was born in Elizabeth City, N.C., Feb. 14, 1819. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1840, and promoted 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He served in Maine on frontier and garrison duty, 1840–45, on the coast survey, 1845–46, in Mexico, 1846–47, was promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1847; and captain of staff and assistant quartermaster, Aug. 5, 1847. He was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras, Aug. 14, 1847, and in the battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, he lost his right arm. He was on quartermaster duty at Fort Monroe, Va., 1848–55, at Schuylkill arsenal, Pa., 1857–58, and on the western frontier, 1858–61. He resigned his commission, June 14, 1861, returned home and helped to organize the state militia. He was appointed adjutant-

general of the state and was made general-in-chief of the state forces with the rank of major-general. He raised 12,000 men after the quota of North Carolina had been filled and these troops went to Virginia when McClellan advanced upon Richmond. It was at his suggestion that block-ade-runners were employed to bring army supplies from Europe. He was commissioned briga-dier-general in the Confederate army in 1862, and with his brigade was ordered to Petersburg. He was ordered back to North Carolina, holding the position of adjutant-general, 1863–64, and surprised the Federal corps at Newport, N.C., in 1864. When Grant's army threatened Peters-burg and Richmond, he assumed command of a brigade made up of the 17th, 42d and 66th N.C. regiments and was assigned to Whiting's division, Beauregard's army of defence, and proceeded to Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 15, 1864, fighting the battle of Port Walthall Junction on the 16th. After the siege of Petersburg he commanded the district of western North Carolina and south-western Virginia up to the close of the war. He practised law in Asheville, N.C., 1867–78, and died there, Oct. 4, 1878.

MARTIN, John, senator, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1833; eldest son of Matt and Mary (Penn) Martin; grandson of Gen. John Martin of South Carolina, and a descendant of Abram and Elizabeth (Marshall) Martin of Caro-lina county, Va. Elizabeth Marshall was an aunt of Chief-Justice John Marshall, their fathers being brothers. In 1848, on the death of his father, who was a farmer, the entire support of a large family devolved upon him. He conducted the farm until 1851, was clerk in a country store and studied law, 1851–55; removed to Tecumseh, Kan. Ter., in April, 1855; was assistant clerk of the house of representatives, 1855, and county clerk and register of deeds for Shawnee county, 1855–57; was admitted to the bar, Dec. 3, 1856; was postmaster of Tecumseh, 1857–58; first county attorney for Shawnee county, 1858–59, and deputy U.S. attorney for Kansas Territory, 1859–61. He was married, Nov. 12, 1860, to Caro-line, daughter of C. B. Clements of Kansas. He was reporter of the supreme court, 1860, and commenced the practice of law at Topeka, Kan., in 1861. He represented Shawnee county in the state legislature, 1874–75; was defeated as the Democratic nominee for U.S. senator in 1876 by P. B. Plumb, and as governor of Kansas in 1876 by G. T. Anthony. He declined a second nomina-tion in 1882 and suggested the name of G. W. Glick, who was elected. He was judge of the 3d judicial district court, 1883–85; was defeated as representative in the 50th congress in 1886 by Thomas Ryan, and as governor of Kansas in 1888 by L. U. Humphrey. On Jan. 24, 1893, he was

elected by the Democrats and Populists as U.S. senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Plumb, deceased, in place of Bishop W. Perkins, appointed by the governor, the term expiring March 3, 1895. He was a member of the Demo-cratic state central committee, 1864–84, and its chairman, 1870–84.

MARTIN, John Alexander, governor of Kan-sas, was born in Brownsville, Pa., March 10, 1839. He was apprenticed to the printers' trade in the office of the Brownsville *Clipper* and became fore-man and local editor. He removed to Atchison, Kan., in 1857; became pro-prietor of the *Squatter Sover-eign* in 1858, changed its name to the *Champion* and soon made it one of the most powerful political organs of the state. He was secretary of the Wyandotte constitu-tional convention which framed the state constitution in 1859; was a dele-gate to and one of the secretaries of the first Republican state convention held in October, 1859, and was elected state senator in Decem-ber, 1859. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860, and was postmaster of Atchison, 1861. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Kansas infantry, attached to the army of the Cumberland; provost marshal of Leaven-worth, Kan., for a short time; was promoted colonel Nov. 1, 1862, and in December, 1862, was appointed provost marshal of Nashville, Tenn., which office he held for six months. In the bat-tle of Chickamauga, Ga., upon the death of Col. Hans C. Heg, he succeeded to the command of the 3d brigade, 2d division, 20th army corps, and at Missionary Ridge he commanded the 8th Kan-sas volunteers in the 1st brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps, and in this engagement, without orders from the commanding general, his regi-ment took the works on top of the hill. He served through the Georgia campaign and was mustered out Nov. 17, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He re-sumed the management of his newspaper, which he converted into a daily; was elected mayor of Atchison in 1865; was a delegate to the Republi-can national conventions of 1868, 1872 and 1880; a member of the Republican national committee, 1868–84; of the U.S. centennial commission in 1876, and manager of the national soldiers' home, 1878–89. He was governor of Kansas, 1885–88, and died in Atchison, Kan., Oct. 2, 1889.

MARTIN, Joshua Lanier, governor of Ala-bama, was born in Blount county, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1799. He was a descendant from Louis Mon-taigne, who fled from France in 1724 and settled

in South Carolina, changing his name to Martin; and was of Huguenot, Scotch and German ancestry. He studied under the Rev. Isaac Anderson of Maryville, Tenn., removed to Alabama, and practised law at Athens. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1822; state solicitor, and later a circuit judge and chancellor of the middle division of the state. He was a Democratic representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39, and governor of the state, 1845–47. His son, John M. Martin, was a lawyer, member of the state legislature 15 years, speaker of the senate, a representative in the 49th congress 1885–89, married Lucy C., daughter of Judge E. W. Peck, and their son, Wolsey Randal Martin, practised law with his father at Tuscaloosa and removed to Fort Smith, Ark., in 1885. Governor Martin died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 2, 1856.

MARTIN, Lillian Jane, psychologist, was born in Olean, N.Y., July 7, 1851; daughter of Russell and Lydia (Hawes) Martin, granddaughter of Frederick S. Martin and of Newton Hawes. She was graduated from Vassar in 1880, and was teacher of sciences at the Indianapolis high-school, 1880–89, devoting her summer vacations to the study of botany and chemistry at Harvard, Cornell and elsewhere. For original research in these lines she was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She was also made a member of the National Council of Education. She was vice-principal and head of the department of science in the girls' high-school, San Francisco, Cal., 1889–94, and then entered the department of psychology in Göttingen university, Germany, the first woman to be accepted as a student in that department. While in Göttingen she collaborated with Prof. G. E. Muller in preparing a book for advanced scientists entitled: *A Contribution to the Analysis of the Sensibility to Difference* (1899). In 1899 she returned to San Francisco. The same year she was appointed assistant professor of psychology in Leland Stanford Jr. university and during the absence of Dr. Frank Angell on leave of absence in Europe she carried on the work of the department of psychology.

MARTIN, Luther, lawyer, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 9, 1744; son of Benjamin and Hannah, grandson of Benjamin and Philerate (Slater), great-grandson of Benjamin and Margaret Reynolds and great²-grandson of John and Esther Martin, the immigrants. Benjamin 2d removed from Dover, N.H., to Piscataqua, N.J. Luther was the third of nine children. He entered the grammar school connected with the College of New Jersey in 1761, and was graduated with the highest honors in a class that included Waightstill Owen, Oliver Ellsworth, and David Howell: A.B., 1766, A.M., 1769. He taught a country school at Queenstown, Md., 1766–71, in order to pay his tuition in law. He lived in penury and was arrested for debt no less than five times, but finally managed to settle all his accounts. In 1771 Chancellor Wythe used his influence in his behalf, and on September 1 he was admitted to the bar at Williamsburg, Va., by the chancellor and John Randolph, upon examination, and practised in Accomack county, Va. He soon became a famous lawyer and in a few years his professional income was $5,000 per annum, a large sum for a lawyer at that time. In 1774 he was appointed one of a committee on the part of Virginia to oppose the unjust claims of Great Britain, and also a member of the convention held at Annapolis to resist the usurpations of the British crown. These occupations endangered his liberty, but he entered upon them with unflinching zeal and courage. He made himself especially obnoxious to the royal authority by writing a powerful answer to Lord Howe's proclamation calling upon the people to uphold the crown, and his answer, published in the *Maryland Gazette*, was received by the people of the peninsula with enthusiasm. He was appointed attorney-general of Maryland in 1778, through the influence of Samuel Chase, and he was chosen a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution, but left the convention rather than sign the instrument. He was engaged as counsel for the defence in the impeachment trial of Judge Samuel Chase, accused of malfeasance in office. The trial began Feb. 4, 1804, and lasted till March 1, 1804, when after a powerful argument by Mr. Martin, Judge Chase was acquitted. He also defended Aaron Burr in his trial at Richmond, Va., in 1807, with so much zeal and energy as to cause President Jefferson to ask the prosecuting attorney if the government should "move to commit Luther Martin as *particeps criminis* of Burr," and the President denounced him as "an unprincipled and impudent Federal bulldog." At the close of the trial, which resulted in the acquittal of Burr, Mr. Martin entertained both Burr and Blennerhassett at his residence in Baltimore. He was chief judge of the court of oyer and terminer in Baltimore, 1814–16, and attorney-general of Maryland, 1818–20. In 1820 a stroke of

paralysis rendered him incapable of further active service and an assistant was assigned, who did most of the work. He was obliged to resign in 1822, and having accumulated no property, the Maryland legislature passed an act requiring every lawyer in the state to pay an annual license fee of $5, the entire proceeds to be paid over to trustees "for the use of Luther Martin." When Aaron Burr heard of his poverty he invited him to his home in New York city, where he died. He was married in 1783 to a granddaughter of Capt. Michael Cresap, the pioneer accused by Logan, the Indian chief, of murdering his family, and he defended Captain Cresap "from the charge of murder made in Jefferson's notes," in a pamphlet largely read. He is also the author of *General Information Delivered to the Legislature of the State of Maryland relative to the Proceedings of the Convention held at Philadelphia* (1788), and a series of pamphlets entitled *Modern Gratitude* (1801–02), the result of a personal controversy with Richard Raynol Keene, Princeton, 1796, who had married his daughter Eleanor against his wishes and who vigorously replied to the pamphlets. He developed bibulous habits and it became a common saying that "Martin drunk was abler than any other man sober." He died in New York city, July 10, 1826.

MARTIN, Noah, governor of New Hampshire, was born at Epsom, N.H., July 26, 1801; a descendant of the Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry, N.H. He was graduated from Dartmouth, M.D., in 1824; and practised with Dr. Graves of Deerfield (a former preceptor) 1824–25, at Great Falls, 1825–34, and at Dover, 1834–63. On Oct. 15, 1825, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Dr. Robert Woodbury of Barrington, N.H. He was a Democratic representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1830, 1832, and 1837, and state senator, 1835–36, and governor of New Hampshire, 1852–54. He was a member of the Strafford District Medical society, 1835–63, and its president, 1841–42; was elected a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical society in 1836, and its president in 1858; was a founder of the Dover Medical society and its first president, 1849–50; was a member of the American Medical association, 1849–63; president of the Strafford county savings bank, 1844–52; director of the Dover bank, 1847–55, and director of the Strafford bank, 1860–63. He was an incorporator of the New Hampshire Agricultural society and its vice-president, 1849–51; was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1853, and its vice-president in 1855; a member of the New Hampshire Historical society in 1855, and was a trustee of the New Hampshire Reform school, 1855–63. He died in Dover, N.H., May 28, 1863.

MARTIN, Robert Nicols, jurist, was born in Cambridge, Md., Jan. 14, 1798; son of Judge William Bond Martin. He studied law under his father; practised in Princess Anne, Md., 1819–27; was a representative in the 19th congress, 1825–27, and practised in Baltimore, Md., 1827–45. He was chief-justice of the western judicial district, a judge of the court of appeals, 1845–51, judge of the superior court of Baltimore, 1859–67, and professor of law in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, 1867–70. He died in Saratoga, N.Y., July 20, 1870.

MARTIN, Samuel Albert, educator, was born in Canonsburg, Pa., Nov. 1, 1853; son of William and Mary (Houston) Martin, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (McAvery) Martin and of David and Margaret (Cowden) Houston. He attended Canonsburg academy, and was graduated from Lafayette college, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880, and from Western Theological seminary in 1879. He studied theology at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1878–79; and at Princeton, N.J., 1879–80. He was married, Feb. 20, 1881, to Katharine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas C. Porter, D.D., LL.D., of Lafayette. He was pastor of Christ church, Lebanon, Pa., 1881–85; professor of homiletics and librarian at Lincoln university, 1885–95, and was elected president of Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa., in 1895. He became a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1899. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1892. He is the author of *The Man of Uz* (1890).

MARTIN, Thomas Staples, senator, was born in Scottsville, Va., July 29, 1847. He attended the Virginia Military institute and served in the Confederate army, 1864–65, and was a student at the University of Virginia, 1865–67. He read law privately, 1867–69, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practised in Albemarle county, Va. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1895 for the term ending March 3, 1901, and was re-elected in 1900 for the term ending March 3, 1907.

MARTIN, William Alexander Parsons, missionary and sinologue, was born in Livonia, Ind., April 10, 1827; son of the Rev. William Wilson and Susan (Depew) Martin, and grandson of Jacob Alexander Martin, who came to America from Coleraine, Ireland. He was graduated from the Indiana university, 1846, studied, 1846–49, at the Presbyterian Theological seminary, New Albany, Ind.; was professor of Latin and Greek there one year and then went as a missionary to China, being stationed at Ningpo, 1850–60. In 1856 he was appointed interpreter for U.S. Minister William B. Reed, and was with the latter when he negotiated the treaty with China at

Tentsin in 1858. He was in Peking and Yeddo with U.S. Minister John E. Ward, 1859–61; founded the Presbyterian mission at Peking, 1863–68; was president and professor of international law in the Tung Wen college, Peking, established by the Chinese government for the purpose of training Chinese for the government service, 1868–94; and was appointed the first president of the Imperial University of China in 1898. He was a trusted adviser of the Chinese authorities when the progressive party had influence, especially in matters of international law, and in several disputes with European powers, notably during the French war. He visited the ancient Jewish colony in Kai feng fu, and was the first foreigner to make the journey from Peking to Shanghai through the heart of China. He was made a mandarin of the third class in 1885 and of the second class in 1898, receiving the red button by special decree of the emperor. Through the siege of the legation in Peking in 1900 he acted as gatekeeper, though then seventy-three years of age. Before the siege the library of the university was destroyed by "Boxers" and Chinese soldiers, and after the siege the buildings were taken for barracks; while its endowment of 5,000.000 taels was for a time withheld from it by its trustee, the Russo-Chinese bank. Dr. Martin spent the autumn and winter of 1900 in America, lecturing with a view to stimulating and directing American interest in Chinese progress, and in 1901 resumed his work in Peking. He married in 1849 Jane Vansant of Philadelphia, who died in 1893. He was made a member of the European Institute of International Law and of the French Society of Comparative Legislation. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1861, and that of LL.D. by the University of the City of New York in 1870, and by Princeton in 1899. He edited the Peking *Scientific Magazine*, printed in Chinese, 1875–78, and wrote, in Chinese, *Evidences of Christianity* (1855; 10th ed., 1885), translated into Japanese; *The Three Principles* (1856); *Religious Allegories* (1857); a translation of Wheaton's *Elements of International Law* (1863), reprinted by the Japanese government for its own use; *Natural Philosophy* (1866); a translation of Woolsey's *Introduction to the Study of International Law;* translations of de Marten's *Guide Diplomatique* and of Bluntschli's *Völkerrecht* (1879); *Mathematical Physics* (1885); *Psychology* (1898), and a translation of Hall's *International Law* (1901). In English he is the author of: *The Analytical Reader* (1863); *The Chinese: Their Education, Philosophy and Letters* (1881); *A Cycle of Cathay* (1897); *The Siege in Peking* (1900); *The Lore of Cathay* (1901); and numerous contributions to periodicals.

MARTIN, William Dobbin, jurist, was born at Martintown, S.C., Oct. 20, 1789. He studied law with Edmund Bacon; attended law lectures at Litchfield, Conn.; was admitted to the bar in 1811 and practised at Edgefield Court House, S.C., 1811–13. In 1813 he removed to Coosawhatchie, S.C.; was a representative in the state legislature, 1816–18, and clerk of the state senate, 1818–26. He was a Democratic representative in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827–31, and judge of the circuit court, 1831–33. He removed to Columbia, S.C., in 1832. He was married, May 28, 1811, to Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Peter Williamson, a distinguished physician and Revolutionary soldier. She died July 13, 1824, and he was married secondly in January, 1830, to Sally Maria, daughter of Judge Clement Dorsey of the supreme court of Maryland. He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 17, 1833.

MARTIN, William Joseph, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 11, 1830; son of Dr. Edward Fitzgerald and Frances Anne (Foster) Martin. Edward Martin came as a young man to America from Ireland, settled in Richmond, and was a physician there. William Joseph Martin was graduated at the University of Virginia, A.B., 1854, and was professor of natural science in Washington college, Pa., 1854–57. He was professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the University of North Carolina, 1857–67, and he left the university with most of the faculty and students in 1861 to enlist in the Confederate army. He recruited a company of the 28th North Carolina volunteers and he was promoted major and lieutenant-colonel of the 11th North Carolina which had been the first volunteer regiment and familiarly known as the "Bethel regiment," which in 1863 left the state and was assigned to Lee's army of North Virginia. He commanded the regiment in the 1st brigade, Heth's division, A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, in the battle of Gettysburg after Col. Collett Levinthorpe was wounded; in the Wilderness campaign in Kirkland's brigade. Heth's division; was promoted colonel and served in MacRae's brigade. Heth's division, in the engagements around Petersburg. He was four times wounded; was promoted brigadier-general, and was in command of the brigade at Appomattox. In 1867

he founded a high-school at Columbia, Tenn., and in 1869 accepted the chair of chemistry in Davidson college, N.C., where he established a private laboratory and subsequently a working laboratory for the students. He served as vice-president, 1884–96, and as acting president, 1887–88, declining the presidency in 1888. The Columbian university, D.C., gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1858 and he received the degree of LL.D. from Hampden Sidney college in 1887, and from the University of North Carolina in 1889. He was succeeded in 1896 by his son, William Joseph Martin, A. B., Davidson, 1888, A.M., 1893 ; M.D., University of Virginia, 1890, Ph.D., 1895 ; adjunct professor of sciences at Davidson, 1890–91 ; instructor in chemistry University of Virginia, 1892–96. Dr. William J. Martin, Sr., died at Davidson, N.C., March 26, 1896.

MARTIN, William Mulford, clergyman and educator, was born in Rahway, N.J., June 29, 1813 ; son of William and Ann (Loree) Martin ; grandson of Mulford and Hannah (Trembley) Spinning Martin, and a descendant of John Martin, who came from Devonshire, England, to the plantation of Dover, on the Piscataqua river (now New Hampshire), in 1634, and removed in 1668 to that part of Woodbridge township, N.J., subsequently named Piscataway township. William M. Martin attended the College of New Jersey, 1833–36 ; was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and studied at the Union Theological seminary, 1839–41. He was married, Jan. 10, 1836, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Judge James Parmenter, of Boston, Mass. He was the organizer and first principal of the New York Classical and Mathematical college school at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1838–48, and re-organized and was principal of the Athenian academy at Rahway, N.J., 1848–52. He was ordained by the presbytery of Brooklyn, April 3, 1852 ; was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian church of Rahway and identified with its interests until July, 1852, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, N.J., 1852–63. He served for a time during the civil war in the field as chaplain under the auspices of the Christian Commission. He was missionary of the Home Missionary society, N.Y., 1864–67, and built under its auspices the churches at Columbia, Cal., 1864–65, and at Virginia, Nev., 1865–67 ; was secretary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian association, 1868–76, and raised nearly $200,000 toward the building of its headquarters. He was professor of Christian work at the Brooklyn Lay college, 1876–78 ; was connected with the Brooklyn Society for the Benefit of the Poor ; secretary and superintendent of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract society, 1878–88 ; and agent of the Charity Organization society, N.Y., 1888–96. He removed to San Francisco, Cal., in 1896, and died there at the home of his son, James Parmenter Martin, Sept. 4, 1898.

MARTIN, William Thompson, soldier, was born in Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., March 25, 1823 ; son of Maj. John Henderson and Emily Monroe (Kerr) Martin ; grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Henderson) Martin and of John Rice and Sarah (Henderson) Kerr, and a descendant on the paternal side from Pierre Monteigne, a French Huguenot, who left Rochelle, France, and settled at Mannikin Town, Va., his name being afterward written Peter Martin ; and on the maternal side from William Randolph of Turkey Island, Va., who emigrated from England. He attended the Bowling Green, Ky., academy, and was graduated from Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1840. He studied law with his father at Vicksburg, Miss. ; removed to Natchez, Miss., in 1842; taught in a classical school, 1842–44, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was district-attorney of the 1st judicial district of Mississippi, 1845–49. In 1851 he actively supported General Foote, the Union candidate for governor, against Jefferson Davis, and as late as 1860 he actively opposed secession. He was commissioned captain of cavalry in the Confederate States army, June, 1861, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia. He raised the Jeff Davis legion of cavalry, Oct. 24, 1861, and was commissioned major and promoted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 2, 1862, and served in the Peninsula campaign, in the seven days' battles around Richmond and in the invasion of Maryland, and served temporarily on General Lee's staff at Antietam. He was promoted brigadier-general, Dec. 2, 1862; commanded the 2d division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, at Chickamauga, and was commissioned major-general, Nov. 10, 1863. In the siege of Knoxville he commanded a detachment of Wheeler's cavalry corps made up of his own division, and Armstrong's two brigades of Ransom's cavalry in Longstreet's army. When Longstreet was ordered to Virginia, General Martin returned to the Army of the Tennessee and commanded the 1st division in Wheeler's cavalry corps in the Atlanta campaign, 1864. He subsequently commanded the Department of Mississippi, and at the close of the war resumed his law practice at Natchez. He was a member of the state convention of 1865, which framed a constitution repealing the ordinance of secession. This constitution was ignored by the Federal government and the state was placed under military rule. He was elected as a Democrat a representative to the 41st congress in 1868, but was not allowed his seat under reconstruction rules. He built and was president of the railroad from Natchez to Jackson, completed in 1884. He

was a state senator for eight years; a trustee of the state university and president of the board of trustees of the state hospital at Natchez. He was president of the board of trustees of Jefferson college, Miss.; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1890, and returned to private life, retaining the position of county attorney and local attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad company. He was elected a member of the Southern Historical society and vice-president of the state. He was married, Jan. 5, 1854, to Margaret Dunlap Conner of Adams county, Miss., and had four sons and six daughters who reached maturity.

MARTINDALE, Henry Clinton, representative, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., May 6, 1780. He was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1800, A.M., 1803, and practised law in Sandy Hill, N.Y., 1801–60. He was a Whig representative in the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d congresses, 1823–31 and 1833–35. He died at Sandy Hill, N.Y., April 22, 1860.

MARTINDALE, John Henry, soldier, was born at Sandy Hill, N.Y., March 20, 1815; son of Henry Clinton Martindale (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1835, was attached to the 1st dragoons, and resigned his commission March 10, 1836. He was an engineer on the construction of the Saratoga & Washington railroad, 1836; was admitted to the bar in 1838; practised in Batavia, N.Y., 1838–51; was district-attorney of Genesee county, N.Y., 1842–45, and 1847–51, and practised in Rochester, N.Y., 1851–61. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 9, 1861; served in the defences of Washington, 1861–62, in the Lower Peninsula campaign, 1862, at Hanover Court House, May 26, 1862, and in command of the 1st brigade, Morell's division, Porter's corps, in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25–July 1, 1862. He was military governor of Washington, D.C., 1862–64; joined the Army of the James and commanded the 2d division, 18th army corps, at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and moved against the Confederate earthworks, but met with a heavy loss and was forced back. While he was re-forming his men, he was ordered again to assault the works, and being unsupported by the 1st division, after three efforts he was repulsed, but at the close of the battle the front of his division was less than two hundred yards from the enemy's line. He was in command of the 18th corps at the siege of Petersburg, July 7–22, 1864; was on sick leave of absence, August and September, 1864; resigned his commission on account of ill health, Sept. 13, 1864, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Malvern Hill. He then resumed his law practice in Rochester. He was attorney-general of New York state, 1866–68, and was vice-president of the board of managers of the Soldiers' home. He died in Nice, France, Dec. 13, 1881.

MARTY, Martin, R.C. bishop, was born at Schwyz, Switzerland, Jan. 11, 1835. He first studied medicine and later attended a theological seminary in Switzerland. He was ordained Sept. 14, 1856, and came to the United States to assist in founding a Benedictine college and abbey. He went to Vincennes, Ind., in 1860, to consult with Bishop De Saint Palais, who was in need of German priests, and subsequently he purchased a large tract of land in Spencer county, Ind., part of which he sold to German and Swiss colonists. He built several churches in Spencer and Dubois counties, founded and was first superior of St. Memrod's priory and established and was president of a theological seminary. The priory was created an abbey and the priests were formed into the Helvetio-American congregation in 1870, and Father Marty was appointed abbot in January, 1871, and blessed abbot by Bishop St. Palais, May 21, 1871. He subsequently removed to Dakota, and studied the Indian languages, and upon his return he wrote a Sioux grammar and dictionary. After teaching the languages to twelve priests and twelve sisters of charity, he returned with them to Dakota. He obtained great influence over the Indians and did much toward protecting the settlers. He was consecrated bishop of Tiberias and vicar-apostolic of Dakota on Feb. 1, 1880, at Ferdinand, Ind., by Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, assisted by Bishop Seidenbush and Abbot Innocent Wolf; was promoted bishop of Sioux Falls, Dak., Dec. 16, 1889, and was transferred to the diocese of St. Cloud, Jan. 21, 1895. He died at St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 19, 1896.

MARTYN, Sarah Towne (Smith), author, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Aug. 15, 1805; daughter of the Rev. Ethan Smith. She obtained her education under her father's tuition and was married in 1841 to the Rev. Job H. Martyn of New York city. She resided in New York, 1837–66, and established the *Ladies' Wreath*, which she edited, 1846–51. Her husband removed in 1851, to Waukesha, Wis., where she resided for a short time, and on her return to New York, she again devoted herself to literary pursuits, writing largely for the American Tract society. She made a special study of the Reformation period. She is the author of: *Evelyn Percival, Allen Cameron, Happy Fireside, The Huguenots of France* and *Jesus in Bethany* (1865); *Effie Morrison, Sybel Grey, The Hopes of Hope Castle* and *Lady Alice Lisle* (1866); *Margaret of Navarre* and *William Tyndale* (1867); *Daughters of the Cross, Nettie and her Sister, Wilford*

Parsonage and *Women of the Bible* (1868); *The Crescent and the Cross* (1869); *Dora's Mistake* (1870), and *Hillside Cottage* (1872). She died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1879.

MARTYN, William Carlos, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1841; son of the Rev. Job H. and Sarah Towne (Smith) Martyn. He graduated from the University of the City of New York, LL.B., 1863; studied law; served on various newspapers and prepared a series of books and tracts, biographical and historical, for the American Tract society, 1863–69. He was married in 1866 to Mercedes, daughter of Don Fermin Ferrer, president of Nicaragua, and their son, Fermin Ferrer Martyn, became a clergyman of the Reformed church and a lecturer and author in New York city. He was graduated from the Union Theological seminary in 1869, and was pastor of Pilgrim Congregational church, St. Louis, Mo., 1869–71; pastor at Portsmouth, N.H., 1871–76; pastor of the 34th Street Reformed church, New York city, 1876–83; of the Bloomingdale church, 1883–90; of the First Reformed church, Newark, N.J., 1890–92; of the Sixth Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1892–94, and founded and became half owner of the Abbey Press, New York, in 1896. He received the honorary degrees D.D. and Litt.D. He is the author of: *The Life of John Milton; Life of Martin Luther; History of the Huguenots* (1866); *History of the English Puritans* (1867); *History of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England* (1867); *The Dutch Reformation* (1868); *Wendell Phillips the Agitator* (1890); *Christian Citizenship* (1898); *Sour Saints and Sweet Sinners* (1900) and editor of American Reformers series.

MARVIL, Joshua Hopkins, governor of Delaware, was born in Little Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del., Sept. 3, 1825. After his father's death in 1834 he worked on the farm, obtaining but a limited education, and in 1845 he became a sailor. He engaged in the shipbuilder's trade 1846–53, and in 1853 began the manufacture of agricultural implements, which he continued with success until 1870, when he opened a manufactory for fruit crates and baskets, using in their manufacture inventions of his own and so perfecting the process as to make his establishment capable of manufacturing 2,000,000 baskets per annum. He was elected governor of Delaware, Nov. 6, 1894; was inaugurated in January, 1895, and died in Laurel, Del., April 8, 1895.

MARVIN, Charles Frederick, meteorologist, was born in Putnam, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1858; son of George Frederick and Sarah Anne (Speck) Marvin; grandson of Samuel and Caroline (Lottridge) Marvin and of Noah and Maria (Smitley) Speck. He was graduated from the Ohio State university, M.E., 1883. While at the university, he was assistant instructor in the mechanical laboratory, 1878–83, and he was assistant in the department of physics and mechanical engineering, 1883–84. In May, 1884, he was appointed junior professsr in the U.S. signal service and upon the organization of the physical laboratory division in January, 1885, he was assigned to that division and carried on a series of comparative observations of the "Regnault" Dew-point apparatus and the "whirled or sling psychrometer" for the purpose of determining the constants of a formula for the psychrometer. The work was done in Colorado at the base and finally on the summit of Pike's peak and was the basis of the psychrometric tables of the weather bureau. He was placed in charge of the instrument division, U.S. signal service, in 1889, and was elected professor of meteorology in the U.S. weather bureau in 1891. He was married, June 27, 1894, to Nellie Limeburner. He made important investigations of anemometers for measurement of wind velocities and pressures and conducted many experiments for deducing the moisture contents of the air. In 1897–98 he developed important improvements in the construction of kites and the aërial apparatus employed by the U.S. weather bureau in ascertaining the meteorological conditions at great elevations in the free air. This apparatus was subsequently employed by both European and South American institutions and formed part of the equipment of the German South Polar expedition of 1901. Among his inventions are instruments for the automatic registration of rainfall, sunshine, wind velocity, the temperature and pressure of the air. He contributed to American scientific periodicals. He was made fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Washington Academy of Science, the National Geographic society, and corresponding member of the Deutscher Verein zur Förderung der Luftschiffahrt in Berlin.

MARVIN, Dudley, representative, was born in Lyme, Conn., May 6, 1786; son of Elisha and Minerva (Prendergast) Marvin. He attended the Colchester seminary and removed to Canandaigua, N.Y., where he was admitted to the bar and practised, 1807–35. He was married to Mary Whaley, of Canandaigua, N.Y. He supported the policy of John Adams, was a representative from Canandaigua district in the 18th, 19th and 20th the congresses, 1823–29; practised law in New York city, 1835–45, and in Ripley, N.Y., 1845–56. He was a Whig representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49. He died in Ripley, N.Y., June 25, 1856.

MARVIN, Enoch Mather, M.E. bishop, was born in Warren county, Mo., June 12, 1823; son of Wells Ely Marvin, grandson of Enoch and

Catharine (Mather) Marvin and a descendant of Cotton Mather. He entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1841, and served in the St. Louis and Missouri conferences, 1841–61; in Texas, 1861–66; and in 1866 he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1876 he was chosen by the college of bishops to visit China and Japan and ordain native preachers for the church there. He returned from his foreign missionary field in 1877. The honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred on him by Emory college in 1875. He is the author of: *Work of Christ* (1869); *Sermons* (1876) and *To the East by Way of the West.* He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1877.

MARVIN, Frederic Rowland, clergyman and author, was born in Troy, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1847; son of the Rev. Uriah and Margaret Jane (Stevens) Marvin; grandson of Uriah and Olive (Ingraham) Marvin, and a descendant of Reinold Marvin, who was born in England and died in Lyme, Conn., in 1662. He attended Lafayette college, Pa., and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, M.D., 1870. He was a professor in the New York Free Medical College for Women, 1872–75. He was married, May 28, 1874, to Persis Anne, daughter of Samuel Rowell, of Lancester, N.H. He was graduated from the Seminary of the Reformed Church in America at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1877; and was ordained, April 18, 1879. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Middletown, N.Y., 1879–83; at Portland, Ore., 1883–86, and at Great Barrington, Mass., 1887–95. He travelled and studied in Europe and resided in Germany, 1895–98, and in 1900 made his home in Albany, N.Y. He is the author of: *Literature of the Insane; Death in the Light of Science; Dream Music; Epidemic Delusions; Christ among the Cattle* (1899), and *The Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women* (1900).

MARVIN, James, clergyman and educator, was born at Peru, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1820; son of Hiram and Polly (Smith) Marvin. He attended and taught country schools and academies and was graduated from Allegheny college, Pa., in 1851. He was married, July 14, 1851, to Armina Le Suer. He was professor of mathematics in Alfred Teachers' seminary, N.Y., 1851–54; superintendent of schools, Warren, Ohio, 1854–62; professor of mathematics at Allegheny college, 1862–71; chancellor of the University of Kansas, 1874–82; superintendent of Haskell institute, a government school for Indians, 1883–84; and pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Lawrence, Kan., 1885–91. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Alfred university in 1865 and that of LL.D. from the University of Kansas in 1883.

MARVIN, James Madison, representative, was born in Ballston, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1809; son of William and Mary (Benedict) Marvin, and a descendant of Matthew Marvin, who came to America in 1635; was an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., subsequently settled at Norwalk, Conn., and was a representative in the colonial legislature in 1654. James obtained a good education and engaged in the hotel business at Saratoga Springs and Albany, N.Y., 1828–65. He was married, in 1838, to Rhoby, daughter of Eli Barnum, of Ballston. He was a Whig member of the state assembly in 1845, and a Union representative in the 38th, 39th, and 40th congresses, 1863–69. He was president of the First National bank of Saratoga Springs; president of the Saratoga club and a director of the N. Y. Central railroad. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., April 25, 1901.

MARVIN, Richard Pratt, representative, was born in Fairfield, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1803; son of Selden and Charlotte (Pratt) Marvin and a descendant of Reinold Marvin, who came from England in 1635 and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. In 1809 he was taken by his parents to Dryden, N.Y., where he worked on the farm and attended the district school until 1822. He then continued his studies, supporting himself in part by teaching. In May, 1829, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court and court of chancery in the state of New York, and in 1839, on motion of Daniel Webster, he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor in the U.S. supreme court. He settled in practice in Jamestown, N.Y. He was married, in September, 1834, to Isabella, daughter of David Newland of Albany. He was a member of the state assembly, 1836–37; and was active in securing the aid of the state in behalf of the New York & Erie railroad. He was a representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41; took a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1840; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1846; and was elected judge of the eighth judicial district in June, 1847, holding the office by re-election until 1871. After the death of his wife in 1872 he visited Europe, and in 1873 resumed the practice of law. He died in Jamestown, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1892.

MASON, Amos Lawrence, physician, was born in Salem, Mass., April 20, 1842; son of the Rev. Dr. Charles and Susannah (Lawrence) Mason; grandson of Jeremiah and Mary (Means) Mason and of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence and a descendant in the seventh generation from Maj. John Mason, the hero of the Pequot war, 1637, and of John Lawrence of Watertown, Mass., 1630. His great-grandfathers, Col. Jeremiah Mason of Lebanon, Conn., and Samuel Lawrence of Groton, Mass., were officers

in the Continental army, 1775. Amos Lawrence Mason was prepared for college at Dixwell's school in Boston and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1863, M.D., 1872. He also studied medicine in Berlin, Vienna and Paris. He was house physician, Massachusetts general hospital, 1871–72; physician to the Boston dispensary and the Carney hospital, 1872–76, and the Boston city hospital after 1876. He was married, Sept. 30, 1874, to Louisa Blake, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Steedman, U.S.N. He was connected with the Harvard Medical school as instructor in auscultation, 1878–83, instructor in clinical medicine, 1887–90, assistant professor, 1890–93, and associate professor, 1893–99. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical society in 1872, councillor in 1885; was secretary of the Suffolk District Medical society, 1876–78, and president, 1894; was elected a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, 1875, and president in 1897 and 1898, and a member of the Association of American Physicians in 1891. He is the author of articles on medical subjects published in the *Proceedings* of the societies of which he was a member.

MASON, Armistead Thomson, senator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1787; son of Stevens Thomson Mason. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1807, and was colonel of cavalry in the war of 1812, and subsequently brigadier-general in the state militia. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature, and on March 3, 1815, was elected to complete the unexpired term of Senator William B. Giles, resigned, which expired March 3, 1817. He was a candidate in 1818 for representative in the 16th congress, 1819–21, but was defeated in the election by Charles F. Mercer. The political feeling engendered by the canvass was very bitter and led to a duel between Senator Mason and his brother-in-law John M. McCarty, in which Mason was killed, at Bladensburg, D.C., Feb. 6, 1819.

MASON, Caroline Atwater, author, was born in Providence, R.I., July 10, 1853; daughter of Stephen and Mary (Weaver) Atwater, granddaughter of Mead and Huldah (Hoag) Atwater, and of Zebulon and Eunice (Miner) Weaver, and a descendant of David Atwater, one of the founders of New Haven colony, 1636; of Thomas Miner, who came to Salem, Mass., in the *Arabella* in 1630, and of Theophilus Eaton, first governor of Connecticut. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends and she was educated in the Friends' school, Providence, and studied in Germany. She was married, May 29, 1877, to the Rev. John H. Mason, a Baptist minister of Batavia, N.Y. Her literary work of a serious nature was begun about 1889. She is the author of: *A Titled Maiden* (1889); *A Minister of the World* (1895); *The Quiet King* (1897); *The Minister of Carthage* (1899); *A Wind Flower* (1899); *A Woman of Yesterday* (1900); *A Lily of France* (1901) and contributions to magazines.

MASON, Charles, jurist, was born in Pompey, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1804; son of Chauncey and Esther (Dodge) Mason; grandson of Jonathan Mason, and a descendant of Capt. John Mason, 1635. He was graduated first of his class at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant of the corps of engineers, July 1, 1829. He served at the Military academy as principal assistant professor of engineering, 1829–31, and resigned from the army, Dec. 31, 1831. He studied law in New York city and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He practised law at Newburgh, N.Y., 1832–34, and in New York city, 1834–36, and was acting editor of the New York *Evening Post*, 1835–36. He spent the winter of 1836–37 at Belmont, Wis. Ter., and in February, 1837, took up his residence at Burlington, which was included in Iowa Territory in 1838. He was married, Aug. 1, 1837, to Angelica, daughter of Hezekiah Gear of Pittsfield, Mass. He served as district-attorney of Des Moines county, Wis. Ter., and as one of Governor Dodge's aides, 1837–38; and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa Territory by President Van Buren, July 4, 1838, retiring May 16, 1847. He was appointed attorney for the state of Iowa by Governor Hempstead in 1847, to bring suit against the state of Missouri in the U.S. supreme court to define the boundary line between the two states. He prosecuted this to a final determination in 1850 and obtained a decree in favor of Iowa. He was one of the three commissioners selected by the state legislature to draft an entire code of laws for the state, which was adopted in 1851. He was judge of Des Moines county court, Iowa, 1851–52; U.S. commissioner of patents by appointment from President Pierce, 1853–57; and a commissioner to adjust the extent of Des Moines river land grant, 1858–59. He resumed practice at Burlington, Iowa, in 1858; was a member of the board of education of the state of Iowa, 1858–59, and in 1860 removed to Washington, D.C., where he was a member of the firm of Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, patent attorneys, 1861–81. He was nominated for governor of Iowa by the Democratic party in 1861,

but declined, and was appointed by the legislature of Iowa commissioner to control a state war fund of $800,000. He was nominated for governor a second time in 1867, and was defeated. He was a delegate from Iowa to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1872, and was chairman of the Democratic national central committee during those years. He was president of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, Iowa, and of the Peoria & Quawka railroad, Illinois, 1852–53. He published several pamphlets on financial subjects. He died near Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1882.

MASON, David Hastings, political economist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 8, 1829; son of David H. and Elizabeth A. (Johnston) Mason. He attended private schools in Philadelphia; the academy in Dahlonega, Ga., and was a student at Yale, 1847–49. He was married, June 10, 1851, to Margaretta E., daughter of Thomas G. Woodward, founder and for many years editor of the *Journal and Courier* at New Haven, Conn. He engaged in journalism and was editor of various papers in Georgia and Tennessee, 1852–67. He settled in Chicago, Ill., in 1867, as an editorial writer on the *Tribune* and the *Republican*, 1867–69; was editor-in-chief of the *Republican*, 1869–70; editor of the *Bureau*, a protectionist monthly magazine, 1871–72; tariff editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, 1873–80; tariff editor of the *Herald* in Chicago, 1880–82, and editor of the *Industrial World*, a weekly trade paper in Chicago, 1889–94, when he retired from editorial work. He contributed the article on *Protection* to Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science and is the author of a pamphlet entitled *How Western Farmers are Benefited by Protection* (1875), and of *A Short Tariff History of the United States* (1884).

MASON, Edward Gay, historian, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 23, 1839; son of Roswell B. and Harriet L. Mason. Roswell B. Mason removed from Connecticut to Chicago, Ill., when that place was a village; was a civil engineer, mayor of the city, and was influential in encouraging business enterprises. Edward Gay Mason was prepared for college in Chicago and was graduated at Yale in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and in March, 1865, formed a law partnership under the firm name of Mattocks & Mason. He subsequently practised in partnership with his brothers Alfred and Henry, under the firm name of Mason Brothers. He was married, Dec. 25, 1867, to Julia M. Starkweather of Chicago, Ill. He was president of the Chicago Bar association, the Chicago Literary club, the University Club of Chicago, and the Chicago Historical society, 1887–98, and was a member of various historical societies; a fellow of Yale, 1891–98, and was named as a probable successor to President Timothy Dwight of Yale in 1898. He contributed historical articles to magazines and is the author of numerous papers on the early history of Illinois collected and published as *Chapters from Illinois History* (1901). He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18, 1898.

MASON, Edwin Cooley, soldier, was born in Springfield, Ohio, May 31, 1831; son of Gen. Samson (q.v.) and Minerva (Needham) Mason. He matriculated at Wittenberg college, but was not graduated. He engaged in civil engineering and several years before the civil war he organized the Springfield Zouaves and became its captain. On April 17, 1861, he offered the services of the company to the governor for three months and it was enrolled as Company F, 2d Ohio volunteers, it being the first military company in the state to offer its services. He was appointed captain in the 17th U.S. infantry, June 18, 1861, and commissioned colonel of the 7th Maine volunteers, November, 1861, serving with that regiment in the Army of the Potomac until its term of service expired. He was then commissioned colonel of the 176th Ohio volunteers and served with that regiment in the Army of the Cumberland. He was thrice wounded, once severely, at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers June 3, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to his regiment in the regular army. He was married, May 2, 1867, to Frances M., daughter of Lansing Kingsbury of Marshall, Mich. He was assigned to the 20th U.S. infantry in 1869 and was promoted major in the 21st U.S.I. in 1871; lieutenant-colonel, 4th U.S.I., May 18, 1881; colonel, 3d U.S.I., April 24, 1888, and was retired May 31, 1895. He served with distinguished gallantry in the Indian campaigns and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for his services in the Modoc, Bannock-Piute and Nez Perces campaigns. After his retirement he made his home in St. Paul, Minn. He became well known as a lecturer on military subjects which included: *Through the Wilderness with Grant; The Mine Run Campaign; How We Won the San Juan Archipelago; The Development of Military Systems; The Modern Army; The Battle of New Orleans; The Lights and Shades of Army Life.* He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and in 1893 served as commander of the Minnesota commandery; was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in St. Paul, Minn., April 30, 1898.

MASON, Erskine, clergyman, was born in New York city, April 16, 1805; son of the Rev. John Mitchell (q.v.) and Anna (Lefferts) Mason. He removed to Schenectady, N.Y., in 1817, and

resided with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Jacob Van Vechten. He studied under the Rev. Daniel H. Barnes, and in 1822 removed to Carlisle, Pa., with his parents and was graduated at Dickinson college in 1823. He studied theology under his cousin, the Rev. Dr. Duncan, at Baltimore, Md., in 1824, and completed his theological course at Princeton seminary in 1826. He was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of New York, Oct. 20, 1826, and ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady, N.Y., May 3, 1827. He was married, Sept. 26, 1827, to a daughter of Dr. Samuel A. McCoskry. He was pastor of the Bleecker Street church, New York city, 1830–51, and was an original director of Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1836–51, and its first recorder, 1836–41. He joined the new school on the division of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1838. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia college in 1838. He published numerous discourses during his lifetime, and a volume entitled *A Pastor's Legacy* was collected and published with a sketch of his life by the Rev. William Adams, D.D., in 1853. He died in New York city, May 14, 1851.

MASON, Erskine, surgeon, was born in New York city, May 8, 1837; son of the Rev. Erskine and Mary (McCoskry) Mason. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1857 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1859; settled in practice in New York city, was demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1861–70, and adjunct professor of surgery and professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of the City of New York until 1876. He was assistant surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear infirmary; surgeon to the Charity, Bellevue and Roosevelt hospitals, and to the colored home, and consulting surgeon to St. Mary's free hospital for children. He was a clinical lecturer on surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical college, 1879–82; president of the Pathological society, 1873, and a member of the New York County Medical society and the American Medical association. He made numerous contributions to medical literature, including reports of difficult surgical operations. He died in New York city, April 13, 1882.

MASON, Frank Holcomb, diplomatist, was born in Niles, Ohio, April 24, 1840; son of Dean Edson and Bertha (Holcomb) Mason; grandson of Judge Ambrose Mason, and a descendant of Ransom Mason. He attended the public schools and Hiram college, and in July, 1861, enlisted in the Federal army as a private in the 42d Ohio infantry. He served throughout the war and was mustered out as captain of cavalry, Nov. 25, 1865. He devoted himself to literary work, engagiug in journalism, and was successively a reporter, editorial writer and managing editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, 1866–80. He was U.S. consul at Basle, Switzerland, 1880–84; at Marseilles, France, 1884–89; consul-general at Frankfort-on-Main, 1889–99, and was appointed consul-general at Berlin to succeeded Julius Goldschmidt in 1899.

MASON, George, statesman, was born at Mason's Neck, Fairfax county, Va., in 1726; son of George and Ann (Thomson) Mason; grandson of George and Mary (Fowke) Mason and of Stevens Thomson, attorney-general of Virginia; great-grandson of Sir William Thomson of London, England, and of Col. George Mason, the colonist, of Staffordshire, England, who came to Virginia and settled in Stafford county, where he was sheriff and a representative in Bacon's assembly in 1676. George Mason (born 1726) married Ann Eilbeck and built Gunston Hall in

GUNSTON HALL.

Truro parish on the Potomac river. He drew up the non-importation resolutions of 1769 unanimously adopted by the Virginia assembly; presented twenty-four resolutions reviewing the trouble with the mother country, recommending the convening of a congress and strict non-intercourse with Great Britain, at a meeting held in Fairfaix, July 18, 1774, which were sanctioned by the Virginia convention of August, 1774, and by the Continental congress in October, 1774. He declined to serve as a delegate to congress in 1775 urging Francis Lightfoot Lee for the place; became a factor in the executive government of the colony, as a member of the committee of safety, and as a delegate to the Virginia convention drew up the declaration of rights and the first constitution of Virginia as unanimously adopted. He was a representative in the first legislature under the constitution when he introduced and carried through the measures that repealed the disabling acts, legalized all forms of worship and released dissenters from paying parish rates. He was elected a delegate to congress in 1777, but again refused to serve. He was a mem-

ber of the convention of 1787 that framed the Federal constitution. He favored the election of representatives by the people; the election of a President for seven years, making him ineligible for re-election; opposed making slaves equal to freemen as a basis of representation; opposed property qualification for voters; advocated the emancipation of slaves or power to prevent its increase and limitations of the powers of both congress and the executive. He was a member of the Virginia convention to pass upon the adoption of the Federal constitution submitted to the ratification of the states, which instrument as drawn up he had refused to sign, and he vigorously stated his reasons for its rejection unless amended. He was elected the first U.S. senator from Virginia, but declined the office, and he returned to his estate, Gunston Hall, where he engaged in agriculture up to the time of his death. His statue, with those of Jefferson, Henry and other notable Virginians, form the group that surrounds Crawford's colossal statue of Washington on the Capitol grounds, Richmond, Va. He is the author of: *Extracts from the Virginia Charters, with some Remarks upon Them.* Kate Mason Rowland prepared his life which was published in two volumes (1892). He died at Gunston Hall, Va., Oct. 7, 1792.

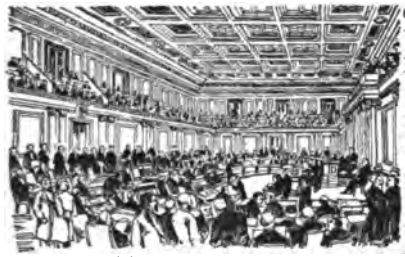
MASON, George Champlin, author, was born in Newport, R.I., July 17, 1820; son of George Champlin and Abby Maria (Mumford) Mason; grandson of Benjamin and Margaret (Champlin) Mason and of Benjamin B. Mumford, and a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower;* of the Grants of Grant, Scotland, and of the Neaus and Ayraults (Huguenots) of France. He was educated in Newport and was employed in a dry-goods establishment in New York city, 1835–41, leaving in 1841 on account of ill health. He studied art in Rome, Florence and Paris, 1844–46, and on his return to the United States devoted himself to landscape painting of architectural subjects in Newport. He was married, Aug. 10, 1848, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Seth Hope Dean of Newport. After 1858 he confined himself to architectural drawing, and made architecture his profession. He was a director of the Redwood library at Newport, 1858–94, and a trustee of the Newport hospital, 1873–94. He edited the Newport *Mercury*, 1851–58, and was a correspondent of the Providence *Journal* over the signature "Aquidneck," 1854–94, and of the New York *Evening Post*, 1876–94. He is the author of: *Newport and its Environs* (1848); *Pen and Pencil Sketches of Newport* (1854); *The Application of Art to Manufactures*, illustrated (1858); *George Ready*, a story (1858); *Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Newport* (1859); *Newport and Its Cottages* (1875); *The Old House Altered* (1878); *The Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart* (1879); *Reminiscences of Newport* (1884); *Annals of Redwood Library* (1891); *Annals of Trinity Church* (1st ser., 1890; 2d ser., 1894). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1894.

MASON, Harriet Lawrence, author, was born in Keene, N.H., Sept. 15, 1862; daughter of Andrew R. and Lucy (Lawrence) Mason; granddaughter of John and Hannah (Woodward) Lawrence and of Joseph B. and Harriet (Ormsby) Mason, and a descendant of Hugh Mason, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630, and was a brother of Capt. John Mason of Pequot war fame. She was graduated from the State Normal school, Plymouth, N.H., in 1882; was instructor at Hampton, Va., 1883–84, and at Bradford, Pa., 1884–90. She received a certificate for junior and senior English in Radcliffe college, 1890–91; was appointed instructor in the English language and literature at Drexel institute, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1893, and was advanced to the professorship of English language and literature there, 1901. She is the author of: *American Literature: a Laboratory Method* (1891); *Students' Readings and Questions in English Literature* (1898); *Synonyms Discriminated* (1898).

MASON, James Brown, representative, was born in Thompson, Conn., in 1774; son of John and Rose Anna (Brown) Mason and a descendant of Samson Mason, an officer in Cromwell's army, who came to America in 1650, and settled first in Dorchester, Mass., afterward at Rehoboth and finally in Swansea. James was graduated at Brown university in 1791, and was licensed to practise medicine. He removed to Charleston, S.C., where he practised, 1795–98, and engaged in business with his brother-in-law, John Brown, at Providence, 1798–1819. He was a representative in the Rhode Island legislature several years and served as speaker, 1812–14, and was a Federal representative in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815–19. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1804–19. He was twice married: first in South Carolina, and secondly, July 16, 1800, to Alice, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Brown of Rhode Island. He died in Providence, R.I., Sept. 6, 1819.

MASON, James Murray, senator, was born at Analosta, Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 3, 1798; son of Gen. John and Anna Maria (Murray) Mason and grandson of George and Ann (Eilbeck) Mason. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1821, and at the College of William and Mary, LL.B., 1820. He was a lawyer in Winchester, Va., 1820–61; a representative in the house of delegates, 1826–32; delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829; presidential elector, 1833, voting for Jackson and Van Buren; and representative in the 25th congress, 1837–39. He was a U.S. senator to fill

the unexpired term of I. S. Pennybacker, deceased, 1847–51, and for the two succeeding terms, but he did not complete the second term, which would expire March 3, 1863. by reason of the secession of his state in 1861, and he was succeeded by W. T. Willey. He was chairman of the committee on foreign relations for ten years, and was the author of the "fugitive slave law" of 1850. He was appointed, with John Slidell, Confederate commissioner to Great Britain and France. He sailed from Charleston, S.C., to Havana, Cuba, and thence took passage on the British mail-steamer *Trent* for England. The commissioners were captured by Capt. Charles Wilkes, commanding the U.S. steamer *San Jacinto*, Nov. 8, 1861, and with their secretaries removed to that vessel and taken to Fort Warren, Boston harbor. On the demand of the British government Secretary Seward gave up the prisoners, claiming that as Captain Wilkes had not brought the *Trent* into port as a prize, on the claim of carrying passengers and papers, contraband of war, the government did not wish to sanction "right of search," which had always been denied, and he therefore released the prisoners. On their release, Jan. 2, 1862, they proceeded to London and remained there representing the Confederate government until its end in April, 1865. Mr. Mason then went to Canada, and returned to Virginia in 1868. He was married to Eliza Margaretta, daughter of Benjamin and Katharine (Banning) Chew of Philadelphia. He died near Alexandria, Va., April 28, 1871.



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

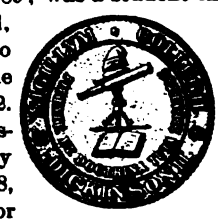
MASON, Jeremiah, senator, was born in Lebanon, Conn., April 27, 1768; son of Col. Jeremiah (1730–1813) and Elizabeth (Fitch) (1732–1809) Mason; grandson of Jeremiah Mason (1705–99), and fifth in descent through Daniel and Daniel[2] (1676) from John Mason, the hero of the Pequot war. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1796; studied law, and removed to Vermont, where he was admitted to the bar in 1791. He then went to New Hampshire and practised in Westmoreland, 1791–94, Walpole, 1794–97, and Portsmouth, 1798–1832, where he became the friend of Daniel Webster and his opponent in many important trials, 1807–38. He was appointed attorney-general of the state in 1802; was elected U.S. senator in 1813 and resigned his seat in 1817 in order to devote himself to the practise of his profession. He subsequently served for several terms in the New Hampshire legislature and as president of the Portsmouth branch of the Bank of the United States, 1825–29, his reappointment by President Jackson in 1829 causing the vote which led to the repeal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1832, and left the bar in 1838, but continued as chamber counsel up to the time of his death. He was married, Nov. 9, 1799, to Mary, daughter of Col. Robert and Mary Means of Amherst, N.H., and their sons were: George Means (1800–65), Dr. Alfred (1804–28), James Jeremiah (1806–35), Robert Means, and the Rev. Charles (1812–62). Senator Mason received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1815, Harvard in 1817 and Dartmouth in 1823. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1848.

MASON, John, soldier, was born in the north of England in 1601. The first record of him is as a lieutenant under Sir Thomas Fairfax, serving in the Low Countries from April to July, 1630. He appeared in Dorchester before December, 1632, to serve as magistrate of Massachusetts Bay colony in searching for a pirate named Bull. In 1634 he was one of a committee to plan the fortifications of Boston harbor and erect a battery on Castle island. In March, 1635, he was elected to represent Dorchester in the general court, and was given permission by that body to accompany a small band of the pioneers who opened the way for settlers desiring to found new homes on the banks of the Connecticut river. These pioneers were followed in June by a considerable body under Hooker and Stone, and they made settlements at Windsor, where Captain Mason was magistrate, and also at Hartford and Wethersfield, and in 1636 they numbered 800, 250 of whom were capable of bearing arms. When 30 of the settlers had fallen victims to the 400 savages who surrounded them, the general court of Connecticut asked aid of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies, and they agreed to furnish 40 and 160 men respectively to help suppress the Indians. Connecticut raised 90 men, under command of Captain Mason, and on May 1, 1636, war was declared against the Pequot tribe. On May 10 Mason

started down the river, arriving at Saybrook, May 17, where Captain Underhill joined him with 20 men. This enabled Mason to send 20 of his own men to protect the women and children at Windsor, and the expedition proceeded on May 19 to the Narragansett country outside the Connecticut boundary, although this was contrary to the instructions of the general court. Arriving on Saturday evening, May 20, they remained in their boats over the Sabbath, and were detained by a storm till Tuesday, when they landed at the foot of the hill overlooking Point Judith, where Mason called upon Canonicus, chief of the Narragansetts, for safe passage through his country in order to punish their common enemy, the Pequots. Here he received notice from Roger Williams of the arrival of Captain Patrick with 40 men from Massachusetts bay. Mason, however, impatient to take the Pequots by surprise, decided not to wait for Patrick's arrival, and he sent his boats to the mouth of the Pequot river and with 77 white men, 60 Mohegan and 200 Narragansett Indians, he took up the march, and the next day was joined by Uncas with 200 Niantic Indians. Mason surprised the Pequot fort, May 26, gained entrance to the camp with 16 men, while Captain Underhill, also with 16 men, effected an entrance on the other side. The remaining colonists with the friendly Indian allies formed a line that reached entirely around the fort and prevented the escape of the enemy. Captain Mason ordered his men to apply the torch and in a few minutes the entire camp was on fire. In the confusion the 32 attacking colonists took their place with the other guards, and the Indians were slain as they emerged from the fort. Only 7 Pequot warriors escaped and 7 were made prisoners. The 300 Pequots occupying the other fort under Sassacus fled panic stricken and were mercilessly driven before the retiring colonists as far as Saybrook, the remnant escaping into New York. This decisive action put an end to Indian wars in New England for forty years. The general court of Connecticut, on Mason's return to Hartford, made him chief military commander of the colony, with the rank of major, which was equivalent to major-general. His action in slaying the Pequots was approved by Roger Williams, who designated him a "blessed instrument of peace for all NewEngland." He removed to Saybrook when that fort passed to the control of the colony, and he was made captain of the fort and commander of the forces of the united colonies. In 1659 he settled in Norwich, which place he helped to found. He was a magistrate, 1648–68, and deputy governor, 1660–70. The commonwealth erected a monument to his memory on Pequot Hill, Groton, Conn., surmounted by a heroic-size statue in bronze. It was unveiled June 26, 1889. He wrote an account of the Pequot war, which was published by Increase Mather in his *Relation of Troubles by the Indians* (1677). He died in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 30, 1672.

MASON, John, clergyman, was born near Mid-Calder, Linlithgow, Scotland, in 1734. His father was a farmer, and both his parents died when he was a boy. He was brought up in the Associate or Secession church of Scotland; was graduated at Abernethy, 1753; pursued his theological studies there under the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, and in 1754 could speak Latin fluently. He was assistant professor in logic and moral philosophy at Abernethy, 1758–61, and was ordained to the ministry of the Associate Reformed church in 1761 and was made pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church in Cedar street, New York city, serving 1761–92. At his suggestion the synod in Scotland sent a number of clergymen to America. His efforts to effect a union between the Burgher and Anti-Burgher parties in America were successful, but caused his name to be erased from the synod in Scotland. He also effected the union of the several presbyteries, June 13, 1782, and he served as the first moderator of the Associate Reformed church in the general synod of October, 1783. He was a chaplain in the American army during the British occupancy of the city of New York; was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1779–85, and received the degree of D.D. from that institution in 1786. He was married, first, to Catherine Van Wyck of New York city, who died June 31, 1784, and, secondly, to Sarah Van Alstine of New York. He was a writer on ecclesiastical subjects. He died in New York city, April 19, 1792.

MASON, John Mitchell, educator, was born in New York city, March 19, 1770; son of the Rev. John and Catherine (Van Wyck) Mason. He was prepared for college under his father; was graduated at Columbia in 1789; was a student in the University of Scotland, 1791–92, and was recalled to the United States by the death of his father in 1792. He was licensed by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Pennsylvania, Oct. 18, 1792, and installed as pastor of the Cedar Street church, New York city, as successor to his father, in April, 1793. He was married, May 13, 1793, to Ann, daughter of Abraham Lefferts of New York city. He visited Scotland in 1801, to obtain competent evangelical ministers for duty in the United States, and in September, 1802, proposed a theological seminary, subject to the direction of the Associate Reformed church, which movement resulted in the Union Theological seminary. He



established the *Christian Magazine* in January, 1807, and edited it for several years. He resigned his pastorate in 1810, formed a new congregation, and while a new church was being built held meetings in the Presbyterian church on Cedar street; this action resulted in a charge being brought against him at the meeting of the synod in Philadelphia in 1811, but the synod refused to censure him. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1795–1821, and provost, 1811–16; travelled in France, Italy and Switzerland, 1816–17, and resigned his pastoral duties in February, 1821, on account of his increasing infirmities. He was president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1821–24, and in 1822 transferred his relations from the Associate Reformed church to the Presbytery of New York, and returned to New York city in 1824. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1794, and that of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1804. He is the author of many essays, orations and sermons and of: *Letter on Frequent Communion* (1798); *A Plea for Sacramental Communion on Catholic Principles* (1816). His son, Ebenezer Mason, prepared *The Writings of the late John M. Mason* (4 vols., 1832); and his son-in-law, the Rev. Jacob Van Vechten, D.D., *Memories of John M. Mason, D.D.* (2 vols., 1836). He died in New York city, Dec. 26, 1829.

MASON, John Sanford, soldier, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1824. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1847 and was assigned to the 3d artillery as 2d lieutenant. He was in the Mexican war, 1847–48, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant Sept. 7, 1850, and captain, and assigned to the 11th infantry May 14, 1861. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th Ohio volunteers Oct. 3, 1861, and his regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d army corps, and in the battle of Fredericksburg he commanded the brigade after Gen. Nathan Kimball was wounded. He was brevetted major, Sept. 17, 1862, for Antietam, lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 13, 1862, for Fredericksburg, and colonel and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war" and "in the field." He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and accepted his commission Jan. 9, 1863. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866. He was promoted major, 17th infantry Oct. 14, 1864, transferred to the 35th infantry Sept. 21, 1866, to the 15th infantry March 15, 1869; he was promoted lieutenant-colonel 4th infantry Dec. 11, 1873, transferred to the 20th infantry Feb. 25, 1881, became colonel of the 9th infantry April 2, 1883 and was retired by operation of law Aug. 21, 1888. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 29, 1897.

MASON, John Young, cabinet officer, was born in Greenesville county, Va., April 18, 1799. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1816; studied law in Litchfield, Conn., 1816–19; was admitted to the bar in 1819, and settled in practice in Hicksford, Va. He represented Southampton county in the Virginia legislature, 1819–29; was a judge of the superior court, 1829–31; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1829; a representative from Virginia in the 22d, 23d and 24th congresses, 1831–37, where he was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. He resigned Jan. 11, 1837, having been appointed by President Van Buren judge of the U.S. district court for the district of Virginia, and served 1837–44. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler, March 14, 1844, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas W. Gilmer and served until the close of Tyler's administration. He was appointed attorney-general in the cabinet of President Polk March 5,

THE OLD NAVY DEPT. BUILDING, WASHINGTON D.C.

1845; was transferred to the navy department as successor to George Bancroft, resigned, Sept. 9, 1846, and served until March 3, 1849. He was a lawyer in Richmond, Va., 1849–54; president of the state constitutional convention in 1850, and U.S. minister to France, 1854–59. He received an LL.D. from the University of North Carolina, 1845. He died in Paris, France, Oct. 3, 1859.

MASON, Jonathan, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1752; son of Deacon Jonathan Mason of the Old South church. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school; was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1774; studied law under John Adams, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1777, practising in Boston, 1777–1831. He was one of the ninety-six attestators of the Boston Massacre, being in King street, Boston, on the evening of March 5, 1770, about ten o'clock, where he overheard the conversation between the lieutenant-governor and Captain Preston, an officer of the king's troops. He delivered the official oration before the authorities of Boston on the tenth anniversery of the massacre, March 5, 1780. He was married, April 13, 1779, to Susanna, daughter of

William Powell. He was a representative in the state legislature several terms and a member of the governor's council in 1798. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Goodhue of Salem, and served from Dec. 19, 1800, to March 3, 1803. He was a representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–20, and resigned his seat May 15, 1820, after voting for the Missouri compromise March 3, 1820. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1831.

MASON, Joseph, representative, was born at Plattsburg, N.Y., March 30, 1828; son of Joseph and Sally (Moore) Mason and grandson of Aaron Mason. He removed to Hamilton, N.Y., in 1840; attended Hamilton academy and Madison university; studied law under his brother, Charles Mason, afterward judge of the court of appeals in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was married, April 27, 1858, to Cornelia R., daughter of Stephen G. Sears of De Ruyter, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Madison university in 1859. He was county judge for Madison county, 1864–68; collector for the 24th internal revenue district of New York, 1871–76; and Republican representative from the 24th district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83. After the close of his second congressional term he engaged in the practice of the law at Hamilton, N.Y., and was so occupied in 1901.

MASON, Lowell, musician, was born in Medfield, Mass., Jan. 8, 1792; son of Johnson and Katy (Hartshorn) Mason; grandson of Barachias and Love (Whitney) Battelle Mason, and a descendant of Robert Mason of England, who came to America with John Winthrop's company, 1630, and was an original landholder in Dedham, Mass., in 1642. Johnson Mason was one of the pioneers in the straw-weaving trade of Medfield; a colonel of the Massachusetts militia and a representative in the general court, 1809–11, 1821 and 1843. Lowell taught himself to play every instrument that came within his reach and at the age of sixteen trained and conducted a church choir in Medfield. He was employed as a bank clerk in Savannah, Ga., 1812–27; gave lessons in singing, conducted choirs, and arranged a series of sacred music, which contained some of his own compositions, and was published by the Handel and Haydn society as the "Boston Handel and Haydn Society's Collection of Church Music" (1822). He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1827, and was elected president of the Handel and Haydn society, 1827–32. He established singing-classes, and taught a system which was an application of the Pestalozzian principles. With George James Webb, he established the Boston Academy of Music in 1832, and he promoted schools for instrumental music, for voice culture, and for the training of teachers in different parts of the United States. He visited Europe in 1837 to make himself acquainted with didactic methods, especially those used in Germany. In 1838 he was granted the privilege of teaching his method in the public schools of Boston. During his later years he tried to establish congregational singing in churches, and gave his time to musical study and composition. After a second visit to Europe, 1850–51, he settled in New York, and in 1854 he removed to Orange, N.J., where he was a founder of the Valley Church. He received the degree of Mus.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1855. At his death his valuable musical library was presented by his heirs to Yale university. He was married, Sept. 3, 1817, to Abigail Gregory and had four sons Daniel Gregory, Lowell, William and Henry. He compiled, composed and published numerous collections of songs, sacred, secular and educational, most of which had a wide circulation. *The Juvenile Psalmist* (1829) was said to be the first music book ever published for Sunday schools. Of his *American Tune Book* (1841) more than 600,000 copies had been sold at the time of his death, which occurred at Orange, N.J., Aug. 11, 1872.

Lowell Mason

MASON, Luther Whiting, educator, was born in Turner, Maine, April 3, 1821. He was left an orphan in 1838, gave his attention to music, and by teaching paid his tuition at an academy. He was superintendent of music in the public schools of Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853–61, using his system of teaching by note from charts adapted for different grades. He was a drum-major in the Federal army, 1861–65, and was musical instructor in the public schools of Boston, Mass., 1865–80. He demonstrated his method at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pa., 1876, and his system was favorably reported to the Japanese government. He was in Japan, 1880–83, superintending musical instruction in the public schools, directing a school of music, including an orchestra of European and Japanese instruments; giving lessons in the homes of the nobility and holding tri-weekly meetings with the musicians and poets of the Mikado's household, and on leaving Japan received the personal thanks of the empress, gifts from the

Mikado (which he presented to the Boston Art Museum), and the doctor's degree from Tokio university. He resumed his work in Boston, 1883, and subsequently spent some months in study at Berlin and Leipzig for the purpose of improving his system. He published his system at his own expense and in six months had met the entire investment of $10,000 from the sale of books and charts. His plan of teaching grew into the "National System," used in schools throughout the United States and in Germany, and was the foundation of the publishing house of Ginn & Co., Boston. His services were acknowledged by a public reception tendered him in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1895. He died in Buckfield, Maine, July 14, 1896.

MASON, Moses, representative, was born in Oxford county, Maine, June 2, 1789; son of Moses and Eunice (Ayers) Mason; grandson of Moses and Lydia (Knap) Mason and of William Ayers, and a descendant of Capt. Hugh Mason, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634. He studied medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. James Ayers, and began to practice at Bethel Hill, Maine, in 1813. He was appointed the first postmaster at Bethel in 1814. He was married, June 15, 1815, to Agnes Straw of Newfield. He was justice of the peace, 1821–66; county commissioner, 1831–34; a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37; and a member of the governor's council in 1843 and 1845. He was made a trustee of the insane hospital in 1844; was a selectman of the town for fourteen years, and was president of Gould's academy, 1854–66. He died at Bethel, Maine, June 25, 1866.

MASON, Otis Tufton, ethnologist was born in Eastport, Me., April 10, 1838; son of John and Rachel (Lincoln) Mason; grandson of Tufton Mason, and a descendant of Capt. John Mason, the founder of New Hampshire and the explorer of the New England coast in 1617. His father was engaged for years in the New England, Virginia and West India trade, but in 1840 lost his fortune and removed his family to New Jersey, residing at Red Bank and Haddonfield. He purchased a part of the Mt. Vernon estate called "Woodlawn" from the Lewis family in 1849; removed his family to Virginia in that year and engaged in farming. Otis received a preparatory education at home, and was graduated at Columbian college, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1862, and taught school to procure the necessary tuition. He was principal of Columbian College preparatory school, 1861–84, and from 1870 devoted himself to the study of ethnology and anthropology in its widest sense. He was married, Oct. 23, 1862, to Sarah, daughter of John and Emily Henderson of Alexandria, Va. He worked on the principle that the apparatus and methods of the naturalist may be applied to the study of our race and that anthropology should be in the strictest sense the natural history of man. He was professor of anthropology in Columbian university, 1884–98, and curator of the department of ethnology in the U.S. National museum at Washington, D.C., 1884–1901. He was an honorary and corresponding member of many American and European scientific societies and received the decoration of Officier de l'Instruction Publique from the French government in 1889. He received the degree of Ph.D. in 1879 and LL.D. in 1897, from Columbian university, and was elected a trustee of that institution in 1889. He contributed to the *American Naturalist* and to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. National museum, and is the author of: *The Antiquities of Guadaloupe* (1885); *The Hupa Indian Industries* (1886); *Cradles of the North American Indians* (1887); *Woman's Share in Primitive Culture* (1894); *Primitive Transportation* (1894); and *Origin of Inventions* (1895).

MASON, Richard Sharpe, educator, was born in Barbadoes, W.I., Dec. 29, 1795; son of Philip and Martha (Sharpe) Mason. He was brought to the United States in 1807 by his mother and uncle, who settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1816; studied theology, and was made deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1817, and priest in 1820. He was rector of Christ church, New Berne, N.C., 1818–28; of Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., 1828–30; president and Charles Sartain professor of evidences of Christianity, Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., 1830–35; president of Newark college, Newark, Del., 1835–40, and rector of Christ church, Raleigh, N.C., 1840–74. He was married in 1823 to Mary Ann, daughter of John Council Bryan of New Berne, N.C. He was president of the annual diocesan conventions, president of the standing committee of the diocese, and deputy to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church from the diocese of North Carolina for many years. He was a trustee of Hobart college, 1829–35, and received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830. He is the author of: *A Letter to the Bishop of North Carolina on the Subject of his Late Pastoral* (1850), and *Baptism of Infants Defended from the Objections of Antipædo Baptists*, edited by his son, the Rev. Richard Henry Mason (1874). He died in Raleigh, N.C., Feb. 21, 1874.

MASON, Rufus Osgood, physician and author, was born in Sullivan, N.H., Jan. 22, 1830; son of Rufus and Prudence (Woods) Mason; grandson of Bela and Sally (Norcross) Mason, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Capt. Hugh and Hester Mason, who sailed from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass., where Capt. Hugh was selectman, deputy to the general assembly, member of the council of war, and captain of militia, which he led against the Manhattoes in 1664, and in the Sudbury fight in King Philip's war. Rufus Osgood Mason was prepared for college at Thetford, Vt., academy; was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1868, and studied at Union Theological seminary, 1854–55. He was graduated M.D. (valedictorian) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1859; was acting assistant surgeon, U.S.N., on board the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, 1861–64; took up the practice of medicine in New York city in 1864, and was attending physician, Northwestern dispensary, 1864–69. He was married, July 3, 1871, to Marian Isabel Goodwin of New York city, and secondly to Charlotte Van der Veer Quick of Princeton, N.J. He was elected a member of the New York County Medical society in 1877; of the Academy of Medicine, New York, 1889, and of the Society for Psychical Research, 1891. He is the author of: books—*Sketches and Impressions* (1887); *Telepathy and the Sublimenal Self* (1897); *Hypnotism and Suggestion in Therapeutics, Education and Reform* (1901); pamphlets—*Duplex Personality, its Relation to Hypnotism and to Lucidity* (1895); *Educational Uses of Hypnotism* (1896); *Alternating Personalities, their Origin and Medico-Legal Aspect* (1896); *The New Therapeutics* (1899), and contributions to various periodicals. He died in New York city, May 11, 1903.

MASON, Samson, representative, was born in Fort Ann, N.Y., July 24, 1793; son of Haile and Hannah (Pierce) Mason; grandson of Samson (2d) and Hannah Haile (Hale) Mason, and a descendant of Samson (1st) and Mary (Butterworth) Mason. Samson Mason (1st) was a "Dragoon in Cromwell's Ironsides," came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1649, removed to Rehoboth in 1657, and was the founder of Swansea, Mass. He received his education in the public and law school at Onondaga, N.Y., was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in Springfield, Ohio, in 1819. He was prosecuting attorney for Clark county in 1822; a member of the state senate, 1829–31, and chairman of the committee that revised the statutes of the state in 1830, and was a candidate for presidential elector on the Clay ticket in 1832. He was a Whig representative from the tenth Ohio district in the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1835–43; a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1845–46; U.S. attorney for Ohio during Fillmore's administration, 1850–53; a state senator, 1862–64; and a delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention of 1850–51. He served as captain, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general in the state militia. He was married to Minerva, daughter of Dr. William Needham of Springfield, Ohio. Of their children, Rodney, born Oct. 20, 1824, was a colonel in the civil war and became a resident of Springfield, Ohio; Emily, born Nov. 15, 1827, married Judge Daniel Haynes of Dayton, Ohio, and Gen. Edwin Cooley (q.v.) died in 1898. Gen. Samson Mason died in Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1869.

MASON, Stevens Thomson, senator, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1760; son of Judge Thomson Mason and grandson of George and Ann (Thomson) Mason. He was a student at the College of William and Mary; served as a volunteer aide to General Washington at Yorktown and became a brigadier-general in the Virginia militia. He was a representative in the house of delegates and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1788. In May, 1794, on the resignation of Senator James Monroe to accept the mission to France, Mr. Mason was elected to complete the term expiring March 3, 1797, and he was elected for a full term expiring March 3, 1803. In the senate he opposed the adoption of the Jay treaty and gave a full copy of the treaty to the Philadelphia *Aurora*, where it was first published. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1803.

MASON, Stevens Thomson, governor of Michigan, was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1811; son of Gen. John Thomson Mason and grandson of Stevens Thomson Mason (q.v.). He removed with his father to Kentucky about 1812 and received a liberal education. President Jackson appointed him secretary of Michigan Territory as successor to his father, who had served from Sept. 24, 1830, to May 27, 1831, and he served from Aug. 1, 1831, to Sept. 17, 1831. During the illness of Governor George B. Porter, Mason was acting governor periodically until Feb. 7, 1834, and became governor of the territory *ex officio* on the death of Governor Porter, July 6, 1834. On Nov. 5, 1834, President Jackson appointed Henry D. Gilpin governor, but the senate rejected the appointment and Charles Shaler was appointed secretary, Aug. 29, 1835, but he declined, and John S. Horner was appointed secretary and acting governor, Sept. 8, 1835. On the organization of Michigan as a state in 1835, Mason was elected the first governor and was re-elected, serving till Jan. 7, 1840, when he removed to New York city, where he practised law until his death there, Jan. 4, 1843.

MASON, Theodore Lewis, physician and surgeon, was born in Cooperstown, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1803; son of David and Mary Elizabeth (Lewis) Mason; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Lewis, and a descendant of Maj. John Mason, the founder of Norwich, Conn. After receiving a classical education he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, registering his name in the office of Dr. David Hosack. His degree of M.D. was conferred in 1825. He practised in Wilton, Conn., for a few years, and returned to New York city, where he married, in 1833, Katharine Van Vliet, daughter of Peter De Witt, lawyer, and removed in 1834 to Brooklyn, N.Y., in which city he was a practitioner, 1834–82. He was president of the Kings County Medical society, 1842–43; a founder of Brooklyn city hospital, 1845; the Long Island College hospital, 1861, and president of the collegiate department, 1861–82; a member of the Citizens' association of New York to further the passage of the Metropolitan health bill in 1864; an incorporator and first president of the Inebriates' home of Kings county, 1866; a founder of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, 1870, and president of the association for several years from 1875. He was also a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; resident fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; delegate to the international medical convention, Philadelphia, 1876, and founder, life member and director of the Long Island Historical society. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch church. His address, *Inebriety a Disease*, was quoted as authority in the British house of commons in arguments supporting a bill for the establishment of inebriate homes. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1882.

MASON, William, musician and composer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1829; son of Dr. Lowell (q.v.) and Abigail (Gregory) Mason. He began the study of the pianoforte under Henry Schmidt of Boston, Mass., in early childhood. He made his first public appearance as a pianist at a symphony concert in Boston in 1846 at the age of seventeen, and during the next three years he appeared frequently in concerts including those given by the Harvard Musical association. He studied the pianoforte at Leipzig in 1849 under Moscheles, harmony under Moritz Hauptmann and instrumentation under E. F. Richter. Later he studied the pianoforte under Alexander Dreyschock in Prague and in 1853–54 at Weimar, under Liszt in company with Rubinstein, Von Bülow and Pruckner. He played in public in Prague, Frankfort and Weimar, and in London in 1853, returning to the United States in 1854. He gave a series of piano recitals in the principal American cities, and in 1855 established in New York city, in connection with Carl Bergmann, Theodore Thomas, J. Mosenthal and George Matzka, a series of classical soirées which continued until 1868 and in which he was the first to introduce the Liszt Hungarian rhapsodies to American audiences. These soirées became widely known as the "Mason and Thomas soirées of chamber music." Dr. Mason then settled in New York city, where he devoted himself to teaching and made only occasional public appearances. Many of his pupils attained eminence as pianists. He received the honorary degree of Mus.D. from Yale in 1872. He resided at Orange, N.J., 1858–90, and in New York city from 1890. He was married, March 12, 1857, to Mary I., daughter of George James Webb of Boston. His compositions include: *Deux Romances sans Paroles* (1845); *Impromptu* (1851); *Silver Spring* (1856); *Ballade in B Major* (1863); *Deux Humoresques de Bal* (1866); *Reverie Poetique* (1868); *Prelude in A Minor* (1870); *Romance Etude* (1871); *Three Characteristic Sketches* (1876); *Toccata* (1882); *Serenata*, for pianoforte and violoncello (1882), and *Mirmet* (1882). He is the author of: *Teacher and Pupil: Eight Duos for Four Hands* (1869); *Didactic Works: A Method for the Pianoforte*, with E. S. Hoadley (1867); *System for Beginners in the Art of Playing upon the Pianoforte*, with E. S. Hoadley (1871); *Mason's Pianoforte Technics*, with William S. B. Matthews (1878); *Touch and Technic* (1890); *Improvisation for Pianoforte* (1900), and *Memories of a Musical Life* (1901).

MASON, William Ernest, senator, was born in Franklinville, N.Y., July 7, 1850; son of Lewis J. and Nancy (Winslow) Mason. He removed to Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, with his parents in 1858, attended school there until 1863 and Birmingham college, 1863–65. His father died in 1865; and he taught school in Bentonsport, 1865–68, and in Des Moines, Iowa, 1868–70. He commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Thomas M. Withrow of Des Moines in 1870 and removed with him to Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practised until 1897. He was married, June 11, 1873, to Julia Edith, daughter of George White of Des Moines. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1879; state senator, 1882–85;

a Republican representatve from the 3d district of Illinois in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91; was defeated for the 52d congress by Allen Cathcart Durborow, Jr., of Chicago, and was elected to the U.S. senate Jan. 20, 1897, as successor to Gen. John M. Palmer, whose term expired March 3, 1897, for the term expiring March 31, 1903. He served as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and as a member of the committees on claims, fisheries, immigrating, post offices and post roads, commerce, and organization, conduct and expenditure of the executive department.

Wm E Mason

MASSEY, John Edward, legislator, was born in Spottsylvania, Va., April 2, 1819; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Chewning) Massey and grandson of Reuben and Mary (Carter) Massey. He was admitted to the bar, but soon after became a Baptist clergyman. He supported the Riddleberger bill; was a representative in the state legislature, 1875–78; state senator, 1878–79; was prominently named as an available candidate for governor in 1881; was the successful candidate for representative from the state-at-large in the 49th congress, 1883; was lieutenant-governor, 1886–89; state superintendent of public institutions, 1890–98; and was elected a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention in 1901. He died at Charlottesville, Va., April 24, 1901.

MASSIE, Nathaniel, pioneer, was born in Goochland county, Va., Dec. 28, 1763. He served in the Revolutionary war, 1780; was a surveyor of wild lands in Virginia, 1780–91, and of the Virginia military district north of the Ohio river, 1791–96, laying out on his own land the town of Chillicothe in 1796, and in 1800 was one of the largest land-owners in the Northwest territory. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1802, and secured the selection of Chillicothe as the state capital; was state senator in the 1st and 2d general assemblies, 1803–04; speaker of the senate, 1803; was a Jefferson elector in 1804, and a Madison elector in 1808, and a representative in the 5th and 8th general assemblies, 1806–07, and 1809–10. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of the state at the election on the second Tuesday of October 1807, as successor to Edward Tiffin, who resigned to take his seat in the U.S. senate in March, 1807. When his opponent, Return J. Meigs, was elected, Massie raised the question of his eligibility, and the general assembly in joint convention declared him ineligible under the constitution, but Massie does not appear by the official records to have claimed the office. Thomas Kirker, acting governor, served until Dec. 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated. Massie was major-general of the state militia for several years. He died at Paint Creek Falls, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1813.

MASTERS, Josiah, representative, was born in Woodbury, Conn., Nov. 22, 1763; son of James and Eunice Masters. He was graduated at Yale in 1784; was admitted to the bar, and removed to Schaghticoke, N.Y., where he practised law. He was a member of the state assembly in 1792, 1800 and 1801; associate judge of Rensselaer county, 1801–05; a Democratic representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09; and was judge of the court of common pleas of Rensselaer county, 1809–22. He supported the war of 1812, opposed the embargo, non-intercourse and other commercial restrictions, and co-operated with De Witt Clinton in promoting the Erie canal. He died at Schaghticoke, N.Y., June 30, 1822.

MATHER, Cotton, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1663; son of Increase and Maria (Cotton) Mather. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1678, A.M., 1681; taught school, 1678–85, meanwhile studying theology. An impediment in his speech caused him to devote himself to the study of medicine, but by constant effort he overcame the difficulty and resumed his theological studies. He preached his first sermon in his grandfather's church at Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 22, 1680; and declined a call to New Haven, Conn., in 1681. He was ordained assistant pastor of the North Church, Boston, Mass., as a colleague with his father, May 13, 1685. He was actively connected with the persecutions of the alleged "witches," and published "Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possessions" in 1685, the tendency of which was to increase the excitement. In 1688 he was one of the four ministers that held a day of fasting and prayer for the affected children of John Goodwin of Boston, and he took the eldest daughter to his house in order to observe and prescribe for

Cotton Mather

her strange actions. He became the foremost adviser and wrote "Wonders of the Invisible World," being an account of the trials of several witches (1692) concerning the supposed phenomena. During this "reign of terror" two hundred persons were accused, one hundred and fifty imprisoned, nineteen hanged, one pressed to death, and twenty-eight condemned but not punished. When the popular reaction followed he was severely criticised and charged with being its "chief cause, promoter and agent." It was further charged that he "favored the prosecutions for witchcraft, countenanced the executions by his presence, and in various ways urged the terrible work of blood." Several vindications of Mather have been written, including one by William Poole. He partly discovered his error near the close of his life. He was in advance of his age in his method of treatment of the afflicted whether in body or mind. On the fall of the delusion, Mather's influence, which had been great, began to decline, until at length he became the object of much ridicule. He was three times married: first, on May 4, 1866, to Abigail, daughter of Col. John Phillips of Charlestown, Mass.; secondly, Aug. 18, 1703, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Clark and widow of Mr. Hubbard, and thirdly, July 5, 1715, to Lydia, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lee and widow of John George. He was almost fanatically religious, having been surrounded by holy influences and imbued with the spirit of devotion from early childhood. He composed forms of ejaculatory prayer for use on occasions, and kept weekly fasts, prostrating himself on the floor of his study. He was one of the commissioners for Indian affairs; was an advocate of Christian missions and projected a Society of Peacemakers, to compose and prevent differences and to divert lawsuits. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Glasgow university in 1710. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1713, being the first American so honored. His correspondents included scientists and literary men in all parts of the world. Besides his works on witchcraft he is the author of: *Magnalia Christi Americana* (1702; 2 vols., 1820; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1875); *Psalterium Americanum*, being an exact metrical translation of the Psalms in prose (1718); *Biblia Americana, or Sacred Scripture of the Old and New Testaments* (MS.), besides numerous other publications, both in prose and verse. His works are extremely rare, the most extensive collections having been made by the British museum and the Bodleian library at Oxford. The Brinley collection was the best in the United States, and was sold in New York city in 1879. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1728, and was buried in the family vault in Copp's Hill burying ground.

MATHER, Fredrick, pisciculturist, was born in Greenbush, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1833; son of Joseph and Chianna (Brockway) Mather of Lyme, Conn.; grandson of Joseph and Zelinda (Goold) Mather and of Elijah and Abigal (Hall) Brockway, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather of Toxteth Park, England, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., 1635, died there in 1669, and was the father of the Rev. Increase Mather and grandfather of Cotton Mather. He was educated at Albany, N.Y., and in 1854 he went to Potosi, Wis., having become interested in the Potosi lead mines. He hunted and trapped in the Bad Axe country, Wis., for several years, and was interpreter of the Chippewa language to the government survey in northern Minnesota. He served under Gen. James Henry Lane during the Kansas disturbances, 1853–55, and was one of Jennison's "Jayhawkers." At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Federal army as a private in the 113th New York volunteer regiment; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1864, and was commissioned captain in the 7th New York artillery regiment, serving until the close of the war. He was elected a member of the Loyal Legion. He was employed as a clerk in the live-stock yards near Albany, N.Y., purchased a farm at Honeoye Falls, N.Y., in 1868, and devoted most of his time to the science of fish culture. Upon the founding of the U.S. fish commission in 1872, he was engaged to hatch shad for the Potomac river; was appointed assistant to the U.S. fish commission in 1873; hatched the first sea-bass and graylings in 1874; established hatcheries at Lexington and Blackburg for the state of Virginia in 1875, and during the same year he succeeded in transporting salmon eggs to Germany by means of a refrigerator-box of his own invention. He also invented a conical apparatus, which greatly facilitated the hatching of shad and other eggs. He hatched the adhesive eggs of the smelt in 1884, although all previous attempts had failed. He was fish editor of *The Field*, Chicago, Ill., 1877–80, and of *Forest and Stream*, New York city, 1880–1900. He was sent to Roslyn, Long Island, to hatch salmon for the Hudson river in 1882; was superintendent of the New York state com-

mission station at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, 1888–95; and inaugurated the hatching of codfish, lobsters and other marine forms. He had charge of the American exhibit at the Fisheries Exhibition, Berlin, Germany, in 1880. He was twice married: first, in 1854, to Elizabeth MacDonald, who died Dec. 20, 1861; and secondly, in 1877, to Adelaide Fairchild. His surviving child, Sophia, became the wife of Bleecker Sanders of Albany, N.Y. He had medals and testimonials from many scientific societies of Europe and a personal gift from the crown prince of Germany ("Unser Fritz"), of a medal, a gold medallion with the royal portrait. He was widely known by his lectures on "Fish and Fisheries" and "The Army of the Potomac," and is the author of: *Ichthyology of the Adirondacks* (1886); *Modern Fish Culture* (1900); *Men I have Fished with* (1897); *In the Louisiana Lowlands* (1900); *My Angling Friends* (1902). He died at Lake Nebagomain, Wis., Feb. 14, 1900.

MATHER, Increase, educator, was born in Dorchester, Mass., June 21, 1639; son of the Rev. Richard and Katharine (Holt) Mather. He pursued his studies under the Rev. John Norton of Boston, and was graduated from Harvard in 1656. He at once began preaching and delivered sermons in Dorchester, at his father's church. In 1657 he joined his brother Nathaniel in England. He was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, A.M., 1658, and preached until his return to Boston, 1661. He married, in 1662, Maria, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton of Boston. On May 27, 1664, he became pastor of the North church, Boston, of which his brother Samuel (1626–71) had been the first pastor. During his pastorate the discussion arose as to the right of non-communicants to bring their children to baptism, and Mr. Mather united with President Chauncy and John Davenport in opposing the "half-way covenant" established by the general synod, but he subsequently consented to it in a modified form. He was the prime mover of the "Reforming Synod" called by the general court Sept. 10, 1678, to consider "what are the evils that have provoked the Lord to bring his judgment on New England." The judgments were: King Philip's war; the small-pox; the fires of 1676 and 1679, and a general falling away from the strict notions and habits of the first settlers. In 1681, upon the death of President Oakes of Harvard, he was offered and declined the presidency. He officiated, however, until the election of John Rogers in 1649, and upon Rogers's death, in 1685, he was requested by the overseers to act as president until further settlement could be made. In 1683, upon the threatened withdrawal of the charter of Massachusetts, he was foremost in advocating its retention. The agents of the general court consequently became Mather's bitter enemies. He was selected as agent to lay the grievances of the colony before the king upon the annulment of the charter, and remained abroad as colonial agent, 1688–92. His expenses meanwhile greatly exceeded his compensation and he was obliged to pledge his property. The result of his labors was a charter uniting Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Maine, and the territory from Sagadahoc to the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. Sir William Phips was nominated governor, and he with Mather returned to Boston, May 14, 1692. A vote of thanks was tendered him by the lower house for his faithful endeavors to serve his country. He was instrumental in promoting the union between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; obtained a confirmation of the charter of Harvard college in 1685, and in 1692 he obtained from the general assembly an act incorporating the college. By this act, wherein Mather was made president, the college was enabled to confer degrees, particularly those of bachelor and doctor of theology. In 1701 he withdrew from the office and was succeeded by Samuel Willard. He devoted the remainder of his life to philanthropy and to literature. In April, 1715, he received a unanimous invitation from the ministers of the province to represent them at the coronation of King George I., but advancing years led him to decline. "He had great faith in signs and prodigies," and delivered discourses concerning earthquakes, inundations, wars and other calamitous events. He was also a firm believer in witchcraft, and assisted his son Cotton in publishing his books on the subject. He was married, secondly, in 1715, to Ann, daughter of Thomas Lake and widow of the Rev. John Cotton of Hampton. She died at Brookline, Mass., March 29, 1737. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1692, it being the first degree of the kind conferred in America. He is the author of: *Life and Death of Rev. Richard Mather* (1670); *Important Truths about Conversion* (1674); *A Discourse Concerning Baptism and the Consecration of Churches* (1675); *A History of the War with the Indians* (1676, new

Increase Mather

ed., 1862); *A Relation of Troubles of New England from the Indians* (1677, new ed., 1864); *Cometographia, or a Discourse Concerning Comets* (1683); *Remarkable Providences* (1684, new ed., 1856); *Several Papers Relating to the State of New England* (1690); *Dying Pastor's Legacy* (1722). He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1723.

MATHER, Margaret, actress, was born in Tilbury, Canada, Oct. 21, 1859 ; daughter of John and Ann (Mather) Finlayson. Her father was a Scotch ship-carpenter, and on removing to Detroit, Mich., kept a sailors' boarding-house, and Margaret is said to have sold newspapers in the streets. In 1871 she went to New York to visit an elder sister, and while there she attended the public school and began to study for the stage. In 1877 she was engaged by a travelling company under the name of Miss Bloomer, and in 1878 by George Edgar, to appear as Lady Cordelia in "King Lear," at Providence, R.I. This part was beyond her ability, but the trial determined James J. Hill to educate her for the stage, and she adopted the name of her mother's family for professional use. On Aug. 28, 1882, she made her début as a star under Mr. Hill's management, appearing as Juliet at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, Ill. She toured for two seasons, and added Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons;" Leah, in "Leah the Forsaken"; Juliana, in "The Honeymoon," and Rosalind, in "As You Like It," to her repertory. She returned in 1885, to New York where her manager leased the Union Square theatre for the season of 1885–86 and starred her in a sumptuous production of "Romeo and Juliet." In 1886 she appeared at the Union Square theatre as Leah and Juliana. She starred in a series of road engagements, and was married, much against her manager's wishes, on Feb. 15, 1887, to Emil Haberkorn, leader of the orchestra at the Union Square theatre, from whom she was subsequently divorced. She continued her professional tours under a new manager, but met with much less success. She appeared as Peg Woffington at Niblo's Garden, New York, Jan. 1, 1889; opened the Columbus theatre, New York, with a performance of "Romeo and Juliet," Oct. 11, 1890, and subsequently gave her initial performance of Imogen, in "Cymbeline," at the same house. She produced an adaptation of Jules Barbier's "Jeanne d'Arc," at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York, Dec. 8, 1890, but did not meet the public demand, and the piece was discontinued and she retired from the stage, Dec. 10, 1892, having married Gustav Pabst, son of a wealthy brewer, July 26, 1892. She obtained a divorce from Mr. Pabst in October, 1896, and returned to professional life, appearing as Imogen, in "Cymbeline," at Wallack's theatre, in 1897. She died in Charlestown, W. Va., April 7, 1898.

MATHER, Richard, clergyman, was born in Lowton, Winwick parish, Lancashire, England, in 1596 ; son of Thomas and Marguerite Mather, and grandson of John Mather. He received a liberal education and taught at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, England, 1611–15, meanwhile studying for the ministry, and in 1815 he entered Brasenose college, Oxford. In 1620 he returned to Toxteth and was ordained by Bishop Morton of Chester. He was twice married, first, in 1624, to Katharine, daughter of Edmund Holt of Bury, and secondly, in 1656, to Sarah Story, widow of the Rev. John Cotton. He ministered in Toxteth until 1633, when complaints were entered against him for non-conformity, and in August, 1633, he was suspended. By the intercession of friends his suspension was removed shortly after, but in 1634 it was again inflicted, and in May, 1635, he joined the company of pilgrims and embarked at Bristol for New England. He arrived at Boston in August, 1635. He formed a new church at Dorchester, Mass., and was chosen its pastor in 1636. Upon the downfall of the hierarchy in England, he was solicited to return to his former charge, but he refused. In 1639 he was chosen to answer the thirty-two questions propounded by the general court relating to church government. He was a member of the synod of 1648 and drew up the Cambridge platform of discipline, which was adopted. During his residence in New England he was a member of every synod convened and was moderator of a synod at the time of his death. He was one of the three ministers selected to prepare a New England version of the Psalms (1646), and he is the author of : *Discourse on the Church Covenant* (1639) and *Treatise on Justification.* He died in Dorchester, Mass., April 22, 1669.

MATHER, Richard Henry, educator, was born in Binghamton, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1835 ; son of Henry and Frances (Whiting) Mather ; grandson of Capt. Sylvester Mather of Lyme, Conn., and a descendant of Richard Mather, 1635. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; studied philology at Berlin, Germany, 1857–59 ; was a teacher at Williston seminary, 1858–59 ; instructor in Greek at Amherst, 1859–62 ; associate professor of Greek language and literature, 1862–68 ; professor of Greek and German language, 1868–79 ; and professor of Greek language and literature, 1879–90. He lectured on sculpture, 1879–88 and visited Europe to select casts, engravings and photographs for the art museum at Williston Hall. This museum contains the second finest collection of casts in the United States and was largely composed of Professor Mather's selections. He went abroad in 1888 and prepared a course of lectures on Greek life. He received the honorary degree of

D.D. from Bowdoin college in 1879. He edited several Greek text-books for use in colleges, including: *Herodotus* (1872); selections from Thucydides, the *Electra* of Sophocles (1882); *Abstract of Lectures upon Sculpture* (1882); and the *Prometheus Bound* of Æschylus (1883). He died in Amherst, Mass., April 16, 1890.

MATHER, Roland, philanthropist, was born at Westfield, Conn., May 31, 1809; son of John and Sophia (Taylor) Mather, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, the immigrant (1635). He attended the district schools and worked on his father's farm until 1825, when he engaged in the dry-goods business in Boston. He removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1828, and in 1836 established the firm of Howe, Mather & Co. He retired in 1851 and devoted his time to the care of his estates. He was a trustee and president of the Society for Savings and endowed the Hartford Public Library with $35,000 and the Congregational Educational society with more than $500,000. He bequeathed to the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions each $15,000, and to the American Missionary Society and Hampton Normal and Industrial institute each $10,000. He died at Hartford, Conn., May 10, 1897.

MATHER, William Williams, educator, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., May 24, 1804; son of Eleazer and Fanny (Williams) Mather and a descendant from the Rev. Richard Mather, Puritan. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1828 and assigned to the 7th infantry. While at the academy he led his class for two years in chemistry and mineralogy and had submitted to him for revision the proof-sheets of "Webster's Chemistry," then being published. He was acting assistant instructor in artillery at the academy during the annual encampment; was stationed at Jefferson barracks, 1828–29, at Fort Jesup, La., in 1829; was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the U.S. Military academy, 1829–35, acting professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1833–34; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1834, and was on topographical duty on geological explorations of the northwest in 1835 and was at Fort Gibson and Camp Desire, Ind. Ter., 1835–36. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, Aug. 31, 1836; was professor of chemistry at the University of Louisiana the same year; state geologist of the first geological district of New York, 1836–44; geologist of the state of Ohio, 1837–40, and of the state of Kentucky, 1838–39. He was professor of natural science in the University of Ohio, 1842–45; served as vice-president and acting president of the university in 1845; was professor of geology, chemistry and mineralogy at Marietta college, Ohio, in 1846; geological surveyor and mining engineer on Lake Superior, 1845–47; agricultural chemist and corresponding secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, 1850–54; editor of the *Western Agriculturist*, 1851–52; geological engineer on railroad construction, 1850–55; and engaged in erecting iron furnaces for the Coal Grove company in Lawrence county, Ohio, 1855–59. He was twice married: first, in 1830, to Emily Maria Baker, who died in 1850, and secondly, to Mrs. Mary (Harris) Curtis in 1851. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1834, and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1856. He was a visitor at the U.S. Military academy, 1855; a member of numerous scientific, historical and literary associations; a trustee of Granville college, Ohio, for fifteen years, and collector and owner of a cabinet of minerals numbering 22,000 specimens. He is the author of: *Geology and Mineralogy of New London and Windham Counties, Conn.* (1834); *Geological Survey of the State of Ohio* (1838); *Geology of New York* (part I., 1843); and scientific papers on agriculture, mineralogy, chemistry, geology and metallurgy (1828–59), and elaborate reports on the agriculture, geology and mineral resources of Kentucky, Michigan and the Western territories (1836–59). He died in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1859.

Wm W Mather.

MATHEWS, Albert, author, was born in New York city, Sept. 8, 1820; son of Oliver and Mary (Field) Mathews, and a descendant of William Mathews, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and settled on Long Island and later in Westchester county, N.Y., and of Robert Field, a Quaker, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1645 and settled soon afterward at Flushing, L.I. Albert Mathews attended the private school kept by the Rev. Hiram Doane at Greenwich, Conn., and later at New Rochelle, N.Y.; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845; studied at Harvard Law school, 1842–43; was admitted an attorney at law in 1845 and counsellor in 1848 and practised for more than forty years in New York city. He was vice-president of the Yale Alumni association of New York; was elected a member of the Century association in 1848; was a founder of

the Bar Association of the City of New York in 1869 and vice-president in 1886. He was twice married: first to Louise Mott Strong, who died in 1857, and secondly, in 1861, to Cettie Moore Gwynne, younger daughter of Henry Collins Flagg, for many years mayor of New Haven, Conn. Under the pen name of Paul Siegvolk, Mr. Mathews contributed to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, 1850–57, and later to other magazines and periodicals. He is the author of: *Walter Ashwood: a Love Story* (1860); *Incidental Protection: a Solecism* (1869); *A Bundle of Papers* (1879); *Thoughts on the Codification of the Common Law* (1881); *Memorial of Bernard Roelker* (1889), *Ruminations, The Ideal American Lady, and Other Essays* (1893); and *A Few Verses*. He also contributed a series of essays for many years to the New York *Home Journal*.

MATHEWS, Charles Thompson, author and architect, was born in Paris, France, March 31, 1865; son of Charles Drellincourt and Rebecca (Thompson) Mathews; grandson of William Edmund and Anna (Lorrée) Mathews, and a direct descendant on the maternal side of Anthony Thompson of Sandwich, England, who married Dorothy Honeywood of Royton Manor and came to America in 1637; also a descendant through his paternal great²-grandmother of Maj. Dirke Wesselse Ten Broeck, who came to Beverwyck (now Albany), N.Y., in 1662, was first recorder of the city, 1686, and mayor, 1696–98. He received his preparatory education at St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., and in Paris and Nice. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1886, A.M., 1892, and from the Columbia School of Mines, Ph.B., 1889. He studied architecture in Paris, exhibited drawings at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, and was made a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He won the competition for remodelling the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1891; introduced an innovation in fire-proof construction into New York which became a requirement of the building department, and in 1901 won the competition for remodelling the east end of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, and adding a Lady chapel. This competition was entered into by architects from France, England, Canada and America. Mr. Mathews is the author of: *The Renaissance under the Valois* (1893); and *The Story of Architecture* (1896).

MATHEWS, Cornelius, author, was born in Portchester, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1817; son of Abijah Mathews. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837; was admitted to the bar in 1837, but after practising for one year he abandoned the profession for literature. He founded *Yankee Doodle*, the first successful comic paper in New York city, and with Evert A. Duyckinck he edited "Arcturus: a Journal of Books and Opinion" (3 vols., 1841–42). He founded the Copyright club in 1843, to promote international copyright, and was its first president. He was a friend of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and the first American editor of her works. He devoted himself to dramatic writing in 1844 and produced the comedy, "The Politicans," and the tragedy, "Witchcraft," a story of the Salem delusion, which was performed in Philadelphia and New York theatres in 1846, and translated into French; "Jacob Leisler," a drama, performed in Philadelphia in 1848, and "False Pretenses," a comedy, about 1842. He is the author of: *The Motley Book* (1838); *Behemoth: a Legend of the Mound-Builders* (1839); *The Career of Puffer Hopkins* (1842); *Appeal on Behalf of International Copyright* (1842); *Poems on Man in his Various Aspects under the American Republic* (1842); *Various Writings* (1843); *Big Abel and the Little Manhattan* (1845); *Chanticleer: a Thanksgiving Story* (1850); *Moneypenny, or the Heart of the World* (1850); *Witchcraft* (1852); *A Pen-and-Ink Panorama of New York City* (1853); *The Indian Fairy Book* (1856); *The Indian Fairy Book Compiled from MS. of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft* (1869); *The Enchanted Moccasins, and Other Legends of American Indians* (1877). He died in New York March 25, 1889.

MATHEWS, Ferdinand Schuyler, author and artist, was born in New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., May 30, 1854; son of Ferdinand Schuyler and Frances (Coffin) Mathews, and grandson of William Edwin and Hannah Schuyler (Loree) Mathews and of William and Elizabeth Chase (Hussey) Coffin. His ancestor, Ephraim Loree, surgeon in Colonel Dayton's regiment during the Revolutionary war, was married to Gettie, daughter of Gertrude (Schuyler) Voorhis, a descendant of Abraham Schuyler of Albany, N.Y. William Coffin was a descendant of Tristram Coffin, ancestor of the Coffin family of New England. Ferdinand Schuyler Mathews attended the Wooster Street public school of New York city, and finally deciding on art as his vocation, studied at the Cooper institute, New York city; at a later period he studied in Rome and Naples, Italy. He began work with Russell Sturgis, architect, in New York city in 1872; entered the art department of Tiffany & Co., 1874–78, and became a special artist on the staff of L. Prang & Co. in 1879. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1885. He was married, Nov. 17, 1886, to Carolina, daughter of Professor George W. Maynard of New York. He is the author of: *The Golden Flower* (1890); *The Beautiful Flower Garden* (1894); *Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden* (1895); *Familiar Trees and their Leaves* (1896, rev. ed., 1901); *Familiar Features of the*

Roadside (1897); *Familiar Life in Field and Forest* (1898); *The Writing Table of the Twentieth Century* (1900).

MATHEWS, George, statesman, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1739, son of John Mathews, who emigrated from Ireland in 1737. George commanded a volunteer company against the Indians in 1757, and in the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was commissioned colonel of the 9th Virginia regiment. He fought at the battle of Brandywine and at Germantown, where he was wounded; was confined on the prison ship *New Jersey* until December, 1771, when he was exchanged, and he joined General Greene's army as colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment. He removed to Goose Pond, Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1785; was a representative from Georgia in the 1st congress, 1789–91, and governor of Georgia, 1793–96. During his term of office the famous Yazoo act was passed and approved by him, which resulted in his political downfall. He was nominated by President Adams for governor of Mississippi Territory, but the President withdrew his nomination on account of Mathews's part in the Yazoo act and retained his friendship by appointing his son, George Mathews, supervisor of public revenue in Georgia. In 1811 President Madison appointed him U.S. commissioner to negotiate for the annexation of Florida, but the President the next year disavowed the treaty, which so incensed Governor Mathews that it is said he started for Washington to chastise Mr. Madison, but on his way he was taken ill at Augusta, Ga., where he died Aug. 30, 1812.

MATHEWS, James Macfarlane, educator, was born in Salem, N.Y., March 18, 1785; son of David and Mary (Macfarlane) Mathews. His

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

father came to America prior to the Revolution, in which he took part. James Macfarlane Mathews studied under Dr. Proudfit at Salem and graduated from Union college in 1803. He studied for the ministry in the Associate seminary of Dr. John M. Mason and was graduated in 1807.

He was associate professor of ecclesiastical history at the seminary, 1807–17; and pastor of the South Reformed Dutch church, Garden street, New York, 1811–40. He was active in the establishment of the University of the City of New York in 1829, and was first chancellor of the university, 1831–39, when he retired. He delivered lectures in various cities. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale college in 1819. He was married, first, 1810, to Charlotte, daughter of Hugh Walsh and secondly, in 1825, to Ann, daughter of John Hone, a leading merchant of New York. His daughter, Joanna Hone Mathews, author of *The Bessie Books* and over forty other volumes for children, died in Summit, N.J., April 28, 1901. Chancellor Mathews is the author of: *The Bible and Civil Government* (1860); *The Bible and Men of Learning* (1860); *Recollections of Persons and Events chiefly in the City of New York* (1864). He died in New York city, Jan. 26, 1870.

MATHEWS, John, delegate, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1744. He was active in the Revolutionary movements and after the dissolution of the royal government in 1776, he was elected first speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives. He was also an associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, 1776–78; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–82; served on the committee appointed to confer with the British crown on the subject of purchasing peace by the sacrifice of Georgia and the Carolinas, which measure he opposed, and he signed the articles of confederation of 1791. In 1782 he succeeded Edward Rutledge as governor of South Carolina and served one year. Upon the establishment of the court of equity he was chosen chancellor, together with John Rutledge and Richard Hudson, and served in this capacity, 1785–97. He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 17, 1802.

MATHEWS, Shailer, educator, was born in Portland, Maine, May 26, 1863; son of Jonathan Bennett and Sophia Lucinda (Shailer) Mathews and grandson of Elisha and Ann (Bennett) Mathews and of William Hosmer and Eliza Payne (Hascall) Shailer. He attended the Portland high-school, and graduated from Colby university, A.B., 1884, A.M., 1887, and from the Newton Theological institution in 1887. He studied at the university of Berlin, Germany, 1890–91; was assistant professor of English at Colby, 1887–89; professor of history and political economy there, 1889–94; associate professor of New Testament history and interpretation at the University of Chicago, 1894–97, and was elected professor in 1897 and junior dean of the divinity school in 1899. He was made a member of the American Historical society and of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. He

was married, July 16, 1900, to Mary Philbrick Elden. Colby university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1901. He was made general editor of the *New Testament Handbooks*, published by the Macmillans, and is the author of: *Select Mediæval Documents* (1892 and 1900); the *Social Teaching of Jesus* (1897); *A History of New Testament Times in Palestine* (1899); *A Short History of the French Revolution* (1900), and, with Ernest D. Burton, *Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ* (1900).

MATHEWS, William, author, was born in Waterville, Maine, July 28, 1818; son of Simeon and Clymana (Esty) Mathews, and grandson of Jabez Mathews. He graduated from Waterville college, A.B., 1835; A.M., 1838; studied law with Timothy Boutelle; graduated at Harvard, LL. B., 1839; was admitted to the bar of Kennebec county, Maine, in 1838, and practised in Benton and Waterville, 1841–43. He published *The Watervillonian*, 1841–42, the title of which was afterward changed to *The Yankee Blade*. This paper was removed to Gardiner, Maine, in 1843, and in 1847 to Boston, Mass., where it was merged with *The Portfolio* in 1856. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1856, and contributed regularly to the press. He was librarian of the Young Men's association, 1859–62, and was professor of rhetoric and English literature at the University of Chicago, 1862–75, resigning in 1875 to devote himself to literature. In 1880 he removed to Boston. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Colby in 1868. He travelled in Europe, 1871–74. He was married: first, in 1845, to Mary Elizabeth Dingley of Winslow, Maine; secondly, in 1850, to Isabel T. Marshall of China, Maine; and, thirdly, in 1865, to Harriet N. Griggs of Chicago, Ill. He is the author of: *Getting On in the World* (1873), reprinted in London by three different publishers, and translations were published in Stockholm and Budapest; *The Great Conversers, and other Essays* (1874); *Words, Their Use and Abuse* (1876, enlarged ed., 1884); *Hours with Men and Books* (1877); *Monday-Chats*, a translation of selections from the *Causeries du Lundi* of C. A. Sainte-Beuve, with an introductory biographical and critical essay on Sainte-Beuve (1877); *Oratory and Orators* (1879; reprinted in London); *Literary Style, and Other Essays* (1881); *Men, Places and Things* (1887); *Wit and Humor, Their Use and Abuse* (1887); *Nugæ Litterariæ, or Brief Essays on Literary, Social and Other Themes* (1896); critical introductions to Bulwer's novels for Little, Brown & Co.'s subscription edition (1896), and contributed numerous articles to the *North American Review*, the *Anglo-American* and other periodicals. He had in 1901 two works nearly ready for publication.

MATHEWS, William Smythe Babcock, editor and composer, was born in Loudon, N.H., May 8, 1837; son of the Rev. S. S. and Elizabeth Smythe (Babcock) Mathews; grandson of the Rev. William Smythe Babcock and great²grandson of Dr. Joshua Babcock of Westerly, R.I., Yale, 1724, chief-justice of Rhode Island, fellow of Brown university, 1764–78. He acquired a classical and musical education and began teaching music at Appleton academy, Mt. Vernon, N.H., in 1852. He subsequently taught in western New York and Illinois and in 1860 became adjunct professor of music in Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Ga. He located in Chicago in 1867, where he taught, and was organist of Centenary M. E. church, 1867–93. He began writing for Dwight's *Journal of Music* in 1859; edited the *Musical Independent*, 1868–71; was musical critic of the Chicago *Herald*, 1880–83; of the Chicago *Morning News*, 1883–86; and of the Chicago *Tribune*, 1887. In 1891 he founded and became editor-in-chief of *Music*, published in Chicago. He is the author of: *How to Understand Music* (1880, 2d vol., 1888); *Primer of Musical Forms* (1890); *Music and Its Ideals* (1897); *Popular History of Music* (1891); *The Great in Music* (1900); *Dictionary of Musical Terms* (1895); *Primer of Music* (1895); *The Masters and Their Music* (1898), and many collections of music for pedagogic purposes.

MATHEWSON, Elisha, senator, was born in Scituate, R.I., April 18, 1767; son of Thomas and Hannah (Clark) Mathewson. His ancestor, Thomas Mathewson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Rhode Island, and bounded and came into possession of several hundred acres of land, which enriched his descendants. Elisha received an average school training, meanwhile working with his father and becoming an excellent farmer. He was married, July 27, 1787, to Phebe Smith of Scituate, R.I. He was a justice of the peace and held other town offices; was a representative in the state legislature and a state senator for many years, serving as speaker of the house in 1822. He was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of James Fenner (q.v.), and served to the end of the term, March 3, 1811. He died at Scituate, R.I., Feb. 6, 1853.

MATLACK, Timothy, delegate, was born in Haddonfield, N.J., probably in 1730. He was brought up a Quaker, but at the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the free or "fighting Quakers." He was in command of one of the battalions of Associators of Philadelphia and served against the Tories of Delaware. He was a member of the Provincial conference held in Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1775; of the convention of July 15, 1776, and was appointed secretary of state. He was a member of the committee of

safety in 1776, and with Benjamin Franklin, Thomas McKean, John Bayard and others, was appointed to attend the conference held on June 14, 1776. In 1785 he was selected to carry on the prosecution against Benedict Arnold. He was a

delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–87, removed to Lancaster, and was master of the rolls of Pennsylvania, 1800–09. The office was discontinued, March 29, 1809, and he was prothonotary of one of the city courts of Philadelphia for many years thereafter. He joined Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris in establishing and erecting the Free Quaker meeting-house in Philadelphia. He lived nearly one hundred years and died near Holmesburg, Pa., April 15, 1829.

MATSON, Courtland Cushing, representative, was born in Brookville, Ind., April 25, 1841 ; son of the Hon. John A. and Margaretta M. Matson, and grandson of John A. and Mary (Anderson) Matson. He was graduated from Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) university, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 16th Indiana volunteers and in 1862 entered the 6th Indiana cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, rising to the rank of colonel. In 1865 he began the study of law with his father and he settled in practice at Greencastle, Ind. He was three times elected prosecuting attorney; was chairman of the Democratic state central committee, 1878 ; a Democratic representative from the fifth Indiana district in the 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1881–89 ; and candidate for governor of Indiana, 1888. He was married, Dec. 12, 1871, to Mary Nelson Farrow, who died, Feb. 6, 1893. After the close of his term in congress he resumed the practice of law at Greencastle.

MATTESON, Charles, jurist, was born in Coventry, R.I., March 21, 1840 ; son of Asahel and Julia M. (Johnson) Matteson ; grandson of Reuben and Esther (Burleson) Matteson, and of Usel and Mehitabel (Baker) Johnson, and a descendant of Francis Matteson, who came to Providence, R.I., from England in 1648. He was prepared for college at the University grammar school and was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864 ; studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1864. practising in Providence, 1864–75. He was state senator, 1871–73. He was married, Aug. 22, 1872, to Belle, daughter of Paul Hines, of Warwick. He was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island in January, 1875, by the Republican votes in the state legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Justice Durfee to the chief-justiceship, and in July, 1891, he was appointed to the chief-justiceship as successor to Chief-Justice Durfee, retired. On May 22, 1900, he retired from the bench after a service of twenty-five years and visited Europe. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1891.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, governor of Illinois, was born in Watertown, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1808. He attended the public schools of Jefferson county, taught school in Brownsville, N.Y., and was foreman of the construction of the Charleston and Augusta railroad in South Carolina, 1831–34. In 1834 he settled in Illinois, where he was a state senator for three terms and governor of the state, 1853–57. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U.S. senator during his term as governor. He was a contractor in building the Illinois and Michigan canal, and upon the failure of the state to reimburse him, he purchased from the state all the iron held for public improvements and the advance in the price prevented his becoming bankrupt. He was president of the Chicago and Alton railroad and conducted several banks on the line of the road. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1883.

MATTESON, Orsamus B., representative, was born in Verona, N.Y., in 1805. He attended public schools, studied law in the office of Greene C. Bronson and became a leading lawyer in Utica. He was an early disciple of the Freesoil party ; was the first city attorney of Utica ; a commissioner of the supreme court of New York ; and was a Free-soil and Republican representative in the 31st, 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1849–51 and 1853–59. He became conspicuous by being charged with declaring that a large number of the representatives in congress were purchasable, and a resolution to expel him failed to pass. He died in Utica, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1889.

MATTESON, Tompkins Harrison, historical painter, was born in Peterborough, N.Y., May 9, 1813. He learned the rudiments of drawing from an Indian wood carver and devoted himself to the study of art. He began to paint portraits in 1839, but met with indifferent success until the purchase by the American Art union of his famous "Spirit of '76." He removed to New York city and continued his studies at the National Academy of Design, of which he became an associate in 1847. He removed to Sherbourne, N.Y., in 1851 ; was president of the Chenango Agricultural society in 1825, and was elected a

member of the state assembly. Among his most important works, some of which were exhibited in the Academy, are: *The First Sabbath of the Pilgrims; Examination of a Witch; Perils of the Early Colonists; Eliot Preaching to the Indians; First Prayer in Congress; Rip Van Winkle's Return from the Mountains; Foddering Cattle.* He died in Sherbourne, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1884.

MATTHEWS, Albert Franklin, editor, was born in St. Joseph, Mich., May 14, 1858; son of J. H. and Mary (Force) Matthews. He was graduated from Cornell university, A.B., 1883, and took a post-graduate course there, 1883–84. He travelled as a lecture agent for J. B. Pond, accompanying Mark Twain, Henry Ward Beecher, Carl Schurz and others on their tours, 1883–86. He was married in 1886 to Mary Crosby. He was reporter, assistant city editor and editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, 1886–90, and became editor of the New York *Sun* in 1890. He is the author of *Philadelphia* (1889); *Our Navy in Time of War* (1899); *The New-born Cuba* (1899); and numerous contributions to perodicals.

MATTHEWS, Claude, governor of Indiana, was born in Bethel, Ky., Dec. 14, 1845; son of Thomas and Eliza A. (Fletcher) Matthews, and grandson of Thomas Fletcher, a representative from Kentucky in the 14th congress, 1816–17. He was graduated from Centre college, Ky., 1867, and removed to Indiana. He was married at Bainbridge, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1868, to Martha, daughter of Senator James Whitcomb (q.v.), and became a practical farmer and stock raiser at Clinton, Ind. He was a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association; a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1877–78; was defeated for state senator in 1882; was secretary of state, 1890–92, and governor of Indiana, 1892–97. Soon after his inauguration he was obliged to call out the state militia to suppress a threatened riot caused by the coal-miners' strike, and in 1893, when the local authorities were defied by the Roby prize-fighters, he again called on the militia and suppressed the Columbian athletic Club, and when the question of paying the troops for this service came up he pledged his personal credit to the extent of $41,000 in order to secure the money. He was the second statesman named as a candidate for nomination for President of the United States before the Democratic national convention at Chicago, July 7, 1896, and received 37 votes on the first ballot and 36 on the fourth ballot. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 28, 1898.

MATTHEWS, Edmund Orville, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24, 1836; son of John, Jr., and Mary Righter (Levering) Matthews. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from the second district of Missouri, Oct. 2, 1851, and was graduated, June 9, 1855. He was promoted

passed midshipman, April 15, 1858, master, Nov. 4, 1858, and lieutenant, June 27, 1860. He was instructor in mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1860–61; attached to the *Wabash* and assisted in the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, May to November, 1861, and was an instructor in seamanship at the Naval academy, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; was head of the department of gunnery, 1862–64, and in 1864–65 he commanded the monitor *Montauk* and the *Sonoma* of the South Atlantic squadron, and constructed a battery on Morris Island, S.C., also commanding the naval light artillery at Honey Hill, S.C., Nov. 30, 1864, and at the battle of Tulifinny Cross-Roads in December, 1864. He served on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren, January to July, 1865, on the apprentice-ship *Savannah* in August, 1865, and in the department of gunnery at the Naval academy, 1865–69, being head of the department, 1866–69. As head of the torpedo corps, 1869–73, he selected and built up stations on Goat Island, Newport, R.I. He was promoted commander, April 22, 1870; commanded the *Ashuelot* on the Asiatic station, 1873–77, and was inspector of ordnance at the navy-yard, New York, 1878–81. He was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1881; commanded the *Powhatan* on special service, 1881–83, and the training ship *New Hampshire*, 1883–84; was a member of the gun foundry board, 1883–85, and commanded the *Brooklyn*, Asiatic station, 1885–87. He was captain of the Boston navy-yard, 1887–90; commanded the receiving ship *Wabash*, 1890–91; was a member of the board of inspection and survey, 1891–94, and was promoted commodore, July 21, 1894. He was chief of the bureau of yards and docks, navy department, March, 1894–98; was promoted rear-admiral, June 19, 1897, and was president of the examining board from March, 1898, until he was retired on Oct. 24, 1898, and was a member of board on promotions until end of war with Spain. He was married twice: first, May 22, 1878, to Harriet Robinson, daughter of Benjamin W. Hammond, of Newport, R. I.; she died Feb. 23, 1883; and secondly, Nov. 5, 1884, to her sister, Alzaida Roslyn Hammond.

U.S.S. BROOKLYN.

MATTHEWS (James) Brander, author, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1852; son of Edward and Virginia (Brander) Matthews; grandson of James Matthews of Yarmouth, Mass., and a descendant of James Matthews, who came to Cape Cod early in the seventeenth

century. His parents removed to New York in 1856 and he attended school in that city and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, being class poet. He was graduated from Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1873, and was admitted to the bar in New York city the same year. He early developed a taste for literary work and his first signed article was published in *The Galaxy* in 1873. He turned his attention first to the drama and later to general literary work. He was appointed professor of literature at Columbia college in 1892, and professor of dramatic literature in 1898. He was one of the founders of the Authors club and of The Players, helped to found the Dunlap society and the American Copyright league and was vice-president of the Nineteenth Century club, 1887–89, and president, 1889–91. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1899 and that of Litt.D. from Yale university in 1901. He was one of the founders of the Columbia University Press (1892) of which he was made a trustee. He edited "Comedies for American Acting" (1879); "Poems of American Patriotism" (1882); "Sheridan's Comedies," with biography (1884); "Ballads of Books" (1886); in collaboration with Laurence Hutton, "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States" (5 vols., 1886); and William Dunlap's "André" and Burke's "Bunker Hill" for the Dunlap society (1887 and 1891). His first book was published in 1879 and his first play was acted in 1884. He is the author of: *The Theatres of Paris* (1880); *French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century* (1881); *In Partnership* (1884); *The Last Meeting: a Story* (1885); *A Secret of the Sea, and Other Stories* (1886); *Pen and Ink: Papers on Subjects of more or less Importance* (1888); *A Family Tree, and Other Stories* (1889); *American Literature* (1896); *Outlines in Local Color* (1897); *A Confident To-morrow* (1898); *The Action and the Word* (1900); *The Historical Novel and Other Essays* (1901); *Parts of Speech: Essays on English* (1901). Among his produced plays are: *Margery's Lovers*, comedy, three acts: London, 1884, New York, 1887; *This Picture and That*, comedy, one act: New York, 1887; *A Gold Mine*, comedy, three acts (with George H. Jessop): Memphis, 1887, New York, 1889; and *On Probation*, comedy, four acts (also with Mr. Jessop): Chicago, 1889; New York, 1890. Under the pen-name of "Arthur Penn" he edited *The Rhymester* (1882) and wrote *The Home Library* (1883).

Brander Matthews

MATTHEWS, John, clergyman, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Jan. 19, 1772. He was a mechanic, and in 1792 began the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. David Caldwell and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Orange in March, 1801. He was a missionary in Natchez, Miss., 1802; pastor of churches at Nutbush and Grassy Creek, N.C., 1803–06; at Martinsburg, Va., 1806–08, and divided his time between churches at Shepardstown and Charlestown, Va., 1808–26. He was professor of theology in the newly established theological seminary, Hanover, Ind., 1831–48; trustee of Hanover college 1832–44; vice-president, and frequently supplied vacancies in the college faculty. He is the author of: *Divine Purpose Displayed in the Works of Providence and Grace; The Influence of the Bible* and of several published sermons. He died in New Albany, Ind., May 19, 1848.

MATTHEWS, Stanley, jurist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1824. He was graduated from Kenyon college in 1840; was admitted to the bar in 1842 and practised in Maury county, Tenn., 1842–44. He returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844; was appointed assistant prosecutor for Hamilton county in 18 45; engaged in the anti-slavery movement; and was assistant editor of the Cincinnati *Herald*, 1846–49, the first anti-slavery daily in the city. While clerk of the state assembly, 1849–50, he gained considerable political influence and he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, serving 1850–53. He practised law, 1853–56; was state senator from the 1st district of Ohio, 1856–58; and U.S. district-attorney for the southern district of Ohio by appointment of President Buchanan, 1858–61, resigning early in 1861, having joined the Republican party. In March, 1861, he joined the Federal army and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Ohio volunteers, of which William S. Rosecrans was colonel and Rutherford B. Hayes, major. He served in the brigade of General Rosecrans in the actions at Rich Mountain and Carnifex Ferry; became colonel of the 51st Ohio regiment in October, 1861, and

Stanley Matthews

joined the forces of General Buell in Kentucky and advanced with him into East Tennessee. Prior to the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, his regiment was detached to act under the instruction of Governor Andrew Johnson as provost guard at Nashville to enforce the authority of the governor. In Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, he commanded the 23d brigade, 5th division, 2d army corps, Army of the Ohio, and took part in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. On Dec. 9, 1862, he successfully withstood the attack of Gen. Joseph Wheeler on the road leading to Murfreesboro. He resigned his commission early in 1863; returned to Cincinnati; was judge of the superior court, 1863–64, and resumed his private practice in Cincinnati in 1864. He was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864, and on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868. He was a delegate from the presbytery of Cincinnati, synod of Ohio, to the old school branch, general assembly of the Presbyterian church, held at Newark, N.J., in 1864. He was defeated for representative in the 45th congress by Henry B. Banning, Democrat, in 1876; was counsel before the electoral commission in 1877, making the opening argument for the Republican claimants in the Florida case and the principal argument in the Oregon case. He was elected U.S. senator to succeed John Sherman, who resigned in March, 1877, and served till March 3, 1879. In 1881 he was nominated as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court by President Hayes, and the Democratic senators, who were in the majority, refused to confirm the nomination, as he had for years been an attorney for railroads and other corporations. President Garfield on succeeding to the Presidency sent Mr. Matthews's name to the senate for the same position on March 15, 1881, and he was confirmed after a spirited partisan contest in the senate which lasted till May 12, 1881. He died in Washington, D.C., March 22, 1889.

MATTHEWS, Vincent, representative, was born in Orange county, N.Y., June 20, 1766. He attended Noah Webster's school at Goshen, N.Y., studied law in New York city, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and established a good practice at Elmira, N.Y. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of New York, 1793; was a member of the state assembly in 1793; state senator, 1796–97 and 1809; commissioner to settle and adjust the bounty land claims in 1798 and was a Federal representative in the 11th congress, 1809–11. He was district attorney for several counties in western New York, 1812–15; removed to Bath and thence to Rochester, N.Y., and was again a member of the state assembly in 1826; district attorney of Monroe county, 1831–33, and became chancellor of the state of New York. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Geneva college (Hobart) in 1842. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1846.

MATTHEWS, Washington, author, was born at Killiney, Ireland, July 17, 1843; son of Nicholas Blaney and Anna (Burke) Matthews. He immigrated with his parents to America and lived in Wisconsin, and later in Iowa. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Iowa in 1864 and was acting assistant surgeon in the Federal army, 1864–65. He re-entered the service in 1865 as post surgeon at Fort Union, Mont., and was appointed assistant surgeon in the regular army, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1868. He was promoted captain in 1871, major, July 10, 1889, and was retired from active service, on account of disability contracted in line of duty, Sept. 25, 1895. He made an extensive study of the language and ethnology of the American Indians. A manuscript on the myths, customs and language of the Hidatsa Indians was nearly ready for the press, but on Jan. 28, 1871, it was destroyed by fire. He resided in New York, 1872–75, and in California, 1875–80, where he studied the Indian tribes of that region. In 1880 he went to New Mexico and began a series of ethnological investigations among the Navaho Indians. He was ordered on duty at Washington, D.C., in 1884. Here he was engaged in somatological studies in the Army Medical museum and in ethnographic and archæologic investigations for the bureau of ethnology and for the Hemenway Southwestern Archæological expedition. He returned to New Mexico in 1890, and remained until 1894. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the State University of Iowa in 1888. He was president of the American Folk-Lore society in 1896; and was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of many other scientific societies. He is the author of: *Grammar and Dictionary of the Language of the Hidatsa* (1873); *English-Hidatsa Vocabulary* (1873); *Ethnography and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians* (1877); *Human Bones of the Hemenway Collection* (1891); *Navaho Legends* (1897); besides many other books and articles for scientific magazines and government reports.

MATTOCKS, Charles Porter, soldier, was born in Danville, Vt., Oct. 11, 1840; son of Henry and Martha (Porter) Mattocks. He was graduated at Andover academy in 1858 and from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865. He enlisted in the 17th Maine regiment as 1st lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1862; was promoted captain, Dec. 4, 1862; major, Dec. 22, 1863, and colonel, May 15, 1865. He commanded the 1st U.S. sharpshooters during the winter and spring of

1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant services during the campaign ending with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, March 13, 1865. He received a medal of honor from congress for gallantry at Little Sailors Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, and was mustered out of service in 1865. He was graduated from Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1867, and practised in Portland, Maine. He was state's attorney of Cumberland county, Maine, 1869–72, a representative in the state legislature, 1880–84, and was appointed judge of probate of Cumberland county, Dec. 11, 1900. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish American war he was reappointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, June 9, 1898, and was assigned to the 3d army corps at Chickamauga, Ga. He was honorably discharged, Oct. 31, 1898, at the close of the war.

MATTOCKS, John, governor of Vermont, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1777, son of Samuel Mattocks, a captain in the Continental army, who removed to Tinmouth, Vt., in 1778; served in the state legislature; was chief-justice of the Rutland county court and state treasurer, 1786–1800. John studied law with his father; lived with his sister Rebecca, who had married Samuel Miller, a lawyer, who had an office at Middlebury, 1792–95, and with Judge Bates Turner, at Fairfield, 1795–97; was admitted to the bar in 1797, and practised at Danville. He removed to Peacham, Vt., where he was a director of the Vermont State bank, and brigadier-general of the state militia in 1812. He was married, Sept. 4, 1810, to Esther Newell, who died July 21, 1844, leaving a son and three daughters. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1807, 1815–16 and 1823–24; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1836, and was a representative in the 17th, 19th, and 27th congresses, 1821–23, 1825–27 and 1841–43. He was judge of the supreme court of Vermont in 1832; and was elected governor of the state by the Whig party in 1843 and served one term. He died at Peacham, Vt., Aug. 14, 1847.

MATTOON, Ebenezer, representative, was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 19, 1755. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779; served in the Revolutionary army in Canada, as a lieutenant of artillery, at Bemis's Heights, Oct. 7, 1777, and reached the rank of major. He was a representative in the general court for several terms; state senator, 1795–96; an Adams presidential elector in 1797; major-general of the 4th division, state militia, 1797–1816; and was a representative in the 7th congress to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Lyman, serving from Feb. 2, 1801. He was sheriff of Hampshire county for twenty years; was adjutant-general of Massachusetts, 1816; was a member and in 1817 commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, but resigned on account of an affliction of his eyes. He became totally blind, but continued to cultivate his farm. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1820. He died in Amherst, Mass., Sept. 11, 1842.

MATTOON, Stephen, educator, was born in Champion, N.Y., May 5, 1816. He was graduated from Union college in 1842, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1846; and was ordained an evangelist by the Presbytery of Troy, Feb. 11, 1846. He was in Siam as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, 1846–66, and pastor of the First church at Bangkok, Siam, 1860–66. He was pastor at Ballston Spa, N.Y., 1867–69; and stated supply at New Hope, N.C., 1870–71; at the Second church, Charlotte, N.C., 1871–78; and at Caldwell, Hopewell and Good Hope, N.C., 1878–79. He was president of Biddle university, N.C., 1870–84; and filled the chair of systematic theology, 1877–88. He translated the New Testament into Siamese (1865). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1870. He died in Marion, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1889.

MATTSON, Hans, U.S. consul, was born in Khristianstad, Sweden, in 1832. He served in the Swedish army, 1849–51; immigrated to the United States in 1851, and resided in Boston. He was cabin boy on a coastwise steamer, and in 1855 removed to Galesburg, Ill., and soon after to Malone, where his father, with several Swedish companions, joined him, and the whole party took up claims in Goodhue county, Minn., and founded the town of Vasa. In 1857 he removed to Red Wing, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was auditor of Goodhue county, 1859–61, and in 1861 became captain of a company of Swedes and was mustered into the Federal service in the 3d Minnesota volunteers. He served through the war, received the surrender of Gen. M. J. Thompson at Batesville, Ark., in 1865, and was shortly afterward mustered out, having attained the rank of colonel. He engaged in editorial work; was a member of the state board of immigration; secretary of the state of Minnesota, 1870–72 and 1887–91; and European agent for Jay Cooke & Co., 1872–73. He published the *Svenska Folkets Tidning* at Minneapolis, 1876–81; and was also an editorial writer for the *Svenska Tribunen*, Chicago, Ill. He was U.S. consul-general at Calcutta, India, 1881–83, and engaged in the banking in Minneapolis, Minn., where he died, March 5, 1893.

MATZ, Nicholas Chrysostom, R.C. bishop, was born in Münster, Lorraine, France, April 6, 1850. He was educated at the Petit Séminaire, Finstingen, France, and immigrated to the United States in 1868. He was prepared for the priesthood in the College of St. Mary's of the West, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was ordained, May 31, 1874, at Denver, Col., by Vicar Apostolic Machebeuf. He was assistant pastor at the Denver cathedral, 1874–77; pastor at Georgetown, Col., 1877–85, and of St. Ann's, East Denver, Col., 1885–87. He was appointed coadjutor to Vicar Apostolic Machebeuf, who became the first bishop of the newly created diocese of Denver in 1887, and he was consecrated at Denver, Col., Oct. 28, 1887, by Archbishop Salpointe, assisted by Vicar Apostolic Machebeuf and the Abbot Frowinus, his title being Bishop of Telmassa. He served as coadjutor to Bishop Machebeuf until the death of that prelate, July 10, 1889, when he succeeded to the see of Denver.

MAUCK, Joseph William, educator, was born at Cheshire, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1852; son of Joseph and Adaline R. (Sigler) Mauck; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth Mauck, and a descendant of Daniel Mauck, born in Pennsylvania, about 1725, who removed to Shanandoah county, Va., in 1751. He was graduated at Hillsdale college, Mich., A.B., 1875, A.M., 1877; was an undergraduate tutor in Greek and Latin at Hillsdale college, 1872–75; professor of Greek, 1876–80; a post-graduate student at Johns Hopkins university in 1881, and professor of Latin in Hillsdale college, 1881–83. He engaged in editorial work in Chicago, Ill., 1883–85, and in banking and insurance in Minneapolis, Minn., 1885–91; was acting editor and publisher of the *Free Baptist*, in Minneapolis, 1887; president of the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, 1891–97; superintendent of the South Dakota educational exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893, and a trustee of Hillsdale college, 1881–92, and again elected in 1900.

MAUPHIN, Socrates, educator, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Nov. 12, 1808; a descendant of Huguenot ancestors. He was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1828, and from the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1830. He then took a general literary and scientific course in the University of Virginia, receiving his A.M. degree in 1833. He was professor of ancient languages and mathematics at Hampden Sidney college, 1833–35, and principal of Richmond academy, 1835–38. He then established a private school which he conducted until 1853, and he was also one of the founders in 1838 of the Richmond Medical school, in which he was professor of chemistry and afterward dean. In 1853 he was appointed professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the University of Virginia, and became chairman of the faculty in 1854, continuing as such until his death. He was an active member and promoter of the Virginia Historical society. He died in Lynchburgh, Va., Oct. 19, 1871.

MAURY, Abram Poindexter, representative, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1801; son of Abram (1766-1825) and Martha (Worsham) (1775–1844) Maury, who came from Lunenburg county, Va., to Williamson county, Tenn., late in the eighteenth century; grandson of Abraham (1731–1784) and Susannah (Poindexter) (1746–1801) Maury; great-grandson of Matthew and Mary Ann (Fontaine) Maury, Huguenot refugees, married in England, 1716, and settled in Virginia, 1719. Abram Poindexter Maury received a superior education, and when sixteen years of age was taken to St. Louis, Mo., by Col. Thomas H. Benton, to edit a newspaper. He resigned the editorship the next year to enter the U.S. Military academy, but left the academy in 1819 to study law and edit a newspaper in Nashville, Tenn. He was married, Jan. 12, 1825, to Mary Eliza Tennessee Claiborne, a niece of W. C. C. Claiborne, first governor of Louisiana. Mr. Maury purchased the homestead in Williamson county, on the death of his father in 1825, and he represented the county in both branches of the Tennessee legislature and in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39. After 1839, he devoted himself to the practice of law, to literary pursuits, and to lecturing. He died in Franklin, Tenn., July 16, 1848.

MAURY, Ann, author, was born in Liverpool, England, September, 1803; daughter of James and Mary (Rutson) Maury; grand-daughter of the Rev. James and Mary (Walker) Maury; great-granddaughter of Matthew and Mary Ann (Fontaine) Maury, the Huguenot emigrants, and great²-granddaughter of the Rev. James and Ann Elizabeth (Boursiquot) Fontaine, who before their marriage fled from France to England, Nov. 30, 1685. Her father was U.S. consul to Liverpool, 1789–1837. She was educated in Liverpool, and on the return of her parents to New York in 1837 she published *A Tale of the Huguenots, or Memoirs of a Huguenot Refugee Family, compiled from the manuscripts of the Rev. James Fontaine by one of his descendants, with an introduction by the Rev. F. L. Hawks, D.D.* In 1853 George P. Putnam & Co. republished the work under the title *Memoirs of a Huguenot Family, translated and compiled from the original autobiography of the Rev. James Fontaine, by Ann Maury, late of New York City, with an appendix giving Translations of the Edict of Nantes, the Edict of Revocation, etc.* Ann Maury died in New York city in January, 1876.

MAURY

MAURY, Dabney Herndon, soldier, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., May 20, 1822; son of Capt. John Minor and Eliza (Maury) Maury. He was a student at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1839–41; studied law under Judge Taylor Lomax, 1841–42, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1846, and was promoted in the army brevet 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles, July 1, 1846. He served in the war with Mexico, 1846–49, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, and was severely wounded. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for Cerro Gordo, was promoted 2d lieutenant of 3d artillery, July 1, 1847, but was re-transferred to the Mounted Rifles, Feb. 19, 1848, as 2d lieutenant to rank from July 1, 1847. He was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1847–50, and of infantry tactics, 1850–52. He served on frontier duty in Texas, 1852–53; was promoted 1st lieutenant of Mounted Rifles, Jan. 27, 1853; and was superintendent of the cavalry school for practice, Carlisle, Pa., 1858–59. He was brevetted captain of staff and assistant adjutant-general, April 17, 1860, and assistant adjutant-general of the department of New Mexico, 1860–61. He was dismissed from the U.S. army, June 25, 1861; joined the Confederate States army as brevet colonel and adjutant, and was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department in February, 1862, as chief of staff to Gen. Earl Van Dorn. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Pea Ridge, and during the evacuation of Corinth he commanded the rear guard of the Army of the West. He commanded the 2d division of Price's army in the Corinth and Iuka region, 1862; and with his division, made up of the brigades of Moore, Cabell and Rhifer, three regiments of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, took part in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, where he lost 2000 men during the two days' fight, and on Oct. 5, 1862, he checked Ord's corps at Hatchie Bridge. He succeed Gen. S. D. Lee to the command of the provisional division, Pemberton's army, in the defence of Vicksburg, and repulsed Sherman at Chickasaw Bluff, Dec. 27, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863. He was brevetted major-general for gallantry at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge and was placed in command of the Department of the Gulf with headquarters at Mobile. On April 9, 1864, General Canby captured Spanish Fort and the Confederate earthworks with 3423 prisoners and 40 guns. General Maury then ordered Forts Tracy and Huger to be blown up, which was done on the 11th, and on the same day he evacuated Mobile, taking with him 4500 infantry and artillery with 27 field-pieces, and he transported his army in safety to Meridian, where he operated with Beauregard in repairing the railroads preparatory to Hood's invasion of Tennessee. On May 12, 1865, he surrendered the Army of Mobile and was placed on parole. He organized the Southern Historical society in 1868 and was chief mover in the reorganization of the national militia in 1878 and a member of the executive committee of the association, 1878–90. He was U.S. minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Colombia by appointment of President Cleveland, 1885–89. He was married at Cleveland, Va., to Miss Mason of King George county, Va. He is the author of *System of Tactics in Single Rank* (1856); *Recollections of a Virginian; History of Virginia;* and many articles for magazines and newspapers. He died in Peoria, Ill., Jan. 11, 1900.

Dabney H Maury

MAURY, John Minor, naval officer, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1795; son of Richard and Diana (Minor) Maury, and grandson of the Rev. James and Mary (Walker) Maury. His ancestors in Virginia included, besides the Maury family, the Minor, Brooke and Fontaine families, all Huguenots, who left France in 1685. His father removed to Franklin, Williamson county, Tenn., in 1810, where his relative Abram, father of Abram Poindexter Maury (q.v.), had settled before the close of the eighteenth century. John Minor was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy at the age of fourteen; served on the U.S. frigate *Essex Jr.* under Lieut. John Downes in the Pacific, and on the return voyage the *Essex Jr.* brought the survivors of the *Essex*, including Captain Porter, to New York, where the vessel was condemned and sold. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 28, 1811, and rose rapidly in rank. He was married to Eliza Maury of Franklin Tenn. He was made flag-captain to Com. David Porter's fleet engaged in suppressing West Indian pirates in 1824, and on the voyage home he was seized with yellow fever and died at sea near Norfolk, Va., June 23, 1825.

MAURY, Matthew Fontaine, hydrographer, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., Jan. 14, 1806; son of Richard and Diana (Minor) Maury. He removed with his parents to Williamson county, Tenn., in 1810, and attended a school kept by James Hervey Otey (q.v.); was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 1, 1825, and cruised on the European coast, in the Mediterranean and around the world, 1825–31. He

was promoted master of the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* in 1831 and acting 1st lieutenant of the schooner *Dolphin* in 1832. He was transferred to the frigate *Potomac* and returned to the United States in 1834, and engaged in the publication of a text-book on navigation. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 10, 1836, and in 1839, on account of an accident which resulted in permanent lameness, he was obliged to retire from active naval service. He devoted the time of his confinement to study and literary work and to the improvement of the navy. He advocated the establishment of a navy-yard at Memphis, Tenn., and under his superintendence the first series of observations on the flow of the Mississippi river were made by Lieut. Robert A. Marr. He was active in behalf of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, for which he received the thanks of the Illinois legislature; advocated the warehousing system in the interest of commerce, and suggested to congress plans for the reclamation of the submerged lands along the Mississippi. He was appointed superintendent of the depot of charts and instruments at Washington, D.C., in 1842, and upon its union with the national observatory in 1844 he was appointed superintendent of the combined bureaus. He engaged in determining the duration of winds and ocean currents and collected the material for his purpose from log-books of ships-of-war. In 1844 he read a paper before the National Institute on the gulf stream, ocean currents and great-circle sailing. He suggested a general international maritime conference to systematize the methods of observation and registry. The conference assembled at Brussels in 1853 and recommended a form of abstract log to be kept by ships-of-war and merchant vessels. He instituted a system of deep-sea sounding and suggested the establishment of a transatlantic telegraphic communication and indicated the course of the existing cable. He was promoted commander in 1855, and upon the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his commission in the U.S. navy. He was one of the council of three selected as assistants to John Letcher, governor of Virginia, serving until the incorporation of the army and navy of Virginia. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate States navy. He served on the court-martial of

M. F. Maury

Captain Tatnall of the *Virginia* (*Merrimac*) and established the naval submarine battery service at Richmond, Va., in October, 1862. He was sent abroad to continue his experiments on torpedo defence, and while in Europe he purchased and fitted out armed cruisers for the Confederate service and invented a method of arranging and testing torpedo mines which were in course of construction at Galveston, Texas, when the war closed. He removed to Mexico in 1865 and was appointed to a place in the cabinet of Emperor Maximilian and was sent to Europe on a special mission. Upon the outbreak of the revolution in Mexico he resigned his portfolio, returned to Virginia and resumed his scientific researches, and was appointed professor of physics in the Virginia Military institute in 1872, having refused the superintendency of the Imperial observatory at Paris. He received orders of knighthood from France, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Russia, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Bremen, Sardinia and the Papal States, and was elected a member of the academies of science of Paris, Berlin, Brussels, St. Petersburg and Mexico. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbian university, D.C., in 1858, and by the University of Cambridge. He married Ann, sister of Lieut. W. L. Herndon, U.S.N. His "Harry Bluff" articles in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, led to the foundation of the U.S. Naval academy. He is the author of: *Scheme for Rebuilding Southern Commerce* (1851); *Physical Geography of the Sea* (1856); *Physical Survey of Virginia* (1868); and *Resources of West Virginia*, with William M. Fontaine. He also wrote: *Letters on the Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America* (1853); *Relation between Magnetism and the Circulation of the Atmosphere* in the appendix to "Washington Astronomical Observations for 1846" (1851); *Lanes for Steamers Crossing the Atlantic* (1854); *Manual of Geography: Mathematical, Civil and Physical* (1870); and *Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology* (1853). He died in Lexington, Va., Feb. 1, 1873.

MAVERICK, Peter, engraver, was born in New York city, Oct. 22, 1780; son of Peter R. Maverick, a silversmith and later an etcher and engraver. Peter became a skilful line engraver and worked principally for book publishers and bank note companies. He also taught the art, and among his pupils was Asher B. Durand, who became his partner in 1817. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1826, and remained an Academician during his life. He reproduced in line the portrait of Henry Clay, painted by Charles King in 1822; a portrait of General Jackson, from the painting by Samuel L. Waldo, and portraits of other notable public men. He died in New York city, June 7, 1831.

MAVERICK, Samuel Augustus, Texan patriot, was born in Pendleton, S.C., July 25, 1803; son of ——— and Elizabeth (Anderson) Maverick; grandson of Gen. Robert Anderson, captain in the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of John Maverick, an original settler of Charleston, S.C., between 1670–80. His father was a leading merchant in Charleston, S.C. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1825, studied law under Henry St. George Tucker, of Winchester, Va., and was admitted to the bar in South Carolina. He was opposed to nullification and fought a duel with Senator John C. Calhoun, in which the latter was wounded. Maverick removed to Alabama and thence to Texas, settling in San Antonio in 1835. He took an active part in the storming of San Antonio, was taken prisoner by the Mexicans and sentenced to be shot, but was afterward released and was a member of the convention that signed the declaration of independence of the new Republic of Texas, March 2, 1836. He was married in 1836 to Mary Ann Adams, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. He was active in settling the affairs of the republic, served as mayor of San Antonio in 1839, and was captured by the Mexicans in that city in September, 1842, when they overpowered the few who attempted its defence. He was confined with others in the castle of Perote, Mexico, and was released in April, 1843, on the intercession of the American minister. He was a member of the Texas congress in 1845, when the republic was annexed to the United States. He converted his property in South Carolina into Texas lands, and he served several terms in both houses of the Texas legislature. He advocated secession in 1860–61, but after 1861 took no part in public affairs. He was placed under arrest in 1865 for taking part in seizing and transferring the fort and arms of the U.S. government to the use of the Confederate. He died in San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 2, 1870.

MAXCY, Jonathan, educator, was born in Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 2, 1768; son of Levi and Ruth (Newell) Maxcy; grandson of Josiah and Mary (Everett) Maxcy and of Jacob Newell, and a great-grandson of Alexander Maxcy, who settled first in Gloucester, Mass., and in 1721 in Attleborough, Mass. Jonathan was prepared for college at Wrentham academy, Mass.; was graduated at Brown university, honor man, A.B., 1787, A.M., 1790, and remained there as tutor, 1787–91, librarian, 1788–92, and as the first and only professor of divinity, 1791–92. He was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church in Providence, R.I., Sept. 8, 1791, and on the death of President Manning of Brown in 1792 he resigned his pastorate to become acting president *pro tempore* of the college, Sept. 8, 1782, although only twenty-four years old, and he was acting president, 1792–97. He was regularly elected president and served, 1797–1802. He was president of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., 1802–04, as successor to Jonathan Edwards, Jr., deceased, and president of South Carolina college, newly established at Columbia, 1805–20. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1791–92, and a fellow, 1792–1802. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1801. He was married to Susan, daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins, of Providence, R.I. He is the author of many published sermons, discourses and addresses, which were collected and published with a brief memoir of his life by the Rev. Romeo Elton, D.D. (1844). He died in Columbia, S.C., June 4, 1820.

MAXEY, Samuel Bell, senator, was born in Tompkinsville, Ky., March 30, 1825; son of Rice Maxey, clerk of the circuit and county courts of Clinton county, Ky., and a descendant of Huguenot settlers in Virginia. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry, July 1, 1846. He served in the war with Mexico, was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 8th infantry, Feb. 23, 1847; was transferred to the 7th infantry, July 8, 1847, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He resigned from the U.S. army, Sept. 18, 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised at Albany, Clinton county, Ky., where he served as clerk of the circuit and county courts and as master in chancery, 1852–56. He removed to Paris, Texas, in 1857, was district attorney of Lamar county, Texas, 1858–59, and a delegate to the Secession convention, 1861, where he favored the measure. He was elected to the Texas senate in 1861, but did not take his seat, joining the Confederate army instead. He raised the 9th Texas infantry, was commissioned its colonel and joined Gen. Albert S. Johnston in March, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1862 and sent to Chattanooga, where he served under General Bragg and took part in the assault of Mitchel's retreating army, driving it from Bridgeport, Battle Creek and Stevenson, and captured all the stores. He took part in the first siege of Port Hudson, the Big Black campaign and the siege of Corinth. He was appointed to the command of the Indian Territory military district by President Davis in 1863, where he placed 2000 more Texans and Indians under arms. On April 30, 1864, his cavalry division attacked Gen. Frederick Steele at Jenkins's Ferry, and captured his entire baggage train. He was promoted major-general for these services in 1864, and was commandant of the military district and superintendent of Indian affairs in

Indian Territory until May 28, 1865. He resumed the practice of law at Paris, Texas, and declined the appointment of judge of the 8th Texas district, April 18, 1873. He was a Democratic U.S. senator from Texas, 1875–87, serving as chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and of the select committee to inquire into claims of U.S. citizens against Nicaragua. He was the first senator to assert that railroads had a right of way through the Indian Territory. In 1887 he took up the practice of law at Eureka Springs, Ark., where he died, Aug. 16, 1895.

MAXIM, Hiram Stevens, inventor, was born in Sangerville, Maine, Feb. 5, 1840; son of Isaac Weston and Harriet Boston (Stevens) Maxim. His first ancestor in America emigrated from Kent county, England, in 1650, and settled in Plymouth, Mass. Hiram obtained a common school education, and in 1856 was apprenticed to a carriage manufacturer. In 1861 he had charge of a small shop in Dexter, Maine, and subsequently became connected with various iron works. He studied mechanical drawing at Fitchburg, Mass., and while employed by the Automatic Gas Machine company he designed a number of machines for carbonating air. He removed to New York city and took charge of one of the branches of work done by the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding company. He invented a gas machine that would carbonate air at a uniform density irrespective of the specific gravity of the material employed and the temperature of the atmosphere. These were the first and largest machines of the kind, and were used for lighting large buildings. In 1878 he turned his attention to electric lighting, and with Spencer D. Schuyler he began experimenting. He invented the first system for standardizing incandescent carbons by heating them electrically in an atmosphere of hydro-carbon gases, the system which afterward came into universal use by makers of electric lamps. He also invented the first machine for keeping the potential of electrical current constant, irrespective of the number of lamps used. In 1881 he went to England, and became the European representative of the U.S. Electric Light company in 1883. He now began a series of experiments on automatic self-loading and discharging firearms. He constructed a single-barrelled automatic gun, which loaded and fired itself by the energy derived from the burning powder, the recoil of the barrel and breechlock developing enough energy to work the mechanism of the gun. This gun was immediately adopted by the several governments and displaced all other machine guns. The gun was capable of firing 600 rounds a minute. An improvement over this, the 1½-inch Maxim gun, fired a projectile weighing a little over a pound carrying an explosive charge, and was used during the war in South Africa with marked success. Maxim also invented a smokeless powder called "cordite," composed of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton. During 1892–94 he conducted extensive experiments at Baldwin's Park, Kent, England, with a view of ascertaining the amount of power required to perform artificial flight with a screw and aëroplane. These were the first experiments made on a large scale, and furnished data of great importance to science. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Charles Haynes, of Massachusetts. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Royal Society of Arts, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science; was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the President of France in 1881; received a high order from the Emperor of China, and was knighted by Queen Victoria, Jan. 1, 1901. At the Paris Exposition of 1900 he was awarded the Personal Grand Prix on Artillery.

MAXWELL, Augustus Emmett, representative and jurist, was born in Elberton, Ga., Sept. 21, 1820; son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Fortson) Maxwell; grandson of John and James (Henry) Maxwell; great-grandson of Thomas Maxwell, who migrated from Orange county, Va., to Georgia in 1792, and great²-grandson of Joel Maxwell, who came from Scotland to America early in 1700. He was a student from Alabama at the University of Virginia, 1837–41, and was admitted to the Alabama bar in 1843, and practised law in Eutaw, 1843–45; removing to Tallahassee, Fla., in 1845. He was a representative in the Florida legislature in 1847; secretary of state in 1848, and a member of the state senate in 1850. He was a Democratic representative from Florida in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57, and was U.S. navy agent at Pensacola, Fla., by appointment of President Buchanan, 1857–61. He was a member of the Confederate States senate, 1862–65, and after the civil war was appointed judge of the supreme court of Florida. He was judge of the circuit court of Florida, 1877–85; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1885; chief justice, and afterward associate justice of the supreme court of that state, 1887–91. He

was married at the University of Virginia in 1843 to Sarah Roane, daughter of Arthur and Lucy Brockenborough; and after her death, in 1847, he married at Pensacola, Fla., 1853, Julia H., daughter of Chief-Justice Walker and Phœbe (Hawks) Anderson, who died in 1886. He retired from the bench and from active practice in 1891. He died in Chipley, Fla., May 5, 1903.

MAXWELL, Ellen Blackmer, author, was born in West Springfield, Pa.; daughter of John Simmons and Rebecca M. Blackmer. She attended the school in Edinboro, Pa., and married first, in 1879, the Rev. Allen J. Maxwell, whom she aided in missionary labors in India up to the time of his death in Lucknow, in 1890; and secondly, in 1894, Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N. (q.v.) She is the author of: *The Bishop's Conversion; Three Old Maids in Hawaii; The Way of Fire* (1897).

MAXWELL, George Troup, surgeon and soldier, was born in Bryan county, Ga., Aug. 6, 1827; son of Col. John Jackson and Mary Ann (Baker) Maxwell; grandson of William and Constant (Butler) Maxwell and of Col. John and ——— (Jackson) Lapeen Baker, and a descendant of James Maxwell, one of the first settlers of Georgia. Baker county, Ga., was named in honor of his maternal grandfather, an officer in the Revolution. Col. John Jackson Maxwell was a planter and a member of the Georgia senate for several years. George was educated at Chatham academy, Savannah, Ga., and was graduated from the University of the City of New York, M.D., in 1848. He was married in December, 1849, to Kitty Augusta, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hart) Jones, of Liberty county, Ga.; and secondly, April 15, 1859, to Martha Ella, daughter of John Stevens and Emma (Law) Maxwell. He practised medicine in Tallahassee, Fla., 1848–57; was surgeon to the U.S. marine hospital at Key West, Fla., 1857–60; and professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in Oglethorpe Medical college, Savannah, Ga., 1860–61. He entered the Confederate army as a private in the 1st Florida cavalry regiment in April, 1861; was promoted major in August, 1861, and colonel in 1862. He commanded his regiment at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, and continued in the Chattanooga campaign until the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, where he was captured, and he was imprisoned on Johnson's Island until March, 1865. He was recommended for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general at the time of his capture and was appointed colonel of a newly organized Florida regiment, while in prison. He returned to Florida in 1865; represented Leon county in the state convention that remodelled the constitution and reorganized the government of Florida in 1865, and was a representative in the state legislature in 1866. He removed to Delaware in 1871 and engaged in the practice of medicine, first in Middletown, then in New Castle, and finally in Wilmington, and in 1889 returned to Florida and took up his residence in Leon county. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1881; to Ocala, Fla., in 1882, and to Jacksonville in 1888. He was vice-president of the Delaware Medical society in 1874, and its secretary, 1875–76. He claimed to have invented the laryngoscope in 1859 and to have operated with it in November of that year, which was several months before Prof. Johann N. Czermack published his invention. He was the first American physician to see the vocal cords of a living person, which he accomplished by the means of his instrument. He was a member of the leading medical bodies of America and Europe. Besides important contributions to medical journals, he published several pamphlets. He died in Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 2, 1897.

MAXWELL, John Paterson Bryant, representative, was born in Flemington, N.J., Sept. 3, 1804; son of George C. and ——— (Bryant) Maxwell; grandson of John Maxwell, a captain in the Revolutionary army who served under Washington; and great-grandson of Anthony Maxwell, who came from Ireland early in the 18th century and settled in Hunterdon county, N.J., and had two sons, John and William. William was a major in the Colonial army, was made a brigadier-general in the American service, Oct. 23, 1766, and served through the war. He never married. George C. Maxwell was graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1792, was a representative in the 12th congress, 1811–13, and died in 1873. John Paterson Bryant Maxwell was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826, studied law under Chief-Justice Hornblower, and settled in practice in Belvidere, N.J., in 1827, where he was editor and proprietor of the Belvidere *Apollo*. He married, Sept. 11, 1834, Sarah Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died, Oct. 17, 1834. He was a Whig representative in the 25th congress, 1837–39, and was one of the four Whig candidates for representative in the 26th congress who received Gov. William Pennington's certificate of election which led to the "Broadseal" controversy. Congress refused to recognize the validity of Mr. Maxwell's certificate, and on March 10, 1840, his opponent, Daniel B. Royall, was seated. Maxwell was re-elected to the 27th congress, serving 1841–43. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1842–45. He died in Belvidere, N.J., Nov. 14, 1845.

MAXWELL, Nathaniel Van, merchant, was born in Warren county, Ohio, July 10, 1809; son of Thomas and Rachel (Chambers) Maxwell, and grandson of Thomas Maxwell, who came to America from Scotland about 1760. His father

removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, and died there about 1820, and Nathaniel was apprenticed to a tailor and about 1828 removed to Centreville. He abandoned his trade in 1842 and with Ellis S. Bradstreet established a general store. In 1846 Bradstreet withdrew and the business was continued by Mr. Maxwell. He also served as treasurer of his township almost continuously, 1842–86; was a founder of the Centreville Union academy, 1847; trustee of Glendale Female college and a leader in the public-school movement. He was a Henry Clay Whig and a founder of the Republican party in Ohio. He supported Salmon P. Chase for the party nomination for governor before the Whig convention of 1855 and the same year was defeated for representative in the state legislature by a small majority. He served as delegate to numerous county, district and state conventions, which latter he reached on horseback riding more than one hundred miles to the state capital. He actively supported Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860 and the government in the civil war. He was married, Nov. 18, 1830, to Eleanor, daughter of Sidney and Anna (Conover) Denise of Huguenot and Dutch stock. She died July 20, 1898. Their eldest son was Sidney Denise Maxwell (q.v.). Mr. Maxwell died in Centreville, Ohio, March 8, 1886.

MAXWELL, Sidney Denise, statistician, was born in Centreville, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1831; son of Nathaniel Van and Eleanor (Denise) Maxwell. He attended the public schools and academies of his native place; was thoroughly educated to business; studied law in the office of Gunckel & Strong, Dayton, Ohio; was war correspondent for the Cincinnati *Commercial*, 1862–63; enlisted in the 131st Ohio volunteer infantry as a private, serving in the summer of 1864 as sergeant-major of the forces at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore; was assistant clerk of the Ohio senate, 1864, and aide-de-camp and judge-advocate-general, with the rank of colonel, on the staffs of war of Gov. John Brough and Gov. Charles Anderson of Ohio, 1864–65. He was assistant city editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, 1868–71; agent at Cincinnati of the Western Associated Press, 1870–74; superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, 1871–91, serving as statistician of that body during the entire period: secretary to the Pork Packers' association, 1872–91: expert statistician of the U.S. treasury department for the Cincinnati district, 1875–85; and in 1878 he delivered the initial lecture of a course that resulted in the founding of the Cincinnati Art museum. He was married, June 30, 1875, to Isabella Neff, eldest daughter of Col. Peter Rudolph and Caroline Margaretta (Burnet) Neff, of Cincinnati, the latter being the granddaughter of Judge Jacob Burnet of the Northwest Territory and great-granddaughter of Dr. William Burnet, surgeon-general of the eastern division of the Continental army. He is the author of: *The Report of the Exposition of Textile Fabrics held under the Auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest* (1869); *The Suburbs of Cincinnati* (1870); *The History of the First Cincinnati Industrial Exposition* (1870); *The Manufacturers of Cincinnati*, a lecture (1878); *Annual Reports of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce* (18 vols., 1871–91); *Dedicatory Exercises of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce* (1889); the hymn sung on the dedication of the new building for the Chamber of Commerce in 1889, and other poems, statistical pamphlets and various addresses and papers on commercial organization and kindred subjects.

MAXWELL, William, soldier, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1733; son of John and Ann Maxwell, who settled on a farm in Greenwich township, Morris county, N.J., about 1747. He had two younger brothers, John, a captain, and Robert, a lieutenant, in the Revolutionary service. William enlisted in the Colonial army and was under General Braddock at Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755; with General Amherst at Ticonderoga in July, 1759, and probably with General Wolfe at Quebec in September, 1759. He was promoted colonel and was attached to the commissary department at Mackinaw. Prior to 1773 he resigned from the British service and was chairman of the committee of safety of Sussex county that met at Newton, Aug. 10–11, 1774. On July 16, 1774, he was appointed a deputy to secure representation for New Jersey in the general congress. He was a representative in the 1st and 2d Provisional congresses of New Jersey, 1775, and was commissioned by the general congress, colonel of the New Jersey battalion for Continental service, Nov. 8, 1775. He reached the army in Canada in March, 1776; took part in the battle of Three Rivers, June 8, 1776, and conducted the retreat with merit. He opposed the abandonment of Crown Point, and on Oct. 23, 1776, was commissioned brigadier-general and was sent by Washington to take command of the militia at Morristown and harass the British army quartered there. While thus engaged the battles of Trenton and Princeton were fought, and the success of Maxwell's brigade at Morristown led to his following and annoying the retiring army through Newark, Elizabethtown and Spanktown (Rahway). He was then attached to General Stephen's division, and during the summer of 1777 marched through Pennsylvania. The Jersey line opened the battle of Brandywine, and afterward his brigade had a skirmish at White Horse Tavern. His brigade, with some North Carolina troops under Gen. Lord Stirling, formed the left wing and reserve

of Washington's army at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. After spending the winter at Valley Forge, on June 18, 1778, he was ordered to harass General Clinton in New Jersey, and on June 18, 1778, took part in the battle of Monmouth. On May 11, 1779, he joined General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians, leaving East Pennsylvania, June 18, 1779, and returning went into winter quarters at Scotch Plains, N.J., Nov. 5, 1779. On June 23, 1780, he led his brigade in the battle of Springfield, N.J., and on July 20, 1780, he resigned, which act in no way affected his reputation as a brave officer. Personal disagreement with his fellow officers was probably the cause of his resignation, which Washington sent to congress with a letter in which he said : "The merits of this General are well known. . . . I believe him to be an honest man, a warm friend of his country and firmly attached to its interests." He was elected from Sussex county to the New Jersey assembly in 1783. He died at the home of his friend, Col. Charles Stewart, in Landsdown, Hunterdon county, N.J., Nov. 4, 1796.

MAXWELL, William, educator, was born in Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, 1784. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Israel B. Woodward, of Wolcott, Conn., and was graduated at Yale in 1802. He studied law at Richmond, Va., and engaged in practice in Norfolk in 1808. He was the first literary editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce* in 1827 ; founder of the Lyceum for the diffusion of useful knowledge in Norfolk, Va., and erected at his own expense a building for its use in 1828 ; was representative in the Virginia legislature in 1830 ; state senator, 1832–38, and tenth president of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1839–44. He was married to a daughter of Thomas Robertson, a Norfolk merchant. He removed to Richmond, Va., in 1844, practised law, conducted a law school, and re-established the Virginia Historical and Philosophical society, of which he was secretary, librarian and general agent, 1848–57. He also established in 1848 and edited the *Virginia Historical Register and Literary Advertiser* (6 vols., 1848–53). He received the degree LL.D. from Hampden-Sidney. He is the author of : *A Memoir of the Rev. John H. Rice, D.D.* (1835). He died in Williamsburg, Va., June 9, 1857.

MAXWELL, William Henry, educationist, was born near Stewartstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, March 5, 1852. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated at Queen's university, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1874; was an assistant master in the Royal academy and professor of English literature and history in the Ladies' Collegiate Institute at Belfast, Ireland, 1872–74. He came to New York city in 1874, was engaged as a reporter on the New York *Tribune* and *Herald*, and was managing editor of the Brooklyn *Times*. He was married, Dec. 1, 1877, to Marie, daughter of Samuel W. Folk, of Brooklyn. He took an active interest in the educational advancement of the Brooklyn schools, was a lecturer on history and civil government in the Brooklyn evening high school, 1880–81, associate superintendent of public instruction in Brooklyn, 1882–87, superintendent of public instruction for Brooklyn, 1887–98, and in 1898 was elected city superintendent of schools for New York city after the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from St. Lawrence university in 1885, and that of LL.D. from Columbia university in 1901. He edited Pope's *Homer's Iliad* and is the author of a number of text books used in the public schools including : *First Book in English ; Introductory Lessons in English Grammar ; Advanced Lessons in English Grammar ;* and in conjunction with Dr. George S. Smith, *Writing in English* (1900).

MAY, Abigail Williams, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1829 ; daughter of Samuel and Mary (Goddard) May ; granddaughter of Samuel and Abigail (Williams) May, and of Joseph and Mary (Aspinwall) Goddard, and a descendant of John May, mariner, of Mayfield, Sussex county, England, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., with his family in 1640. She was educated in the schools of Boston, and became active in the Anti-slavery movement and in philanthropic and educational work. She was one of the organizers of the New England Women's Auxiliary association, a branch of the U.S. Sanitary commission, and she entered the hospital transport service of the commission in 1862. As chairman of the executive committee of the association, she represented that body at the meeting of the delegates in Washington, D.C., and she was president of the association, 1864–65. She was president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Unitarian association, vice-president of the Society for the Advancement of Women, vice-president of the New England Woman Suffrage association ; treasurer of the Improved Dwelling House society, and secretary of the Woman's Club of New England. She was a founder of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, of the New England Woman's club, and of the Horticultural School for Women. She was one of the four women elected to membership in the Boston school board in 1873, but declared not eligible. The state legislature passed a law in 1874, giving women a right to vote for the school committee, and upon being elected a second time, she was one of three women to serve on the board. She also served as a commissioner of the Massachusetts board of education, 1875–88. She died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1888.

MAY, Charles Augustus, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1817; son of Dr. Frederick and Julia Matilda (Slocum) May; grandson of Col. John and Abigail (May) May; great-grandson of Eleazer and Dorothy (Davis) May, and a descendant of John May, mariner, Roxbury, Mass., 1640. His father was a celebrated physician in Washington, D.C., 1795–1847. Charles entered the U.S. army as 2d lieutenant of the 2d dragoons, June 8, 1836; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1837, and served in the Florida war, where, unassisted, he captured Philip, head chief of the Seminole Indians. He was promoted captain, Feb. 2, 1841, and served in the Mexican war as chief of cavalry under Gen. Zachary Taylor. He led a cavalry charge in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, against a battery that commanded the road, and personally captured General Le Vega, second in command. He also commanded the cavalry in the battles of Palo Alto, Buena Vista and Monterey; was brevetted major, May 8, 1846, for action in the battle of Palo Alto; lieutenant-colonel, May 9, 1846, for Resaca de la Palma, and colonel, Feb. 23, 1847, for Buena Vista. He was married, Jan. 8, 1853, to Josephine, daughter of George Law (q.v.), of New York. He was promoted major of the 1st dragoons, March 3, 1855, and was transferred to the 2d dragoons, Oct. 23, 1855. He resigned from the U.S. army, April 20, 1861, removed to New York city, and was vice-president of the Eighth Avenue street railroad. He died in New York city, Dec. 24, 1864.

MAY, Edward Harrison, artist, was born in England in 1824; son of the Rev. Edward Harrison May, who came to New York city in 1834, and was a minister of the Dutch Reformed church. He was educated in the public schools of New York city, and studied civil engineering, which he abandoned for art. He became a pupil of Daniel Huntington, and in 1851, of Couture, in Paris. He was a portrait painter at the beginning of his career, but later devoted himself to historical and genre paintings. His sister Caroline was a poet and author residing in New York, 1834–88. Mr. May received a medal for his services in the Franco-Prussian war, where he was captain of the American ambulance corps. He received a gold medal of the third class for *Death of a Brigand* (afterward owned by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Art), at the Paris Salon of 1855, and became a member of the National Academy of Design, New York city, in 1876. He exhibited at the National Academy: *Louis XIV. at Marly* (1869); *May and December* (1876); and *Teresina* (1878). His historical paintings include: *Cardinal Mazarin taking Leave of his Picture in the Louvre; Michael Angelo leaving the Vatican in Anger; Lady Jane Grey taking Leave of the Governor of the Tower; Columbus making his Will; King Lear and Cordelia; Scene from Waverley;* and *Francis I. lamenting the death of his Son.* He exhibited in the Salon: portrait of M. R. Laboulaye and *Amy Robsart et le Colporteur* (1866); *Ophelia* and *La Lecture* (1868); portrait of Anson Burlingame (1869); *Arviragus bearing the Body of Imogen* (1870); portrait of Gen. John Meridith Read (1872); *Mary Magdalen at the Sepulcher* (in the Metropolitan Museum of Art) (1873); *Fin de la Lecture* and *Souvenir de la Commune* (1874); *Une Alsacienne* (1876); and *Antonia* (1877). He died in Paris, France, May 17, 1887.

MAY, Henry, representative, was born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 13, 1816; son of Dr. Frederick and Julia Matilda (Slocum) May. He attended Columbian college, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, and to practice in the U.S. supreme court soon after. He was married, Oct. 1, 1845, to Henrietta de Courey. He removed to Baltimore, Md., in 1850, and was a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 33d congress, 1853–55; was defeated for the 34th, and elected to the 37th congress, 1861–63. He opposed secession and advocated the peaceful separation of the two sections. He visited Baltimore with the sanction of President Lincoln to consult with the Confederate authorities in 1861, and on his return to congress was charged with disloyalty and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for several weeks. He was released on parole and served out his term. He died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 25, 1866.

MAY, John, patriot, was born in Pomfret, Conn., Nov. 24, 1748; son of Eleazer and Dorothy (Davis) May; grandson of John and Prudence

(Bridge) May, and of William and Mary Davis, of Brookline, Mass. His first ancestor in America, Capt. John May, was an English mariner who came to New England in 1640 and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He established himself in Boston as a merchant in 1773, and he was one of the Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773. He was married, Feb. 16, to Abigail, daughter of Samuel and

Abigail (Williams) May, of Boston. He was commissioned adjutant with the rank of captain in the Boston regiment of militia, Oct. 11, 1778, and was major, lieutenant-colonel, and reached the rank of colonel, April 2, 1788. He served in Rhode Island under Count de Rochambeau, and commanded his regiment during Shays's rebellion, 1786–87. He visited the Ohio country on horseback in 1788 and 1789, where he purchased land near the present site of Marietta, Ohio, and upon it built the first frame house in that region. He was a fire warden of Boston, 1785–1805; a selectman of that city, 1804–12, and owned the wharf property called the May's or Union wharf. He died in Boston, Mass., July 16, 1812.

MAY, Samuel Joseph, reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1797; son of Joseph and Dorothy (Sewall) May; grandson of Samuel and Abigail (Williams) May, and of Deacon Samuel and Elizabeth (Quincy) Sewall, and a descendant of John May, Roxbury, 1640. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1817, A.M. and B.D., 1820. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, March 14, 1822, at Boston, Mass., and became pastor of the First Ecclesiastical society of Brooklyn, Conn., March 17, 1822. In January, 1823, he established *The Liberal Christian*, in whose pages he made explicit statements of Unitarian doctrine. He was married, June 1, 1825, to Lucretia Flagge, daughter of Peterand Ann (Martin) Coffin of Boston, Mass. He wrote and preached as an advocate of total abstinence and in opposition to slavery as early as 1826; was burned in effigy at Syracuse, N.Y., in 1830, and was mobbed several times at Rutland and Montpelier, Vt., and at Haverhill, Mass. He was a member of the first New England anti-slavery society in 1832, and in 1833 befriended Prudence Crandall (q.v.). He helped to organize a National Anti-slavery society in Philadelphia in 1833 and signed the "Declaration of Sentiments." He was general agent of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery society, 1835–53. He was pastor of the Unitarian church at South Scituate, Mass., 1836–42; was principal of the Girls' Normal school, Lexington, Mass., 1842–44; pastor at Syracuse, N.Y., 1845–67, and did missionary work in central New York, 1867–71. He did much to improve the public-school system of Syracuse, and was president of the board of education of that city at the time of his death. He is the author of: *Education of the Faculties* (1846); *Revival of Education* (1855); and *Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Conflict* (1868). G. B. Emerson, Samuel May, and T. J. Mumford edited: *Memoir of Samuel Joseph May* (1873). He died in Syracuse, N.Y., July 1, 1871.

Samuel J. May

MAY, Sophie. See Clarke, Rebecca Sophia.

MAYBURY, William Cotter, representative, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 20, 1848; son of Thomas and Margaret (Cotter) Maybury and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Webb) Maybury. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, A.B. and A.M., 1870, LL.B., 1871. He began the practice of law in Detroit, Mich., in 1871; was city attorney of Detroit, 1876–80; lecturer on medical jurisprudence in Michigan College of Medicine; representative from the first district of Michigan in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87, and mayor of Detroit, 1897–1902.

MAYER, Alfred Marshall, physicist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1836; son of Charles Frederick and Eliza Caldwell (Blackwell) Mayer; grandson of Christian and Anne Katharine (Baum) Mayer, and of Captain Francis Blackwell. He matriculated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., but left in 1852 before graduating to acquire a practical training in mechanical drawing in the construction of machinery and in the use of tools. He devoted himself to physical studies and laboratory work, 1854–56; was professor of physics, chemistry and astronomy in the University of Maryland, 1856–58, and of the same branches in Westminster college, 1859–61. He studied physics, mathematics and physiology in the University of Paris, France, 1863–64; was professor of physics and chemistry in Pennsylvania college, Pa., 1865–67; of astronomy in Lehigh university, Pa., 1867–70, and while there designed and superintended the erection of the astronomical observatory and made and published a series of observations on the planet Jupiter. He was professor of physics in Stevens Institute of Technology, 1871–97; was placed in charge of the expedition sent to Burlington, Iowa, to observe the solar eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869, and made forty-one perfect photographs. He received the degree Ph.D. from Pennsylvania college in 1866; was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872, and was a member of the other principal scientific societies of America. He was married, Dec. 27, 1865, to Catharine Duckett, daughter of Dr. Charles Goldsborough of Frederick county, Md. She died in 1868, and he was married, secondly, June 30, 1869, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Rasin Hammond and Margaret (McFadon) Snowden of Prince Georges county, Md. He was associate editor of the *American Journal*

of Science in 1893, and contributed papers to scientific journals, his subjects including: *Estimation of the Weight of Very Small Portions of Matter* (1857); *Researches in Electro-Magnetism* (1870); *Observations on the Magnetic Declination in Connection with the Aurora of October 11* (1870); and *Researches in Acoustics* (1871–75). He invented the topophone and an acoustic pyrometer. He continued to contribute numerous and important papers to scientific literature and published the following in book form: *Lecture Notes on Physics* (1868); *The Earth, a Great Magnet* (1872); *Light* (1877); *Sound* (1878). He edited: *Sport with Gun and Rod in American Woods and Waters*, writing the chapters: "Shotgun" and "Blowgun." He died in Maplewood, N.J., July 13, 1897.

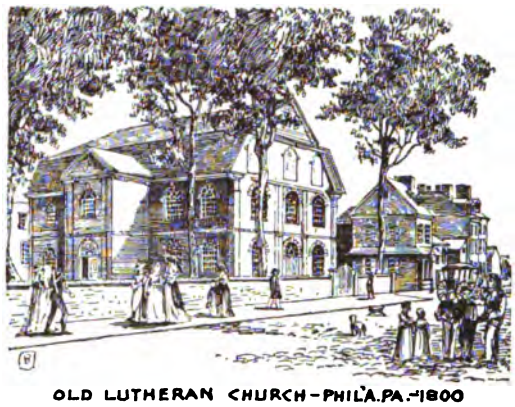
MAYER, Brantz, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27, 1809; son of Christian and Anne Katharine (Baum) Mayer. He was a student at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md.; studied law during a voyage to China, 1827–28; and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Maryland. He was married, Sept. 27, 1835, to Mary, daughter of Daniel S. and Mary (Dunham) Griswold of St. Mary's, Ga. She died Oct. 30, 1845, and he was married, secondly, Nov. 15, 1848, to Cornelia, daughter of John Henry and Jane (Taylor) Poor of Baltimore. He practised law in Baltimore, Md., 1833–42; was secretary of the U.S. legation in Mexico, 1842–44, and practised law in Baltimore, 1844–55. He founded the Maryland Historical society in 1844, and was its president, 1844–70. He served as an executor of the estate of John McDonough, 1851–55, and as a commissioner of the city of Baltimore for the administration, sale and liquidation of the interest of the city in that estate, 1855–59, and in 1859 transferred to the city of Baltimore the large bequest accruing, which was devoted to the support of the McDonough Educational institution. He was president of the central union committee in 1861, and was active in sustaining the Federal government. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 1861; was paymaster of volunteers, 1863–65, and paymaster in the U.S. army with rank of major, 1867–75, when he was retired from active service with the rank of colonel, having reached the age of sixty-two. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 24, 1865, for service during the war. He is the author of: *Mexico As It Was and As It Is* (1844); *Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican* (2 vols., 1851); *Captain Canot, or Twenty-four Years of an African Slaver* (1854); *Observations on Mexican History and Archæology* in *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* (1856); *Mexican Antiquities* (1858); *Memoir of Jared Sparks* (1867); *Baltimore As It Was and As It Is* (1871). He died in Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1879.

MAYER, Constant, artist, was born in Besançon, France, Oct. 4, 1832. He entered the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and continued his studies under Léon Cogniet. He opened a studio in Paris, and in 1857 established himself in New York city, where he remained for some years, subsequently dividing his time between New York and Paris. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1866, was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France in 1869, and was a member of the Society of French Artists and of the American Art union. He exhibited frequently in the Paris Salon after 1865. His works, chiefly genre paintings and portraits, include: portraits of General Grant and General Sherman (1863); *Beggar Girl* (1863); *Consolation* (1864); *Recognition* (1865); *Good Words* (1866); *Riches and Poverty* (1867); *Maud Muller* (1867); *Street Melodies* (1867); *Early Grief* (1869); *Oracle of the Field* (1875); *Song of the Shirt* (1875); *Song of Twilight* (1879); *In the Woods* (1880); *The Vagabonds* (1881); *Lord's Day* (1883); *Lawn Tennis* (1883); *Mandolin Player* (1884); *The First Communion* (1886); *Evangeline, The Witch's Daughter* and *Trilby.*

MAYER, Francis Blackwell, painter, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1827; son of Charles Frederick and Elizabeth Caldwell (Blackwell) Mayer, and brother of Alfred Marshall Mayer. He studied art under Alfred J. Miller and Ernest Fischer in Baltimore, Md., was present at the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota, Minnesota Territory, in 1851, then visited the Dakota Indians, and travelled in the western and northwestern states to study Indian types. He studied under Gleyre and Brion in Paris, 1862–70; visited Holland, France, Germany and England, and was in Paris during the siege. He exhibited in the Paris salons between the years 1862–70; opened a studio in Annapolis, Md., in 1870, and in 1876 received a medal and diploma from the Centennial Exposition for his pictures *Continentals* and *Attic Philosopher.* Among his more important paintings are: *The Feast of Mondawmin* (1857); *Doing and Dreaming* (1858); *The Nineteenth Century* (1869); *Annapolis in 1750* (1876); *Talking Business in 1750* (1879); *Crowning a Troubadour* (1885); *Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, Minnesota* (1886), *The Washington Cockade; The Planting of the Colony of Maryland; The Founders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,* an historical painting containing twenty-nine portraits (1891); and *The Burning of the Peggy Stuart.* He is the author of contributions to magazines, illustrated by himself.

MAYER, Philip Frederick, clergyman, was born in New York city, April 1, 1781; son of George Frederick Mayer, a Swabian and Lutheran, who immigrated to New York and married a native of

that city. He was fitted for college at Mr. Campbell's grammar school and was graduated at Columbia in 1799. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. John C. Kunze, 1799–1802, and was received as a member of the Evangelical Lutheran



OLD LUTHERAN CHURCH - PHILA. PA. - 1800

Ministerium of the state of New York, Sept. 1, 1802. He was ordained in 1803, and was pastor at Lunenburg (now Athens), N.Y., 1803–06. He was married, May 24, 1804, to Lucy W., daughter of Daniel Rodman, of New York. He was pastor of St. John's English Lutheran church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1806–57. This was the first exclusively English Lutheran congregation in the United States. He was active in originating and sustaining many important charities in Philadelphia; was one of the founders, in 1808, of the Pennsylvania Bible society, the first in the United States; its active manager for many years, and its presiding officer at the time of his death. He prepared a collection of hymns for public worship, to which was appended a liturgy in 1812, and a new edition in 1833. He was influential in establishing the system of public education adopted by the state in 1817, and was president of the board of managers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for several years. He declined the degree D.D. from Harvard in 1804, believing himself too young for such honor, and also declined the provostship of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, when the Rev. Dr. W. H. de Lancey resigned. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823 and from Columbia in 1837, and was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1824–57. His sermon, delivered in 1856, on the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement over St. John's church was published. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1857.

MAYES, Edward, educator, was born in Hinds county, Miss., Dec. 15, 1846; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Rigg) Mayes. He attended Bethany college, Va., 1860–61; served in the Confederate army, 1864–65; was graduated at the University of Mississippi, A.B., 1868, and LL.B., 1870, and practised law in Oxford, Miss. He was professor of governmental science and law in the University of Mississippi, 1877–92; chairman of the faculty, 1886–89, and chancellor of the university, 1889–92. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mississippi college. He is the author of *Life, Times and Speeches of L. Q. C. Lamar* (1896), and of *History of Education in Mississippi* (1900).

MAYHEW, Jonathan, clergyman, was born at Martha's Vineyard, Oct. 8, 1720; son of the Rev. Experience (1673–1758) and Thankful (Hinckley) Mayhew; grandson of the Rev. John Mayhew and of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, and a descendant through the Rev. Thomas, Jr. (1620–16-57) of Thomas and Jane (Paine) Mayhew (1592–1682), who settled in Medford, Mass., about 1631, and with their son Thomas removed to Watertown in 1636 and to Martha's Vineyard in 1642, where he established a colony and served as governor. Jonathan was graduated at Harvard in 1744; tutored and studied

Jona Mayhew

theology in Cambridge, Mass., 1744–47, and on March 6, 1747, became pastor of West church, Boston, as successor to William Hooper, where he served until his death. His religious views, which were extremely liberal and approached rationalism, were so unpopular that no Boston minister took part in his ordination, and he was not admitted to the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers. He was married in 1756 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Clark, of Boston. He advocated limited allegiance to the crown as early as 1750, and in 1763 opposed the work of the British society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts and the introduction of bishops into the colonies, which involved him in a controversy with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Rev. East Apthorpe, Episcopal missionary to Boston. He addressed a letter to James Otis in June, 1766, in which he showed his anxiety respecting the political state of the country and the importance of the union of the colonies. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1750, and served as scribe to the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, 1755–56. He is the author of many sermons published singly and in collections. Alden Bradford prepared a memoir of his life and writings (1838). He died in Boston, Mass., July 9, 1766.

MAYNARD, Charles Johnson, naturalist, was born in West Newton, Mass., May 6, 1845; son of Samuel and Emaline (Sanger) Maynard; grandson of Samuel and Suza (Maynard) Maynard, and a descendant of John Maynard, a native of Cambridge, England, who settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638, and Mary Axdell, his wife. He was educated in the public schools, engaged in farming and made a study of natural history from his youth. He made extensive investigations of the vocal organs of birds, discovered the vocal organs of the American bittern, and also made a specialty of the land shells of the West India genus Strophia, now known as Cerion. He began his work of the introduction of nature study into schools in 1875 and was instrumental in introducing a new method of instruction whereby children are taught to observe facts in nature and to reason about those facts and form their own conclusions. He was vice-president of the Nuttall Ornithological club of Cambridge, Mass., in 1875, and an original member and president of the Newton Natural History society in 1891. He was originator and editor of *Nuttall's Ornithological Bulletin* (1881); editor of *Nature Study in Schools* (1899); and the author of *Naturalist's Guide* (1870); *Birds of Eastern North America* (1881); *Manual of Taxidermy* (1883); *Butterflies of New England* (1886); *Eggs of North American Birds* (1889); *Contributions to Science* (3 vols., 1889–96); *Bahama Fruit Finch; Manual of North American Butterflies* (1891); *Sparrows and Finches of New England* (1896); *Monograph of the Genus Strophia* (1896); *Nature Studies, No. 2, Sponges* (1898); *Warblers of New England* (1901); and contributions to scientific publications.

MAYNARD, Edward, inventor, was born in Madison, N.Y., April 26, 1813; son of Moses and Chloe (Butler) Maynard; grandson of Lemuel and Sarah (Wright) Maynard, and a descendant of John Maynard, Sudbury, Mass., 1638. He received his primary education at Hamilton academy; entered the U.S. Military academy in 1831, but resigned the same year on account of delicate health. He then studied anatomy, architecture, drawing and civil engineering, and practised dentistry in Washington, D.C., 1836–90. He was professor of the theory and practice of dentistry in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, 1857–90, and of the same in the dental department of the National university at Washington, D.C. He discovered the great diversity of form, situation and capacity of the maxillary antra; announced the existence of dental fibrils before their discovery by use of the microscope, and was one of the first if not the first (in 1838) to fill thoroughly with gold foil the nerve cavity, including the nerve canals in molar and bicuspid teeth, which operation he introduced in Europe in 1845. He declined the position of court dentist offered by Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia in 1845. He invented, besides many instruments used in dental surgery, firearms and ammunition, and patented a priming to take the place of percussion-caps in firearms (1845); a breechloading rifle, called the Maynard rifle (1851), second patent (1859), which resulted in great increase in precision and was adopted by the U.S. government, by all American manufacturers of breech-loading arms and for military rifles of nearly all the nations of the world. He also invented a method of converting muzzle-loading into breech-loading arms (1860); a method of joining two barrels (rifle or short) by a device that permits either barrel to expand or contract, end wise, independently (1868), and a contrivance for indicating the number of cartridges in the magazine of a repeating firearm at any time (1886). He received honors from Prussia and Sweden for his inventions in fire-arms. He was first married, Sept. 3, 1838, to Sophia Ellen, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Pike) Doty, and in 1869, to Nellie, daughter of William Long, of Savannah, Ga. He died in Washington, D.C., May 4, 1891.

Edward Maynard

MAYNARD, George Willoughby, artist, was born in Washington, D.C., March 5, 1843; son of Edward and Sophia Ellen (Doty) Maynard. He began the study of art in the National Academy of Design, New York city, in 1868, and studied under Van Lerius at the Royal Academy at Antwerp and travelled and studied in France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, Greece and Italy, 1869–74. He became an assistant of John La Farge, with St. Gaudens, Millet and Lathrop, in the interior decoration of Trinity church, Boston, in 1875; engaged in painting portraits; and in 1877 made a special study of mural painting in England, France and Italy. He opened a studio in New York city in 1878; was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880; an associate of the National Academy in 1883, and an Academician in 1885, and was a member of the American Water Color society and president of the Salmagundi Sketch club. He taught drawing in the Cooper institute and the National Academy, and designed parts of the interior decoration for the Metropolitan opera-house, New York; Keith's theatre, Boston; the Ponce de Leon

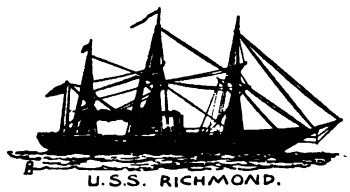
hotel, St. Augustine, Fla.; William Rockefeller's home at Tarrytown, N.Y.; Whitelaw Reid's residence at Tarrytown, N.Y., and the dining-rooms of the Plaza, Imperial and Savoy hotels and the ball-room of Sherry's, New York city. He also received the commission for the decoration of the Agricultural building at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and received a medal of honor as one of the designers of the World's Columbian exposition. He made a specialty of portraits and figure group paintings, was awarded the Temple gold medal by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1884; the medal of honor by the American Art association in 1888; the Evans prize by the American Water Color society, and the Shaw prize by the Society of American Artists. Besides portraits his paintings include: *Vespers at Antwerp* (1873) and *1776*, exhibited at the Centennial exhibition of 1876; *An Ancient Mariner* (1883); *Strange Gods* (1885); *The Portrait of a Child* (1886); *Old and Rare* (1887); *In Strange Seas* (1889); *Sappho*, *The Sirens*, and *Aurora* (1899).

MAYNARD, Horace, statesman, was born in Westboro, Mass., Aug. 30, 1814; son of Ephraim and Diana (Cogswell) Maynard; grandson of Jonathan and Zipporah (Bruce) Maynard. and of James and Rebecca (Cotton) Cogswell, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Sir John Maynard, proprietor of Sudbury, Mass., 1638; and from John Cogswell, 1635. He paid his own way through college and was graduated at Amherst, valedictorian of the class, 1838. He was an instructor and principal of the preparatory department, East Tennessee college, 1838–40, and was professor of mathematics and natural history there, 1840–44. He was married, Aug. 30, 1840, to Laura Ann, daughter of the Rev. Azel Washburn of Royalton, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, practised in Knoxville, and was an unsuccessful candidate on the Whig ticket for representative in the 33d congress in 1852; elector on the Scott and Graham ticket, and elector at large on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1852; a member of the constitutional convention of Tennessee, 1865; a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention, 1866, and president of the Border State convention, Baltimore, 1867. He was Native American representative from the second Tennessee district in the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, 1857–63; and was chairman of the special committee to investigate the accounts of William Cullom, clerk of the house. For his disloyalty his property was confiscated by the Confederate government in 1862, and he and his family were driven from eastern Tennessee. He was attorney-general of Tennessee, 1863–65, was a Republican representative in the 39th congress, being admitted to his seat near the close of the first session, and was re-elected to the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, and as a representative at large to the 43d congress, serving 1866–75. He was chairman of the committees on southern railroads and banking. He was the defeated Republican candidate for governor of Tennessee in 1874; was U.S. minister to Turkey, 1875–80, and postmaster-general under President Hayes from August, 1880, until March 4, 1881. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1862. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1882.

MAYNARD, Samuel Taylor, botanist, was born in Hardwick, Mass., Dec. 6, 1844: son of William and Sarah (Nourse) Maynard; grandson of Taylor and Betsey Maynard, and a descendant of Samuel Nourse. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college in 1872 and was chosen professor of botany and horticulture at that institution in 1879. He was botanist and homologist of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture; a director of the horticultural division of the state experimental station, and secretary of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' association. He is the author of: *The Practical Fruit Grower* (1884), which reached a sale of over 100,000 copies, and *Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration* (1899), besides numerous contributions on botanical and horticultural subjects to the leading magazines.

MAYNARD, Washburn, naval officer, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1844; son of Horace and Laura Ann (Washburn) Maynard; grandson of Ephraim and Diana Harriet (Cogswell) Maynard, and of Azel and Sallie (Skinner) Washburn, and a descendant of Sir John Maynard, who settled in Sudbury, Mass., 1638. He was a student in the public schools of Westboro,

Mass.; attended the East Tennessee university through the junior year and received private instruction, under the Rev. Frederick Esperandieu, near Knoxville. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in June, 1866; was promoted ensign, March 12, 1868; master, March 26, 1869; and lieutenant, March 21, 1870. He was married, Oct. 4, 1871, to Bessie, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Timothy (q.v.), and Harriet Lyman (Hazard) Brooks of Newport, R.I. Of the children of this marriage, all of whom were born in Newport, George Stevens Maynard was born Jan. 23, 1873; Edward Washburn Maynard, Sept. 13, 1875, and Robert Washburn Maynard, Oct. 19, 1879. He served on the *California*, *Saranac* and *Richmond* of the Pacific fleet, 1872–74, on special duty in connection with the seal fisheries, 1874–75, and on the iron-clad *Wyandotte* on the North Atlantic station in 1876. He was engaged on the coast survey, 1876–77, commanded the coast-survey steamer *Fathomer* in 1877, and was attached to the *Tennessee* on the North Atlantic station, 1879–82. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, Sept. 27, 1884; served on the *Brooklyn* on the North Atlantic and Asiatic stations, 1885–87; at the bureau of ordnance, 1887–91; commanded the *Pinta*, 1891–93, and served in the bureau of equipment, 1893–97. He was promoted commander, Sept. 27, 1893; commanded the *Nashville* Aug. 19, 1897, to July, 1899, and during the Spanish-American war, from April to August, 1898; was made lighthouse inspector of the 2d district, Dec. 12, 1899, and on March 9, 1900, was promoted captain.


U.S.S. RICHMOND.

MAYO, Amory Dwight, clergyman and educationist, was born in Warwick, Mass., Jan. 31, 1823; son of Amory and Sophronia (Cobb) Mayo; grandson of Caleb and Molly Mayo and of William and Beulah Cobb, and a descendant of the Rev. John Mayo, first minister of the Second church of Boston, Mass., 1655. He was a student at Deerfield academy, Mass., and at Amherst college, 1843–44. He taught in the public schools of Massachusetts, 1839–44; studied for the Liberal Christian ministry under the Rev. Hosea Ballou, 1844–46, and was pastor of the Independent Christian society, the first Universalist church in the United States, in Gloucester, Mass., 1846–54. He was married, first, July 28, 1846, to Sarah Carter Edgarton of Shirley, Mass., and secondly, in December, 1853, to Lucy Caroline Clarke of New Brighton, Pa. He was pastor of the Liberal Christian church at Cleveland, Ohio, 1854–55; of the Division Street church at Albany, N.Y., 1856–63; of the Church of the Redeemer (Unitarian), Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863–72, and of the Church of the Unity (Unitarian), Springfield, Mass., 1872–79. He was professor of ecclesiastical polity and a lecturer in Meadville Theological school, Pa., 1868–98. From 1880 he held no parish, residing chiefly in Washington, D.C., but retaining his citizenship in Massachusetts and residing in Boston during the summer. He devoted himself to educational work, especially in the southern states. He was a member of the board of education in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863–72, and in Springfield, Mass., 1872–79. He strongly urged the use of the Bible in the public schools and the proposed Christian amendment to the U.S. constitution. He received the honorary degrees, A.M. from Amherst, 1874, and LL.D. from Berea college, Ky., 1897. He lectured in thirty states and was associate editor and editorial writer of the *New England* and *National Journal of Education* in Boston, 1880–86. He contributed largely to educational periodical literature and is the author of: *The Balance; or the Moral Argument for Universalism* (1847); *Graces and Powers of the Christian Life* (1850); *Symbols of the Capital, or Civilization in New York* (1859); *Religion in Common Schools* (1869); *Talks with Teachers* (1878); *Industrial Education in the South* (1882); *Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South* (1885); *History of the American Common School*, appearing in the reports of the U.S. bureau of education from 1893. He also edited a volume of selections from his first wife's writings, with a memoir (1849).

MAYO, Frank, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., April 19, 1839. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and in 1854 went to California to engage in mining gold. He made his début as an actor, July 19, 1856, at the American theatre, San Francisco, under the management of Laura Keene, and played in the west with Edwin Booth, Julia Dean Hayne and others. He scored a success as Nana Sahib, in Boucicault's "Jessie Brown," in San Francisco, and was the leading man at Maguire's opera-house in San Francisco, 1863–65; at the Boston theatre, 1865–66, and appeared as Badger in "The Streets of New York," and as Hamlet, Richard the Third, Iago, Othello, Jack Cade, d'Artagnan, and Don Cæsar de Bazan, with great success. He played for the first time in New York city in March, 1869, at the Grand opera-house, as Ferdinand in "The Tempest," followed by a tour, in which he played in the standard Shakespearian dramas, and in "The Robbers," "The Three Guardsmen," "The Marble Heart" and "Damon and Pythias." He produced "Davy Crockett" for the first time at Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1872,

and became identified with this character of a typical American backwoodsman. He appeared in it more than 2,000 times in Great Britain and the United States, and played the part almost exclusively until 1884. His last appearance was in the original dramatization of Mark Twain's "Pudd'n-head Wilson," which was first presented in New York city, April 15, 1895. He wrote *Nordeck* with John G. Wilson, and played the title rôle. He died on a railroad train, near Grand Island, Neb., June 8, 1896.

MAYO, Robert, author, was born in Powhatan county, Va., April 25, 1784; grandson of William Mayo, pioneer surveyor, who was born in England, 168—; was a surveyor in the Barbadoes, 1717–21, and in Virginia, 1723–44; ran the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, in connection with Alexander Irvin, 1728; surveyed the disputed land claimed by Lord Fairfax and the crown on the northern neck of Virginia, 1737; laid out the city of Richmond, 1737; became chief civil engineer of Virginia, and died in Richmond, Oct. 20, 1744. Robert Mayo was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1808, and practised in Richmond, 1808–30. He edited the *Jackson Democrat* in the presidential canvass of 1828; and was in the treasury department, Washington, D.C., 1860–64. He is the author of: *View of Ancient Geography and History* (1813); *New System of Mythology* (4 vols., 1815–19); *Pension Laws of the United States, 1775–1833* (1833); *Commercial and Revenue System of the United States* (2 vols., 1847); *The Treasury Department: its Origin, Organization and Operations* (1847). He was preparing a genealogical history of the Mayo family of Virginia at the time of his death. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 31, 1864.

MAYO, Sarah Carter Edgarton, author, was born in Shirley, Mass., March 17, 1819. She was educated in the district schools of Shirley and at Westford academy, Mass., and began to write for publication in 1835, contributing to the *Ladies' Repository*, *Universalist* and other papers. She established in 1840, and edited, 1840–48, the *Rose of Sharon*, a religious annual, and also edited *The Ladies' Repository*, 1840–48. She was married, July 28, 1846, to the Rev. Amory Dwight Mayo (q.v.). She edited *The Poems of Mrs. Julia W. Scott*, with a memoir (1843), and is the author of: *The Palfreys* (1840); *Ellen Clifford* (1842); *The Flower Vase* (1845); *Spring Flowers* (1846); *The Floral Fortune Teller* (1847); *Fables of Flora* (1848). She died in Gloucester, Mass., July 9, 1848.

MAYO, William Kennon, naval officer, was born at Drummondtown, Va., May 29, 1829. He was appointed a midshipman from Virginia in the U.S. navy, Oct. 18, 1841; had charge of the boats of the landing party at the capitulation of Monterey; was on the sloop *St. Mary's* in Texas waters, 1844–47, and took part in the blockade of Tampico and Vera Cruz. He was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; served on the *Dolphin* in the North Atlantic surveys, 1851–52, where he was commended as an accurate and critical navigator; served as an instructor at the Naval academy, 1854;

U.S.S HARTFORD.

was promoted master, Sept. 14, 1855, lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and served on the *Minnesota* when on a special diplomatic mission to Asia, 1857–59. He was instructor in ethics in the U.S. Naval academy, 1859–60; served on the *Pennsylvania* at Norfolk, Va., and on the *St. Mary's* of the Pacific fleet, 1860–62; was executive officer of the *Housatonic*, 1862, and participated in the blockade of Charleston, S.C. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commanded the gunboat *Kanawha* of the Western Gulf squadron, 1862–63; and had an engagement with riflemen and field-batteries at Mobile Point and a fight with Fort Morgan, Oct. 12, 1863, where he was commended for gallantry, having captured six schooners and directed the capture of three steamers. He commanded the monitor *Nahant* in front of Charleston, S.C., from July, 1864, until the close of the war. He was ordnance officer of the South Atlantic blockading fleet and commanded the Bay Point depot, 1865–66; was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; served on navigation duty at Boston, Mass., 1866–69, and commanded the *Tuscarora* of the North Atlantic fleet in 1870; the *Congress*, 1870–71, and the *Omaha* on the North Pacific station, 1872–74. He was promoted captain, Dec. 12, 1873; commanded the *Hartford* on the South Atlantic station, 1877–79, and the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., 1881–85. He was promoted commodore, July 2, 1882, and was retired at his own request after forty years' service, May 18, 1886. Because of his loyalty to the U.S. government in 1861 he was declared by vote of the Virginia convention of July, 1861, an alien enemy, and banished from his native state. He died in Washington, D.C., April 9, 1900.

MAYO, William Starbuck, author, was born in Ogdensburg, N.Y., April 20, 1812; a descendant of the Rev. John Mayo, who immigrated to New England in 1630 and was the first minister of the Second church, Boston, 1655. He attended Potsdam academy; was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1833, and practised medicine in Ogdensburg for several years, but was forced to abandon it owing

to ill health. He travelled in Spain and the Barbary states, and intended to penetrate into the interior of Africa, but found his project impracticable. On his return he settled in New York city, where he devoted himself to literature. He is the author of : *Flood and Field, or Tales of Battles on Sea and Land* (1844) ; *Kaloolah, or Journeyings to the Djebel Kumri* (1849) ; *The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas* (1850) ; *Romance-Dust from Historic Places* (1851), *Never Again* (1872). He died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1895.

MEACHAM, James, representative, was born in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 10, 1810. He was left an orphan at an early age and was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, from whom he was released and sent to school by a neighbor. He was graduated at Middlebury college, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835 ; taught in the seminary at Castleton, Vt., 1832–33, and at the Academy in St. Albans, Vt., 1833–34 ; attended Andover Theological seminary, 1834–36 ; was a tutor at Middlebury, 1836–38, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry, May 29, 1838. He was pastor at New Haven, Vt., 1838–46 ; professor of rhetoric and English literature at Middlebury college, 1846–50, and was a representative in the 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th congresses, 1849–56. He served as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, and was prominent in his opposition to the abrogation of the Missouri compromise. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and a trustee of Middlebury college. He died in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 23, 1856.

MEAD, Charles Marsh, clergyman, was born in Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1836 ; son of Rufus and Anna (James) Mead ; grandson of Rufus Mead, and a descendant of John Mead, a native of England, who settled in Greenwich, Conn., about 1650. He was graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1856 ; taught at Phillips Andover academy, 1856–58, and was a tutor at Middlebury, 1859–60. He was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1862 ; was professor of Hebrew there, 1866–83 ; studied at the University of Halle, 1863–64, and at the University of Berlin, 1864–66 ; was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1866. He was married, Aug. 2, 1867, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph H. and Martha S. Thayer of Boston, Mass., and granddaughter of the Rev. William and Lydia (Haskins) Greenough. He was in Germany, 1882–88 ; was a lecturer in Princeton Theological seminary in 1889, and resided in Europe, 1889–92. He was Riley professor of Christian theology at Hartford Theological seminary, 1892–98, when he resigned. He was a member of the American committee which co-operated with the English committee in the revision of the Bible as published in 1885, and which edited the American recension of the revision as published in 1901. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Tübingen in 1866, and D.D. from Middlebury college in 1881, and from Princeton university in 1896. He translated *Exodus* in the *American Lange Series* (1876) and is the author of : *The Soul Here and Hereafter, a Biblical Study* (1879) ; *Supernatural Revelation* (1889) ; *The Romans Dissected* (1891) ; *Christ and Criticism* (1893) ; and numerous theological and philosophical essays.

MEAD, Edward Campbell, author, was born in Newton, Mass., Jan. 12, 1837 ; son of the Rev. Zachariah and Anna Maria (Hickman) Mead ; grandson of Nancie Binney (Hull) Hickman ; great-grandson of Gen. William Hull (q.v.), and a direct descendant of Dr. John Fuller, who was born in England 1620, landed in Plymouth bay, 1635, and settled at Cambridge village (now Newton) in 1644. He attended Ridegway academy, Albemarle county, Va., 1856 ; made a voyage to Australia and the East Indies, 1858–59, and settled in Richmond and engaged in business in 1860. He was married, in 1861, to Emily Augusta, daughter of Henry A. and Mary C. (Rossiter) Burgoyne. In 1862 failing health caused his retirement from business life, and removing to Albemarle county, Va., he took up farming and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He is author of : *Genealogical History of Lee Family of Virginia and Maryland* (1866) ; *Biographical Sketch of Anna M. Chalmers* (1893) ; and *Historic Homes of the Southwest Mountains of Virginia* (1899 *et seq.*).

MEAD, Edward Spencer, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1847 ; son of Enoch Milan and Elizabeth (Hoe) Mead ; grandson of Solomon and Eunice (Gilbert) Mead, and a descendant of William Mead ; who came to Massachusetts from England, 1630. His parents died when he was an infant and he was taken into the family of his uncle, Robert Hoe. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871. In 1870 he entered into partnership with Frank H. Dodd, as Dodd & Mead, in the publishing business established by Moses W. Dodd, father of the senior partner. In 1876, on the admission of another partner, the firm became Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Mead had charge of the literary department of the business. He was married, May 4, 1870, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John S. C. Abbott (q.v.). He was a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the Century association and of the University and Tuxedo clubs. He translated several foreign books into English for publication and wrote, under the pen-name " Richard Markham " : *Colonial Days* (1879), and *A Narrative History of King Philip's War and the Indian Troubles in England* (1883). He died at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1894.

MEAD, Edwin Doak, editor, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Sept. 29, 1849; son of Bradley and Sarah (Stone) Mead; grandson of Levi and Betsey (Converse) Mead, and a descendant of Gabriel Mead, who came from England to Manchester, Mass., about 1635. He was educated in the public schools of Chesterfield and was employed on his father's farm and in the village store until 1866, when he removed to Boston, Mass., and was in the employ of Ticknor & Fields, 1866–75. He was a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1874, but he never entered the ministry. He studied in the universities of Cambridge and Leipzig, 1875–79, and on his return to Boston engaged in lecturing and literary work. From 1883 he directed the Old South work in Boston, devoted to historical and political teaching and study, editing in connection the *Old South Leaflets*; and he was editor of the *New England Magazine*, 1889–1901. He was for many years president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Good Citizenship, was the first secretary of the Boston Municipal League and first president of the Twentieth Century club of Boston. He was married, Sept. 29, 1898, to Lucia True, daughter of Nathan P. and Elvira Ames, of Boscawen, N.H. In 1901, with his wife, he visited Europe, where he represented the United States in the Prison Reform congress. He contributed to magazines and newspapers on religious and political subjects, edited *Faith and Freedom*, by Stopford A. Brooke (1881), and is the author of: *The Philosophy of Carlyle* (1881); *Martin Luther, a Study of Reformation* (1884); and *The Roman Catholic Church and the Public Schools* (1889).

MEAD, Elizabeth Storrs (Billings), educator, was born in Conway, Mass., May 21, 1832; daughter of Colonel Charles Eugene and Sarah Willis-

Elizabeth S Mead

ton (Storrs) Billings; a granddaughter of William and Jerusha (Williams) Billings, and a descendant of Roger Billings, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., previous to 1640. She was educated with her twin sister in the seminary at Ipswich, Mass., 1849–51; taught the high school at Northampton, Mass., in 1851–52, and taught in a boarding school for young ladies at Andover, Mass., under the direction of her sister, Jerusha Williams, wife of Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover Theological seminary, 1852–58. She was married, Aug. 5, 1858, to Prof. Hiram Mead, D.D., of Cornwall, Vt., and resided with him in South Hadley, Mass., where he was pastor, 1858–67; in Nashua, N.H., 1867–69, and Oberlin, in Ohio, 1869–81. After the death of Dr. Mead in 1881, she was a teacher at Oberlin college, 1881–83, and at Abbott academy, Andover, Mass., 1883–89. She travelled in Europe, 1889–90, became president of Mt. Holyoke seminary and college in 1890; and was president of Mt. Holyoke college, 1863–1901. She resigned in June, 1899, to take effect in June, 1900, feeling the need of relief from hard work, but by request of trustees remained until January, 1901. She visited Europe in 1901, where she prepared reports for the U.S. commissioner of education on women's education in England. She received the degree of M.A. from Oberlin college in 1870 and that of L.H.D. from Smith college in 1900.

MEAD, Larkin Goldsmith, sculptor, was born in Chesterfield, N.H., Jan. 3, 1835: son of Larkin Goldsmith and Mary Jane (Noyes) Mead: grandson of Levi and Betsey (Converse) Mead and of the Hon. John Noyes, of Putney, Vt. His parents removed to Brattleboro, Vt., in 1839, where his father was a prominent lawyer. Larkin was educated in the public schools and was employed as a clerk in a hardware store in Brattleboro in 1850. His artistic abilities were first brought prominently to light by his modeling of a colossal figure of an angel, in snow, a newspaper account of which attracted the attention of Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, who provided for his art education. He studied under Henry Kirke Brown in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1853–55, and in the latter year established a studio in New York city. He produced the "Recording Angel" (1855); the colossal statue of "Vermont" on the dome of the state house at Montpelier, Vt. (1857), and the statue of Ethan Allen at the entrance to the state house (1861). He was with the Army of the Potomac in 1861, and contributed to New York papers illustrated articles on camp and battle scenes. He went to Florence, Italy, in 1862, where he became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts. He was also attached to the U.S. consulate at Venice, where his brother-in-law, William Dean Howells, was consul, 1862–65. He was married in 1864 to Marietta

Larkin G. Mead

di Benvenuti. His works include: statuettes: *Echo; Sappho; Venice, the Bride of the Sea; Joseph the Shepherd*, and *The Mountain Boy;* and larger and more elaborate works: *The Returned Soldier* (1866); *Columbus's Last Appeal to Queen Isabella* (1868); *America*, for the Soldiers' monument at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; *Ethan Allen*, for Vermont in the National Statuary hall, Washington, D.C.; *Abraham Lincoln*, for the President's monument in Springfield, Ill. (1874), and five colossal groups entitled: *Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Navy*, and *The Mississippi;* and the pediment sixty feet long representing *The Return of Proserpine from the Realms of Pluto*, which was placed over the main entrance to the Agricultural building at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893.

MEAD, Lucia True (Ames), author, was born in Boscowen, N.H., May 5, 1856; daughter of Nathan Plummer and Elvira (Coffin) Ames; granddaughter of Capt. Joseph and Hannah Ames of Boscowen, N.H., and a descendant of Tristram Coffin the immigrant. At an early age she was taken by her parents to Batavia, Ill., where she remained until 1870. She then went to Boston, Mass., where she engaged in study and as a teacher of the pianoforte. She became active in the cause of various reforms, including woman suffrage, conducted adult classes in Nineteenth Century thought, and acquired a reputation as a writer and lecturer on social, economic and literary topics. She was married, Sept. 29, 1898, to Edwin Doak Mead (q.v.), and in 1901 made an extended tour with her husband in the old world. She is the author of: *Great Thoughts for Little Thinkers* (1890); *Memoirs of a Millionaire* (1890); *To Whom Much Is Given* (1898); *A Handful of Silver* (1898), and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

MEAD, William Leon ("Leon Mead"), author, was born in Margaretville, N.Y., April 27, 1861; son of Cyrus and Margaret Emlyn (O'Connor) Mead; grandson of William and Jane (Faulkner) O'Connor, and of Levi and Hettie (Keaton) Mead, and a descendant from either Joseph or William Mead, two brothers, who came from England early in the 17th century and settled in Greenwich, Conn. He attended the district schools, Port Edward Collegiate institute, 1876–77, and Bishop's Select School for Boys at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; and was a special student in literature and philosophy at Boston university, 1881–82. He travelled and studied in Germany and France, and was travelling correspondent in the west for the Boston *Post* in 1882. He was elected a member of the Society of American Authors; was associate editor of *Truth;* editor of *Tom Nast's Weekly* and of the *Forum* magazine, and is the author of: *Sky Rockets* (1883); *In Thraldom, a Psychological Romance* (1887); *Catherine's Coquetries* (1893); *Valentine* (1892); *The Bow-Legged Ghost and Other Stories* (1899); *Wild Cat Ledge* (1901). His verse includes: *Sky Rockets* (1883) and *On Nature's Reeds* (1901). He contributed largely to the newspapers and leading magazines; is the author of three plays, and had in press in 1901 a volume on *Word-Coinage*, which cost him three years of research.

MEAD, William Rutherford, architect, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 20, 1846; son of Larkin Goldsmith and Mary Jane (Noyes) Mead. He was educated in the schools of Brattleboro and was graduated at Amherst in 1867. He studied architecture with Russell Sturgis, Jr., of New York city, 1868–71, and then went to Europe and pursued the study of his profession in Florence, Italy, until 1873, when he returned to the United States. He became a member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects in New York city, in 1875. This firm were the architects of Columbia university, New York university, the University of Virginia, the Boston public library, the Metropolitan club, University club and Century association buildings, the private residences of Henry Villard, H. M. Twombly, Frederic W. Vanderbilt and L. C. Tiffany, the office buildings of the New York Life Insurance company at New York, Kansas City and Omaha; the New York *Herald* building, Madison Square Garden, Rhode Island capitol building, the Agriculture and New York state buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and many other important buildings. Mr. Mead was married, Nov. 13, 1883, to Olga, daughter of Prof. Moritz Kileny, of Budapest, Hungary.

MEADE, George Gordon, soldier, was born in Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815; son of Richard Worsam and Margaret Coates (Butler) Meade, and grandson of George Meade and of Anthony Butler, of Perth Amboy, N.J. He attended a boarding school in Philadelphia, Pa.; a school in Washington kept by Salmon P. Chase, and Mt. Hope institute near Baltimore, Md. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1835 as brevet 2d lieutenant, was assigned to the 3d artillery, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1835. He served in the Seminole war, 1835–36, and on ordnance duty in 1836. He resigned from the army, Oct. 26, 1836, and was assistant engineer in the construction of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia railroad, 1836–37; surveyed the boundary line between the United States and Texas for the U.S. government in 1837; was principal assistant engineer to Capt. Andrew Talcott in a survey of the mouths of the Mississippi for the improvement of navigation, 1837–39, and was civil assistant on the survey of the northeastern

MEADE

boundary between the British territory and the United States, 1840–42. He was married to Margaretta, daughter of John Sergeant. He was reappointed in the U.S. army with the rank of 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, May 19, 1842, and engaged in the designing and constructing of lighthouses at Philadelphia, Pa., 1843–45. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was ordered to Texas and arrived at Corpus Christi, Sept. 14, 1845. He was in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and participated in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; was brevetted 1st lieutenant for Monterey, and served in the siege of Vera Cruz, May 9–29, 1847. Upon his return to Philadelphia he resumed his work upon river and harbor improvements. He served in Florida under General Taylor for six months; returned to the duty of erecting lighthouses in Delaware Bay and on the Florida coast, and in constructing the Delaware breakwater. He was promoted 1st lieutenant of topographical engineers in August, 1851, and captain, May 19, 1856. He was ordered to Detroit, Mich., upon the geodetic survey of the Great Lakes in 1856, and soon afterward took entire charge of the Northern Lakes' surveys, 1857–61. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861, and commanded the 2d brigade of Pennsylvania reserve corps on the right of the lines before Washington, D.C., 1861–62, participating in the action of Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1861. He served in the Virginia Peninsula campaign in June, 1862; was promoted major of topographical engineers, June 18, 1862, and participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill and Glendale, where he was severely wounded. He was on sick leave of absence through July and August, 1862, and on his recovery he rejoined the army in the Northern Virginia campaign and commanded the 1st brigade of Reynolds's division, 3d army corps, Army of Virginia, under Gen. John Pope at the battle of Manassas, Aug. 29–30, 1862. He was in command of the 3d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan in the Maryland campaign, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and upon the temporary incapacity of General Hooker from a wound he was placed in command of the 1st army corps by General McClellan and

had a horse shot under him while leading the corps. He was promoted major-general of U.S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; commanded the 3d division, 1st army corps, left grand division of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, where he distinguished himself by breaking the enemy's line and gaining the ground occupied by the Confederate reserves. In this exploit he had two horses shot under him. He was in command of the 5th Army corps in the Chancellorsville campaign. He was given command of the Army of the Potomac, June 28, 1863, and directed the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, defeating General Lee's army, for which he received the thanks of congress, Jan. 28, 1866, and was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., July 3, 1863. He pursued the Confederate army to Warrenton, Va.; commanded the Army of the Potomac in the Rapidan campaign, 1863–64, and in the Richmond campaign 1864–65, and was promoted major-general, U.S.A.,

Aug. 18, 1864. After the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, he was put in command of the military division of the Atlantic and served till 1866, when he was transferred to the military department of the Atlantic with headquarters at Philadelphia. He was president of the board to make recommendations for brevets to the grade of general officers in March, 1866, and of the board of select depots for army clothing in New York city in March, 1867. On Jan. 6, 1868, he took command of the third military district with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and superintended the formation of state governments in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, after which service he returned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1865. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical society, the Pennsylvania Philosophical society and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and a commissioner of Fairmount Park. An equestrian statue of General Meade designed by Milne Calden was dedicated at Fairmount Park, Oct. 18, 1887, and the Pennsylvania Monument commission erected an equestrian statue of him, executed by Mr. Bush-Brown, nephew and adopted son of J. K. Brown the sculptor, on the field of Gettysburg. The advancement of his

junior. General Sheridan, to the office of lieutenant-general was a severe blow to the military pride of General Meade. His son, John Sergeant (1841–1865), was a contributor to current literature, and another son, George (1843–1897), was a private in the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, 1861–63, was promoted captain and aide-de-camp on his father's staff, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he returned to his regiment and resigned in 1874, and was a broker and president of the Philadelphia club. General Meade died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1872.

MEADE, Richard Kidder, soldier, was born in Nansemond county, Va., July 14, 1746; son of David and Susannah (Everard) Meade. His first ancestor in America, Andrew Meade, a Roman Catholic, emigrated from Ireland to London, England, and thence to New York, where he married Mary Latham, a Quakeress, of Flushing, Long Island, N.Y., and subsequently removed to Nansemond county, Va., where he became a representative in the house of burgesses, judge of the county and colonel of the militia. Richard Kidder Meade attended school at Harrow, England, and soon after his return to Virginia entered the patriot army. On June 24, 1775, with several others, he removed the arms from Lord Dunmore's house to the magazine in Williamsburg. He was in command of a company at the battle of Great Bridge near Norfolk, Va., in December, 1775, and served throughout the remainder of the war as aide-de-camp to General Washington, participating in all of his important battles. He superintended the execution of Major André, and at the close of the war he returned to Virginia and engaged in farming. He was twice married, first in 1760 to Elizabeth Randolph, and secondly in 1780 to Jane, the widow of William Randolph of Chatsworth. He died in Frederick county, Va., in February, 1805.

MEADE, Richard Kidder, representative, was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1795; son of Richard Kidder and Jane Randolph Meade. He received a good education, and practised law in Petersburg, Va. He was a Democratic representative in the 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, 1847–53; declined the appointment of chargé d'affaires at Sardinia, offered by President Pierce in 1853; was U.S. minister to Brazil, by appointment of President Buchanan, 1856–61, and at the outbreak of the civil war he returned to Virginia and devoted himself to the cause of the Confederacy. His son, Richard Kidder, 2d lieutenant, U.S.A., in the artillery service, was one of the eight officers under Maj. Robert Anderson that surrendered at Fort Sumter, and after reaching New York, he went to Virginia, joined the Confederate army and died soon after. Richard Kidder, Sr., died in Petersburg, Va., April 20, 1862.

MEADE, Richard Worsam, naval officer, was born in Cadiz, Spain, in 1807; son of Richard Worsam (1778–1828) and Margaret Coates (Butler) Meade, and grandson of George Meade. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, April 1, 1826; was promoted passed midshipman, June 14, 1834; lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1837; commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and captain, July 16, 1862. He commanded the receiving ship *North Carolina*, 1861–64, and in 1864 the steam sloop *San Jacinto*, which was wrecked on the Florida reefs. He was retired from active service with the rank of commodore, Dec. 11, 1867, and settled in New York city, where he died, April 16, 1870.

MEADE, Richard Worsam, naval officer, was born in New York city, Oct. 9, 1837; son of Com. Richard Worsam Meade. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 2, 1850; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1856; was commissioned lieutenant in April, 1857, and was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1858. He was stricken with fever at Acapulco, Mex., in 1861; was invalided and arrived in New York city in August, 1861, and was detached on the receiving ship *Ohio* as instructor in gunnery practice. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 17, 1862; commanded the *Louisville* of the Mississippi flotilla; was disabled and sent east in January, 1863; commanded the *United States* in pursuit of the privateer *Tacony* in the summer of 1863, and commanded the *Marblehead* during the operations against Charleston, S.C., 1863–64. He was recommended for advancement by Admirals Porter and Dahlgren. He command the boat *Chocura* of the west gulf blockading squadron, 1864–65, and on Jan. 22, 1865, he cut out and destroyed the Confederate blockade runner *Delphina* in Calcasieu river, La. He was head of the department of seamanship and naval tactics at the Naval academy, 1865–68. He was married in June, 1865, to Rebecca, daughter of Rear-Admiral Paulding, U.S.N. He commanded the *Saginaw* in Alaska, 1868–69, and was promoted commodore, Sept. 20, 1868. He was detailed in 1870 to fit out the yacht *America* and sail her in a race against the English yacht *Cambria*. The race was sailed under his command on Aug. 8, 1870, the *America* winning by over four miles. He commanded the *Narragansett* on cruise of

431 days in the Pacific ocean, 1871–73. He was inspector of ordnance at the Brooklyn navy-yard, 1873–76; was president of a board to revise ordnance instructions; commanded the *Vandalia* in the West India station; was promoted captain, March 13, 1880; served as second in command at the Brooklyn navy-yard, 1883–84; was president of the inventory board in 1885, and commandant at the Washington navy-yard, 1887–90. He was naval representative of the U.S. government at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, Ill., 1890–94; was in command of the North Atlantic squadron, 1894–95, and was retired at his own request, May 9, 1895, with the rank of rear-admiral. He contributed to the leading magazines, and is the author of works on boat exercise and naval construction. He died in Washington, D.C., May 4, 1897.

MEADE, William, third bishop of Virginia, and 22d in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Millwood, Va., Nov. 11, 1789; son of Richard Kidder and Jane Randolph Meade. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811; was ordered deacon, Feb. 24, 1811, and ordained priest, Jan. 10, 1814. He was assistant to the Rev. Alexander Balmaine in Millwood in 1811; rector of Christ church, Alexandria, Va., 1811–13, and was rector at Millwood, as successor to Mr. Balmaine, 1821–29. He was active in procuring the election of Dr. Richard C. Moore as bishop of Virginia. In 1827 he caused his name to be withdrawn as a possible candidate for assistant bishop of Pennsylvania. In 1829 he was elected assistant bishop of Virginia, and was consecrated in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1829, by Bishops White, Hobart, Griswold, Moore, Croes, Brownell, and Onderdonk. He served as pastor of Christ church, Norfolk, Va., 1834–36, and upon the death of Bishop Moore, Nov. 11, 1841, he succeeded as bishop of Virginia, and to the presidency of the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va. He was given an assistant in the person of the Rev. John Johns, D.D., Oct. 13, 1842. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Knowledge society in 1847. He opposed secession, and in 1861 made many efforts to save Virginia from participating in the civil war. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of William and Mary in 1827.

He published an American edition of the works of the Rev. William Goode, and is the author of: *Family Prayers* (1834); *Pastoral Letters on the Duty of Affording Religious Instruction to Those in Bondage* (1834); *Life of Rev. Devereux Jarratt by Himself, Abridged by Bishop Meade* (1840); *Companion to the Font and Pulpit* (1846); *Lectures on the Pastoral Office* (1849); *Reasons for Loving the Episcopal Church* (1852); *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia* (1857); *The Bible and the Classics* (1861). He died in Richmond, Va., March 14, 1862.

MEAGHER, Thomas Francis, soldier, was born in Waterford, Ireland, Aug. 3, 1823. His father, a merchant of wealth, was a member of the British parliament for several years. Thomas attended the Jesuit college at Clongowes, Kildare, 1832–38, and Stonyhurst college, near Preston, England, 1838–43. He joined the Irish patriots and was a speaker at the national meeting at Kilkenny, and in 1846 he was one of the leaders of the revolutionary Young Ireland party. He went to Paris in 1848, as a representative of the Irish confederation, to address the provisional government of France, and on his return he presented to the citizens of Dublin an Irish tricolor, and made it the occasion for delivering an incendiary speech. He was arrested on the charge of sedition, March 21, 1848, and was bailed, but after the passage of the treason felony act he was rearrested and sentenced to death. The sentence was subsequently commuted to banishment for life, and he was taken to Van Diemen's Land on July 9, 1849. He escaped in 1852 and came to the United States. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in New York city, 1856–61. He organized a company of zouaves in 1861, and joined the 69th New York volunteers, commanded by Michael Corcoran. He took part in the battle of Bull Run, where his horse was shot under him, July 21, 1861, while serving as major of his regiment, and after three months' service he returned to New York with the regiment. He recruited the Irish brigade in the winter of 1861–62, and was elected colonel of the 1st regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Feb. 3, 1862, and assumed command of the brigade. He was present at the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Savage's Station, Frayser's Farm, Second Bull Run, Antietam, where his horse was shot under him, and Chancellorsville. At Marye's Heights the Irish brigade, led by General Meagher, reached the stone wall, but was repulsed, and at Chancellorsville he commanded a division until carried from the field wounded. On the reorganization of the army no command was offered him and he resigned his commission and returned to New York. He was reappointed brigadier-general of

volunteers early in 1864, and commanded the district of Etowah, Ga. In January, 1865, he was ordered to Savannah, where he was mustered out of service. He was appointed territorial secretary of Montana, and served as governor *pro tempore* during the absence of Gov. Sidney Egerton, and while attempting to frustrate an attack by the Indians on the white settlers he fell into the Missouri river from the deck of a steamboat, and his body was not recovered. A petrified body supposed to be his was reported to have been discovered in the river near Fort Benton in 1899. He is the author of: *Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland* (1852). He died near Fort Benton, Mont., July 1, 1867.

MEANS, Alexander, educator, was born in Statesville, N.C., Feb. 6, 1801. He attended the academy in Statesville, 1815–19; taught school, 1820–25; attended medical lectures at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and practised medicine in Putnam county, and at Covington, Ga., until 1833. He was licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1828; was principal of the Georgia Conference Manual Labor school at Covington, 1834–38; attended Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, 1838–39; was professor of physics in Emory college, Ga., 1838–55 and 1865–83; professor of chemistry and pharmacy in Georgia Medical college, Augusta, 1840–59; president of the Masonic Female college, Covington, Ga., 1853–54, and of Emory college, 1854–55. He was also professor of chemistry in Atlanta Medical college, 1855–67. As a member of the Georgia secession convention of 1861, he voted against secession, but he remained loyal to the south during the civil war. He was agricultural chemist for Georgia, with headquarters at Savannah, 1868–77. He received the honorary degrees: M.D. from the Augusta Medical college, 1841; D.D. from Emory, 1854, and LL.D. from Emory, 1858. He contributed papers to periodicals, and is the author of the *Centennial of Chemistry* and *A Cluster of Poems for the Home and Heart*. He died in Oxford, Ga., June 5, 1883.

MEANS, John Hugh, governor of South Carolina, was born at Hampton, Fairfield district, S.C., Aug. 18, 1812, son of Thomas and Sarah Means. His father, a planter, was a native of Boston, Mass. John Hugh Means was graduated at South Carolina college in 1832, and during the nullification excitement in 1832–33 he became well known as an advocate of state rights. He was married, Jan. 23, 1833, to Sallie, daughter of Robert Stark of Columbia, S.C. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature for several terms, was governor of South Carolina, 1850–52, and during his administration strengthened the state militia and advocated secession. As president of the state convention of 1852, he declared the state had a right to secede and govern itself independently. He was a delegate to the South Carolina convention of 1860, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 17th South Carolina regiment. He took a prominent part in the early movements of the civil war, and was attached to Evans's independent brigade, Kemper's division, in the battle of Manassas, where he was mortally wounded. He died at Manassas, Va., Aug. 28, 1862.

MEARS, John William, metaphysician, was born in Reading, Pa., Aug. 10, 1825; son of Henry Haller and Ann Barbara (Birkinbine) Mears; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Haller) Mears and a descendant of William Mears born in England, 1710, who settled in Georgia with Oglethorpe's expedition about 1735. He was graduated at Delaware college, Newark, Del., B.A., in 1844, and at the New Haven Divinity school in 1851. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, 1851–60; was assistant editor and subsequently editor and proprietor of the *American Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, 1860–70, which was absorbed by the New York *Evangelist*, and professor of ethics and metaphysics at Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1871–81. He was president of the New York State Teachers' association in 1878, and chairman of the convocation of the University of the State of New York, at Albany, that year. He invited metaphysicians to meet at Saratoga in the summer of 1881, to celebrate the centennial of the publication of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," and made a notable address. He was a candidate for representative in the 46th congress in 1878, and for governor of New York in 1879 on the Prohibition ticket. He was a prominent reformer, and after several years' agitation succeeded in breaking up the Oneida community of free-lovers, established in 1848 by John Humphrey Noyes. He received the degree D.D. in 1870. He is the author of: *The Bible in the Workshop* (1857); *The Martyrs of France* (1860); *The Beggars of Holland* (1867); *The Story of Madagascar* (1873); *The Heroes of Bohemia* (1879); *From Exile to Overthrow* (1881). He died in Clinton, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1881.

MEDARY, Samuel, territorial governor, was born in Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 25, 1891; son of Jacob Medary, a farmer. He was brought up as a Quaker and taught a Friends' school when eighteen years old, and wrote both prose and verse for the Norristown *Herald*. He removed to Montgomery county, Md., with his parents in 1820, and about 1823 to Georgetown, D.C. He settled in Batavia, Ohio, in 1825, where he was county surveyor,

school trustee, and county auditor. In 1828 he established the *Ohio Sun*, in which he supported Jackson for the Presidency. He represented Clermont county in the Ohio legislature in 1834–35, and was a member of the state senate, 1835–37; purchased and edited the *Western Hemisphere*, Columbus, Ohio, changed its name to the *Ohio Statesman*, and conducted it, 1837–57, as the leading Democratic newspaper of the state. In it he supported all the measures of President Jackson and Senator Douglas. He was chairman of the Ohio delegation to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1844, and in accordance with the request of President Jackson, in the event of discord, presented the name of James K. Polk as the Democratic nominee for President. He was state printer for many years, declined the appointment of U.S. minister to Chili, tendered him by President Pierce in 1853, and was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1856, where he strongly supported the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. He was appointed governor of Minnesota Territory by President Buchanan, serving 1857–58, was postmaster of Columbus in 1858, and governor of Kansas Territory, 1858–59, as successor to James W. Denver. He established the *Crisis* in 1860, and edited it until his death. He was one of the founders of the Ohio State Agricultural Fair, and served as the first treasurer and as president of the organization for several terms. He aided Samuel F. B. Morse in promoting the electric telegraph, and was a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy. A monument was erected to his memory in Columbus, Ohio, in 1869. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1864.

MEDILL, Joseph, journalist, was born on St. John river within the disputed territory at that time claimed by Maine, but afterward ceded to New Brunswick, April 6, 1823; son of William and Margaret Medill, who came from Scotland. He removed to Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, with his parents in 1832, attended the district schools, and worked on his father's farm. He studied under a clergyman at Canton, Ohio, and was graduated at Massillon academy in 1843. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, practised law at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in 1849 entered the newspaper field. He published the *Republican*, a Free Soil paper, at Coshocton, Ohio, 1849–51, and established the *Forest City* at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851, as a Whig organ. In 1853 the *Forest City* was united with the *Free Democrat* and was named the Cleveland *Leader*. He agitated the subject of forming a new national party in 1853, and in 1854 assisted in organizing the Republican party in Cleveland. He sold his interest in the *Leader* to Edwin Cowles, and in January, 1855, removed to Chicago, Ill., where with John C. Vaughan, former proprietor of the *Free Democrat*, and Mr. Ray, of Galena, Ill., he purchased the Chicago *Tribune*, assumed the business and editorial management, advocated radical measures against slavery and made the paper a success. He supported Lincoln's nomination and election in 1860, and urged the issuance of the emancipation proclamation. He was a member of the Illinois constitutional convention in 1870; a member of the civil-service commission in 1871; supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872 and favored tariff reform. He was mayor of Chicago from January, 1872, to September, 1873, when he resigned on account of impaired health. He travelled in Europe, 1873–74; purchased a controlling interest from the owners and publishers of the Chicago *Tribune* in 1874, became its editor-in-chief and reorganized it as the Tribune Publishing company. His stock in the company was valued at $2,500,000 and he had also $2,000,000 in bonds and realty in 1899. He died at San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 1899.

MEDILL, William, governor of Ohio, was born in Newcastle county, Del., in 1805. He was graduated at Delaware college in 1825, studied law in his native state, and removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1832 and practised in Lancaster. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1835–37, being speaker of the house, 1836–37, and was a Democratic representative from the ninth Ohio district in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43. He was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by President Polk in 1845, and a few months later was made commissioner of Indian affairs, with headquarters at Washington, and served from October, 1845, to May, 1850. He was chairman of the Ohio constitutional convention in 1850; the first lieutenant-governor of the state, 1852–53; acting governor, 1853–54, as successor to Governor Reuben Wood, who resigned in July, 1853, and governor of the state of Ohio by election, 1854–56. He was defeated for re-election as governor by Salmon P. Chase in 1855, and was first comptroller of the U.S. treasury by appointment of President Buchanan from March 26, 1857, to April 10, 1861. He never married. He died in Lancaster, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1865.

MEECH, Ezra, representative, was born in New London, Conn., July 26, 1773. He removed to Hinesburgh, Vt., with his parents in 1785, attended the district school, and was a hunter and trapper. He engaged in the fur trade, and became associated with John Jacob Astor. He opened a store at Charlotte Four Corners, Vt., in 1795; conducted a farm and store in Shelburne, Vt., and was agent of the Northwest Fur company for several years from 1806. During the war of 1812 he supplied the U.S. government and army with provisions, and at its close returned to the lumber business in Canada. He also cultivated a farm of 3,000 acres, and was at the time of his death one of the largest landowners in Vermont. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature in 1805 and 1807; a representative from Vermont in the 16th congress, 1819–21, and in the 19th congress, 1825–27. He was a delegate to the Vermont constitutional conventions of 1822 and 1826; chief-justice of Crittenden county, 1822–23 and was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1841. He was married, in 1800, to Mary McNiel, and after her death, to Mrs. L. C. Clark. He died in Shelburne, Vt., Sept. 23, 1856.

MEEHAN, Thomas, botanist and horticulturist, was born at Potter's Bar, Middlesex, England, March 21, 1826. Graduating at New Gardens, he came to Philadelphia in 1848, under an engagement with Robert Buist, a famous nurseryman, to take charge of his new establishment at Rosedale. He had charge of the celebrated Bartram gardens and Springbrook, 1848–53, and in 1853 started his botanical nursery in Germantown. He was honorary professor of botany in many societies, including the Pennsylvania Horticultural society and the state board of agriculture of Pennsylvania. He was elected vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1877, and held the office for several years; was a director of the public schools of Philadelphia, 1878–1901, and a member of the common council of that city, 1883–1901. He edited the *Gardener's Monthly*, 1859–90, was on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Forney's Press*, 1865–81, and a regular editorial contributor to the science department of the New York *Independent*, 1859–89. In botany the genus Meehania was named in his honor. His contributions to vegetable biology form a valuable addition to science and the issue of the "Index of the Royal Society of London" in 1883 gives the titles of 121 of his more important papers, a notable discovery being the law that the female sex in flowers is determined in the early embryonic stage by a higher degree of life energy. He is the author of: *Handbook of Ornamental Trees* (1853); *Flowers and Ferns of the United States* (1878), which was continued in successive series by Thomas Meehan's sons as *Meehan's Monthly*, and the botanical articles in the *Cyclopædia Americana*. He married, in 1852, Catharine Emma, daughter of William and Mary (Gaul) Colflesh of Philadelphia. His eldest son, William Edward Meehan, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was a volunteer on the original Peary research party to Greenland and, three other sons succeeded their father in business. He died in Germantewn, Pa., Nov. 19, 1901.

MEEK, Alexander Beaufort, jurist, was born in Columbia, S.C., July 17, 1814; son of the Rev. Samuel and ——— (McDowell) Meek. His father was a physician, as well as a Methodist clergyman, and removed his family to Tuscaloosa, Ala., when Alexander was a boy. He was graduated at the University of Alabama, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practised in Tuscaloosa. He served in the Florida war in 1836, and was appointed attorney-general of Alabama by Governor Clay in 1836 to fill a vacancy, and served one year; was editor of the *Flag of the Union*, Tuscaloosa, 1835–39, and of the *Southron*, a literary magazine, 1839–42. He was judge of the probate court of Tuscaloosa county, 1842; assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, 1845–47, and U.S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama, 1847–49. He was an associate editor of the Mobile *Daily Register*, 1851–58; represented Mobile in the Alabama general assembly, 1853–55, and as chairman of the committee on education secured the establishment of a system of free public schools in the state. He was judge of the probate court of Mobile, 1854–55; a presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1856, and a representative in the general assembly and speaker of the house, 1859–61. He was married, first, to the widow of Hope Hull Slatter of Mobile, and secondly, to Miss Cannon of Columbus, Miss., to which place he removed and devoted himself to literature. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Georgia in 1884, and was a trustee of the University of Alabama, 1862–64. He prepared a supplement to Aiken's "Digest of Alabama" in 1842, and is the author of: *Red Eagle* (1855); *Songs and Poems of the Southron* (1857); *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History* (1857), and an unfinished *History of Alabama*. He died in Columbus, Miss., Nov. 30, 1865.

MEEK, Fielding Bradford, paleontologist, was born in Madison, Ind., Dec. 10, 1817. His father, a lawyer, died in 1820. His paternal ancestors were Presbyterians, who came from county Armagh, Ireland, to America in 1768, and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio. He attended the public schools, and became clerk in a store, first in Madison, and afterward in Owensboro, Ky., and

while laboring for his support, continued his studies, making a specialty of natural history. He assisted Dr. D. D. Owen on the geological survey of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, 1848–49, and Prof. James Hall, in the paleontological work of New York state at Albany, 1852–58. During the summer of 1853 he was engaged with Dr. F. V. Hayden in exploring and collecting fossils, and he spent two summers on the geological survey of Missouri. He was connected with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1858–76. He devoted himself to investigating and reporting on the organic remains gathered by the government exploring expeditions, and when Dr. Hayden organized the geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region, Mr. Meek was entrusted with the invertebrate paleontology. He also investigated the paleontology of Illinois, Ohio, California and other territories. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Science in 1870, and of several scientific societies, to the proceedings of which he contributed, and also to various state and national geological reports. He published through the Smithsonian Institution with Ferdinand V. Hayden: *Paleontology of the Upper Missouri* (1865); *Check List of the Invertebrate Fossils of North America* (1864); and *Report on the Invertebrate Cretaceous and Tertiary Fossils of the Upper Missouri Country* (1876); and with Professor Hall, *Cretaceous Fossils from Nebraska* (1856). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1876.

MEEKISON, David, representative, was born in Dundee, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1849. He came to America with his parents in 1855, and settled at Napoleon, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, learned the printer's trade and finally studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1873. He held several local offices, was county prosecuting attorney, probate judge, 1881–88, and in 1886 established the Meekison bank at Napoleon. He was mayor of Napoleon, 1890–97, and a Democratic representative in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901, and after the expiration of his term was made president of the First National bank at Napoleon.

MEES, Arthur, musical director, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1850; son of the Rev. Konrad and Eliza (Adams) Mees. After having been graduated from Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind., he devoted himself to music. He studied under Theodore C. F. Weitzmann and Heinrich Dorn at Berlin and later at Leipzig. He was married, Jan. 28, 1897, to Susan Marguerite Howell, of Alfred, N.Y. He was conductor of the Cincinnati May Festival chorus; assistant conductor of the American opera; assistant conductor of the Chicago orchestra; and in 1901 was conductor of the Albany Musical association, the New York Mendelssohn Glee club, the Orange Mendelssohn Union and other choral organizations. He is the author of: *Chorus and Choral Music*, and wrote annotated programs for the New York Philharmonic society, 1887–96, and for the Chicago orchestra, seasons of 1896–97 and 1897–98. In 1901 the honorary degree of Dr. Mus. was conferred on him by the University of Alfred, N.Y.

MEES, Carl Leo, educator, was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 20, 1853; son of the Rev. Konrad and Eliza (Adams) Mees. His father came to the United States from Germany in 1845. Carl was prepared for college at Columbus, Ohio; was assistant chemist in the Ohio geological survey, 1871–74; a student in Ohio State university, 1875; graduated from the Starling Medical college, M.D., 1876, and took a postgraduate course at the universities of Berlin and South Kensington. He was professor of science at the Louisville, Ky., high school, 1876–80; professor of physics and chemistry at the Ohio university, 1881–87; and was elected professor of physics at Rose Polytechnic institute, Terre Haute, Ind., in 1887, and president in 1895. He was made a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876: the American Physical society; the National Geographic asssociation; the Society for the Advancement of Engineering Education, the Academy of Science, and other scientific societies. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Rose Polytechnic institute in 1892.

MEIGS, Josiah, educator, was born in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 21, 1757; son of Return and Elizabeth (Hamlin), grandson of Janna and Hannah (Willard), great-grandson of John and Sarah (Wilcox), great^2-grandson of John and Tamzin (Fry), and great^3-grandson of Vincent Meigs, who came from England to America with his sons John and Mark about 1640, was at New Haven, Conn., as early as 1644, and settled at Milford, Conn., in 1650. Josiah was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1778, A.M., 1781, and was tutor there, 1781–84. He was married Jan. 21, 1782, to Clara, daughter of Col. John Benjamin, and had nine children. He was admitted to the bar in 1783, and in 1784 with Daniel Bowen and Eleutheros Dana, established the New Haven *Gazette*, and was city clerk, 1784–89. He removed to Bermuda, where, while attempting to defend the owners of vessels belonging to the United States that had been captured by British privateers, he was accused of treason, but was acquitted on trial, and in 1794 returned to the United States. He was professor of mathemathics and natural philosophy at Yale college, 1794–

1801, and first president of Franklin college (University of Georgia), 1801–11. The institution at first had no building and held its sessions under an oak tree, and in 1803 built its first college building. The college was not properly supported, although he graduated about fifty students and part of the term had two assistant instructors. Upon his resignation in 1811 the college exercises were suspended for one year on account of lack of funds. He was U.S. surveyor-general, 1812–14, and commissioner of the general land office at Washington, D.C., 1814–22. He was president of a school of classical culture, science and philosophy in Washington, D.C., 1819–21, and when the institution procured a charter from congress in 1821 as the Columbian college, he was named as one of the thirteen constituent trustees and was professor of experimental philosophy there, 1821–22. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 4, 1822.

MEIGS, Montgomery Cunningham, soldier, was born in Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816; son of Charles Delucena and Mary (Montgomery) Meigs, and grandson of Josiah Meigs (q.v.). He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1831–32, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1836, and assigned to the artillery. He was transferred to the corps of engineers as brevet 2d lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1836, but was reverted to his original appointment as 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, Dec. 31, 1836. He was engaged on surveys of the Upper Mississippi in 1837, and on July 1, 1837, was again transferred to the engineer corps as brevet 2d lieutenant, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838. He was a member of the board of engineers for Atlantic Coast defences, 1839–41, and was superintending engineer of the building of Forts Delaware in 1841, Wayne, 1841–46, Porter and Ontario, 1846–49, and Montgomery, 1850–52. He planned and constructed the aqueduct on the Potomac river from Great Falls, Md., to Washington, D.C., 1852–60; was promoted captain, March 3, 1853; engineered the extension of the capitol at Washington, 1853–59, the extension of the U.S. post-office building, 1855–59, the repairs on Fort Madison, Md., 1854–60, and the erection of Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla., 1860–61. He was appointed chief engineer to organize and conduct an expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla., April 13–22, 1861; was promoted colonel of the 11th infantry, May 14, 1861, and was commissioned brigadier-general of staff and quartermaster-general, May 15, 1861. He was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was a commissioner to plan the defences of Washington, D.C., in October, 1862; and was on commissary duties, 1862–64. He was engaged in the Chattanooga campaign, November, 1863; commanded General Grant's base of supplies at Belle Plain and Fredericksburg, Va., May 16–18, 1864; and was sent on a special mission to Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 21–26, 1864. He was brevetted major-general, July 5, 1864, for services during the war and commanded a brigade of quartermasters' employés, forming a division in the defence of Washington, D.C., July 11–14, 1864. He was stationed at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 5–29, 1865, equipping General Sherman's armies until the close of the war. He was stationed in Washingington until 1867, when he was given leave of absence and travelled in Europe for his health, 1867–68. He was again in Europe, 1875–76, to examine the organization of the European armies as a member of the commission for reform and reorganization of the army. He was a member of the board to prepare plans and specifications for the new war department building in 1866; for the National Museum in 1876; the hall of records in 1878, and was architect of the building for the pension bureau. He was retired from the army, Feb. 6, 1882. He was a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Commodore John Rodgers, U.S.N. He bequeathed many valuable curios, medals and coins to the U.S. government to be deposited in the National Museum. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1892.

M C Meigs

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, patriot, was born in Middletown, Conn., Dec. 17, 1740; son of Return and Elizabeth (Hamlin) Meigs, and grandson of Janna and Hannah (Willard) Meigs. He commanded a company of militia in 1775, and on learning of the battle at Lexington, marched with his company to Boston, where he joined the patriot army. He was assigned to Benedict Arnold's command; was promoted major and served during the expedition to Canada and in the attack on Quebec, where he was taken prisoner. In 1776 he returned to Connecticut and recruited a regiment of which he was made colonel in 1777. On May 23, 1777, he transported his force of 230 men from Guilford across Long Island Sound to Sag Harbor in twenty-five hours, eluded the British fleet, assaulted the British garrison at Sag Harbor, and captured nearly 100

prisoners and secured a large quantity of forage and arms without losing a single man. For his exploit congress voted him a sword. He served under Gen. Anthony Wayne during the attack on Stony Point, and was in active service until

MARIETTA-1788

the close of the war. He joined the Ohio company under General Putnam, and in July, 1788, reached Marietta and helped to establish the northwestern Territory. Marietta, however, was never formally recognized as the seat of government. In 1801 he was appointed Indian agent for the Cherokees and removed to Georgia. He was twice married, first on Feb. 14, 1764, to Joanna Winborn, and secondly on Dec. 22, 1774, to Grace Starr. He is the author of : *A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec* (1864). He died at Cherokee agency, Hiawassee Ga., Jan. 28, 1823.

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, cabinet officer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Nov. 16, 1764; son of Return Jonathan and Joanna (Winborn) Meigs. He was graduated from Yale college in 1785, studied law, and in 1788 he accompanied his father to the lands of the Ohio company and located at Marietta, where he engaged in the practice of law and aided in the formation of the first territorial government. He was a territorial judge in 1802–03; and when the state government was formed, Feb. 19, 1803, he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court, serving 1803–04. He was brevetted colonel in the U.S. army and commanded the St. Charles district in Louisiana, 1804–06. He was judge of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1805–06, and judge of the U.S. district court of the newly formed territory of Michigan, 1807–08. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1807, but declared ineligible; was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of John Smith, who resigned in 1809, and was re-elected for a full senatorial term, but resigned in 1810, in order to accept the governorship of Ohio, to which he had been a second time elected. He filled the office, 1810–14, and during the war of 1812–15 he aided materially in organizing and recruiting troops and in garrisoning the exposed outposts of Ohio. He was appointed postmaster-general by President Madison in 1814, and re-appointed by President Monroe, serving until December, 1823, when he resigned and withdrew from public life. He was an original corporator of the Columbian college, Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1821, and a trustee, 1821–24. He married Sophia Wright. He died at Marietta, Ohio, March 29, 1824.

MEIGS, Return Jonathan, lawyer, was born in Clark county, Ky., April 14, 1801; son of John and Parthenia (Clendenin) Meigs, and grandson of Col. Return Jonathan and Joanna (Winborn) Meigs. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He visited his grandfather at Hiawassee garrison, Ga., in 1822, a short time before his death, and remained there to administer his estate. He married Nov. 1, 1825, Sally Keyes, daughter of John Love. He was agent to the Cherokee and Creek Indians, 1834–41; was appointed U.S. district attorney for the middle district of Tennessee in 1841, and served as state senator one term. He was elected clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1863. He is the author of : *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee* (1839), and *Digest of all the Decisions of the Former Superior Courts of Law and Equity and of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals in the State of Tennessee* (1848). He also published in conjunction with W.F. Cooper : *The Code of Tennessee* (1858). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, 1891.

MEIGS, William Montgomery, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1852; son of Dr. John Forsyth and Ann Wilcocks (Ingersoll) Meigs; and grandson of Charles Delucena and Elizabeth (Learning) Meigs, and of Charles Jared Ingersoll, of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875, and M.D., with honors, 1875. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Philadelphia. He is the author of : *Life of Josiah Meigs* (1887); *Life of Charles Jared Ingersoll* (1897); *The Growth of the Constitution* (1900) and contributions to periodicals.

MEIKLEJOHN, George De Rue, assistant secretary of war, was born at Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wis., Aug. 27, 1857; son of Peter and Hannah Meiklejohn, and grandson of Andrew Meiklejohn, who was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1798 and immigrated to America in 1815, locating at Orwell, Vt. His father, a native of Putnam, N.Y., located on a farm in Wisconsin in 1854. George attended the State Normal school, Oshkosh, Wis., 1873–75, was principal of high schools at Weyauwega, Wis., 1876, and Liscomb, Iowa, 1877–78, and was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1880. He was ad-

mitted to the bar in 1880 and settled in practice at Fullerton, Neb. He was county attorney of Nance county, Neb., 1881–84; a member of the state senate, 1884–88, and president of that body, 1886–88. He was chairman of the Republican state convention of 1887–88, lieutenant-governor of Nebraska, 1889–91; a Republican representative from the third Nebraska district in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97, and assistant secretary of war, 1897–1901, which office he resigned in March, 1901, and gave his attention to extensive mining operations in the United States and Mexico. He was appointed a Knight of the Royal Order of the Sword by the King of Sweden, Feb. 27, 1899.

MELCHER, Joseph, R. C. bishop, was born in Vienna, Austria, March 19, 1806. He received his preparatory education in Vienna; was fitted for the priesthood at the ecclesiastical college at Modena, Italy, and was ordained priest at Modena, March 27, 1830. He served as chaplain to the Austrian court, 1830–43, and in 1843 came to the United States at the solicitation of Bishop Joseph Rosati, of St. Louis. He was pastor at Little Rock, Ark., 1843–44, and vicar-general of the diocese of St. Louis, Mo., and rector of St. Mary's church, 1844–68. He declined the appointment of bishop of the diocese of Quincy, Ill., erected July 29, 1853, and was appointed bishop of the newly created diocese of Green Bay, Wis., established March 3, 1868, He was consecrated at the Cathedral of St. Louis, July 12, 1868, by Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Henni, and Juncker. He died at Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 20, 1873.

MELDEN, Charles A., educator, was born in Salem, Mass., July 18, 1853; son of George and Margaret Elizabeth (Garrett) Melden. He attended the public schools of Salem, and a private preparatory school at Lynn, was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts, Boston university, in 1880, and from the Boston University Theological seminary in 1892. He was married, Aug. 1, 1881, to Melinda A. Lewis, and on Sept. 26, 1892, to Addie L. (Croxford) Smith. As a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church he served several important charges in Massachusetts, 1882–97. He was elected president of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., in 1897. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him on examination by Boston university in 1892, and he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rust university in Holly Springs, Miss., in 1900.

MELINE, James Florant, author, was born in the U.S. garrison at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., April 25, 1813; son of Lieut. Florant and Catherine (Butler) Meline. His father came from France early in 1800 and served in the war of 1812. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., but was not graduated owing to his parents' death, and he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged as a music teacher and as professor of languages, history and literature in the Athenæum. He studied law in the meantime, was admitted to the Cincinnati bar, and studied in France, Germany and Italy three years, 1835–38. On his return to the United States in 1838, he became assistant to the Rev. Josue M. Young, editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*. He was married in 1846 to Mary E., daughter of John Rogers, of Cincinnati, and engaged in the foreign banking business in that city, for the governments of France, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Sardinia, Papal States, and several German principalities. He also served as consular agent in Cincinnati, 1851–54, and as vice-consul to 1862, and in June, 1862, he entered the Union army as judge advocate on the staff of Gen. John Pope with the rank of major. He served throughout the war and was promoted colonel. He accompanied General Pope on an official tour through Colorado and New Mexico, 1865–66; was chief of the bureau of civil affairs in the third military district, which comprised Georgia, Alabama and Florida, 1866–68; was employed by the government in connection with the Freedmen's bureau in Atlanta, Georgia, and at the same time acted as the regular correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the New York *Tribune*. He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1869, and engaged in literary work chiefly on disputed Catholic subjects of history. He delivered a course of lectures on English literature at Seton Hall college, the College of the Christian Brothers and the Academy of the Sacred Heart, New York. He was literary critic of the *Nation;* contributed to the *Galaxy, Catholic World* and New York newspapers, and is the author of: *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback* (1867); *Commercial Travelling* (1869); *Mary Queen of Scots and her Latest English Historian*, a criticism of the work of Froude (1871); and a *Life of Sixtus the Fifth* (1871). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1873.

MELL, Patrick Hues, educator, was born at Walthourville, Liberty county, Ga., July 19, 1814; son of Maj. Benjamin and Cynthia (Sumner) Mell; grandson of William and Sarah (Hues)

Mell and of Thomas and Anna (Baker) Sumner, and a descendant of John Mell, who settled near Charleston, S.C., 1667 ; also of Wil liam Sumner, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., 1636. He was left an orphan in 1828, and to support his younger brothers and sisters taught in academies in Georgia, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Amherst in the class of 1837, but soon left and taught in an academy at Springfield, Mass., and in the high school at East Hartford, Conn., 1834–37, and in southern Georgia, 1837–39. He was principal of a classical and English school at Oxford, Georgia, 1839–41, where he also preached, 1840–42. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Penfield, Ga., Nov. 19, 1842, and was pastor at Greensborough, Ga., 1842–52, also supplying Antioch and Bairdstown. He was professor of ancient languages in Mercer university, Penfield, Ga., 1841–55, and in 1855, owing to a disagreement with the president, he was dismissed by the trustees. He declined the presidency of various southern colleges, and was at the University of Georgia as professor of ancient languages, 1856–60 ; professor of metaphysics and ethics, 1860–87, and chancellor of the university and *ex-officio* president of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1878–88. He was married, June 29, 1840, to Lurene Howard, daughter of George and Nancy (Connor) Cooper. She died in 1861, leaving eight children, and he was married, secondly, Dec. 24, 1861, to Eliza E. Cooper, of Scriven county, by whom he had six children. In 1861 he raised a company known as " Mell's Riflemen " for six months' service and served as captain until domestic affliction forced him to resign. In 1863 the university closed and he was made colonel of a regiment composed of professors and students of the university, and the regiment served at Rome, Savannah and other parts of the state until the close of the war. He was moderator of the Georgia Baptist association for thirty years, president of the Southern Baptist convention for seventeen years, and of the Georgia Baptist convention for twenty-six years. He received the degree of D.D. from Furman university, S.C., and from the University of Georgia in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Howard college, Ala., in 1869. He is the author of : *Predestination ; Calvinism ; God's Providential Government ; Baptism* (1852) ; *Corrective Church Discipline* (1860) ; a treatise on *Parliamentary Practice* (1868) ; *The Philosophy of Prayer* (1875) ; *Church Polity* (1878). He died in Athens, Ga., Jan. 26, 1888.

MELL, Patrick Hues, scientist, was born in Penfield, Ga., May 24, 1850 ; son of the Rev. Patrick Hues and Lurene Howard (Cooper) Mell. He was graduated at the University of Georgia, A.B., 1871, C.E., 1872, and M.E., 1873, and was state chemist of Georgia, 1874–77. He was made professor of geology and botany in the Alabama Polytechnic institute, 1878 ; was director of the Alabama weather service bureau, 1884–93, and of the Alabama Agricultural experiment station, 1898. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Georgia in 1880. He was a member of numerous historical and scientific organizations. He was married, June 15, 1875, to Annie R., daughter of William N. White, of Athens, Ga. He invented a system of weather signals in 1886 adopted by the U.S. weather bureau, revised P. H. Mell's " Parliamentary Practice " (1893) ; and William N. White's " Gardening for the South " (1901), and is the author of : *Auriferous Slate Deposits of the Southern Region* (1881) ; *Southern Soapstones and Fireclays* (1882) ; *Wild Grasses of Alabama* (1886) ; *Microscopic Study of the Cotton Plant* (1890) ; *Climatology of Alabama* (1890) ; *Climatology of the Cotton Plant* (1892) ; *Improvement of Cotton Plant by Crossing* (1894) ; *Life of Patrick Hues Mell, Sr., LL.D.* (1895); *Botanical Laboratory Guide* (1895), and contributions to scientific periodicals.

MELLEN, George Frederick, educator, was born in Clarke county, Miss., June 27, 1859 ; son of Seth Smith and Susan (Bush) Mellen, natives of Massachusetts. His father was principal of a preparatory school for boys at Pierces Spring, Miss., and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1883. George Frederick was prepared for college by his father and was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.M., 1879. He was honor man of his class and won two prizes given for best examinations in Anglo-Saxon and in Shakespeare by the Early English Text and the New Shakespeare societies of Great Britain. He taught in Livingston and Gainesville, Ala., 1879–85, and was married, July 7, 1885, to Mary B., daughter of Cyrus B. and Eliza (Van de Graaffe) Baldwin, of Monteagle, Tenn. For two semesters, 1885–86, he attended the University ofLeipzig where he studied Latin, Greek and pedagogics. Ill-health compelled him to return home, and he had charge of Marengo institute for girls, Demopolis, Ala., 1887–91. He organized Marengo Military academy, in which he taught the classics, 1887–90 ; studied

in Leipzig and received from the university the degree of Ph.D. in 1890; was associate professor of Greek and French in the University of Tennessee, 1891–92, and full professor, 1892–1900, when he resigned to devote himself to literary work and historical research. He was elected a member of the American Philological association, of the Modern Language Association of America, and of the Irving club of Knoxville, Tenn. He is the author of: *Errors concerning Higher Education in the United States, and their Remedies* (1890); *The University and the City* (1892); monographs on famous Southern editors: *George D. Prentice* and *John M. Daniel;* and frequent contributions to periodicals.

MELLEN, Grenville, poet, was born in Biddeford, Maine, June 19, 1799; son of Judge Prentiss and Sally (Hudson) Mellen. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818, studied law in Portland, Maine, and practised in North Yarmouth, Maine, 1823–28, in Boston, Mass., 1828–34, and in New York city, 1834–41. He established *The Monthly Miscellany* in 1839, which was soon discontinued. He contributed to the *United States Literary Gazette,* and is the author of: *The Rest of the Nations* (1826); *Our Chronicle of '26,* a satire (1827); *Glad Tales and Sad Tales* (1829); *The Martyr's Triumph, Buried Valley, and other Poems* (1833); *The Passions* (1836), and a poem delivered at Amherst college (1839). He died in New York city, Sept. 5, 1841.

MELLEN, Prentiss, senator, was born in Sterling, Mass., Oct. 11, 1764; son of the Rev. John (1722–1807) and Rebecca (Prentiss) Mellen; grandson of Thomas Mellen, a farmer in Hopkinton, Mass., and of the Rev. John Prentiss, of Lancaster, Mass. He was prepared for college by his father and was graduated at Harvard with his brother Henry in 1784, his brother John having graduated in 1770. He was tutor in the family of Joseph Otis at Barnstable, Mass., 1784–85, studied law under Shearjashub Bourne in Barnstable, 1785–88, and practised at Sterling, Mass., 1788–89; at Bridgewater, 1789–91; at Dover, N.H., 1791–92; at Biddeford, 1792–1806; and at Portland, 1806–40. He was married, in May, 1795, to Sallie, daughter of Barzillai Hudson, of Hartford, Conn. He was a member of the Massachusetts executive council, 1808–09 and 1817; presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket in 1817, and was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to Eli P. Ashmun, who resigned in 1818, and he served until 1820, when Maine became a separate state and he was made chief-justice of the supreme court of the state. He retired in 1834 on reaching the age of seventy years. He was chairman of the committee to revise and codify the public statutes of Maine in 1838. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard and from Bowdoin in 1820, and was a trustee of Bowdoin, 1817–36. His decisions are in *Maine Reports* (vols. I.–XI). He died in Portland, Maine, Dec. 31, 1840.

MELLETTE, Arthur Calvin, governor of South Dakota, was born in Henry county, Ind., June 23, 1842; son of Charles and Mary (Moore) Mellette; grandson of Arthur and Leauna (Glasscock) Mellette, and a descendant of John and Sarah (Sutter) Mellette. John Mellette was born in France, served as a soldier under La Fayette in the American Revolution and died in Virginia in 1790, his wife dying in 1815; Arthur Mellette removed from Virginia to Henry county Ind., in 1830 and died Oct. 24, 1853. Charles Mellette died in Henry county, Ind., April 14, 1876. Arthur Calvin Mellette attended Marion academy and was graduated from Indiana university, A.B., 1864, LL.B., 1866, A.M., 1867. He served in the 9th Indiana infantry 1864–65. He practised law at Muncie, Ind., 1866–78; was elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware county in 1868; was a Republican representative in the Indiana legislature, 1872–74, and editor of the Muncie *Times* for several years. He was register of the land office, Springfield, Dak. Ter., 1878–80, and at Watertown, Dak. Ter., 1880–85; was a member of the state constitutional convention that met at Sioux Falls, Sept. 4, 1883, and he was elected governor of the proposed state of South Dakota under the constitution of 1885, receiving 28,994 votes to 226 scattering. The state was not admitted to the Union, however, and he was appointed governor of the territory March 12, 1889, by President Harrison to succeed Louis K. Church, Democrat. The territory was divided into two states, both of which were admitted Nov. 2, 1889. He was elected Republican governor of South Dakota, Oct. 1, 1889, and served, 1889–92. He afterward removed to Pittsburg, Kan., where he practised law. He was married May 29, 1866, to Margaret daughter of Prof. T. A. Wylie of Indiana university. He died in Pittsburg, Kan., May 25, 1896.

MELVILLE, George Wallace, naval officer, was born in New York city, Jan. 10, 1841; son of Alexander and Sarah (Danther) Melville; grandson of James Melville of Stirling, Scotland, and a descendant of Andrew Melville (1545–1622), the scholar, reformer and Presbyterian leader. He attended the public schools, the school of the Christian brothers, and Brooklyn Polytechnic institute, and then served an apprenticeship in a machine shop. He entered the U.S. navy as 3d assistant engineer, July 29, 1861; was promoted 2d assistant engineer, Dec. 18, 1862; served throughout the civil war on the West India, Brazil and China stations, and was promoted 1st assistant engineer Jan. 30, 1865. He was chief engineer of the *Tigress,* sent to the Arctic seas in search of the

Polaris in 1873, and was chief engineer of the *Jeannette* in the expedition commanded by Lieut. George W. DeLong, that left San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1879. When the *Jeannette* was crushed in the ice, June 13, 1881, he was given command of one of the boats carrying the shipwrecked crew out of the ice-pack to the mouth of the Lena river, which refuge he reached after intense suffering, Sept. 17, 1881, and with his companions awaited the arrival of the other boats. His search for the missing boats resulted in his finding the huts and records left by DeLong, but it was not till March 22, 1882, that he discovered the bodies of Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and seven others, and he gave to the remains the rite of Christian burial and erected a rude cairn tomb to protect the bodies from wild beasts. He was chief engineer on the *Thetis*, flagship of the Greely relief expedition, in 1884. By special act of congress he was given a gold medal and advanced fifteen numbers in September, 1890, for his arctic services. He was chief of the bureau of steam engineering, with the rank of commodore, Aug. 8, 1887, and he served as engineer-in-chief of the navy from Jan. 16, 1888, his last commission being captain, March 3, 1899, and his position as chief of the bureau of steam engineering giving him the rank of rear-admiral while holding the office. He invented a torpedo and designed many other naval appliances, including triplescrew machinery used on the *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*. In July, 1901, Admiral Melville, constructed a number of casks which were set adrift from the U.S. revenue cutter *Bear* in the Arctic ocean, with the object of determining the existence of ocean currents crossing the pole. The casks contained messages in five languages, directing the finder to communicate to the nearest U.S. consul the time and place where picked up. His term of service in the U.S. navy expired by age limit, Jan. 10, 1903. He was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of various scientific societies at home and abroad. He received the honorary degrees : Doctor of Engineering from Stevens, 1896 ; M. Sc. from Columbia, 1899 ; LL.D. from Georgetown, 1899, and Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1901. He is the author of : *In the Lena Delta* (1885).

MELVILLE, Herman, author, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1819; son of Allan and Catherine (Gansevoort) Melville; grandson of Maj. Thomas Melville, a member of the Boston tea-party, and of Gen. Peter Gansevoort (q.v.). Allan Melville, a wealthy merchant, and a man of literary tastes, travelled extensively; he died in 1832. Herman spent his youth in Albany and Greenbush, N.Y., with his mother's relatives, and at the age of eighteen shipped as a sailor on a voyage to Liverpool, England. In 1841 he sailed on the *Acushnet*, a whaling vessel, on a cruise to the South Pacific ocean, but in 1842, owing to cruel treatment, deserted the ship on reaching Nukahiva in the Marquesas group. With his companion he was captured by cannibals, held prisoner for four months, rescued by an Australian whaling vessel after a bloody contest. remained in the Pacific on board his rescuer's ship until 1843, and returned by way of the Hawaiian islands, where he joined the crew of the U.S. frigate *United States* and reached Boston in 1844. He went to Lansingburg, N.Y., where he wrote his novel, "Typee," which was sold to John Murray, the English publisher, was issued as "Melville's Marquesas Islands" (1845) and passed through several editions. He removed in 1850, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he met Hawthorne. He made a voyage around the world in 1860, and on his return in 1863 resided in New York where in 1866 he took a position in the United States custom-house, which failing health obliged him to relinquish in 1886. He was married, in 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Chief-Justice Lemuel Shaw. He is the author of : *Typee : a Peep at Polynesian Life during a Four-Months Residence in a Valley of the Marquesas* (2 parts, 1846) ; *Omoo : a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas* (1847) ; *Mardi and a Voyage Thither* (1849) ; *Redburn* (1849) ; *White Jacket; or, The World in a Man-of-war* (1850); *Moby Dick; or, the White Whale* (1851); *Pierre; or, the Ambiguities* (1852) ; *Israel Potter : his Fifty Years of Exile* (1855) ; *Piazza Tales* (1856) ; *The Confidence Man* (1857) ; *Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War* (poems, 1866) ; *Clarel : a Pilgrimage in the Holy Land* (a poem, 1876). *John Marr and Other Sailors* (1888) and *Timoleon* (1891) were issued at the instance of Arthur Stedman, who, in 1892 edited an edition in four volumes, of *Typee*, *Omoo*, *Moby* and *White Jacket*, prefacing the set with a critical biography. Herman Melville died in New York city, Sept. 28, 1891.

MEMRINGER, Charles Gustavius, secretary of the C.S. treasury, was born in Würtemburg, Germany, Jan. 17, 1803. His father died when he was an infant and his mother immigrated to the United States and settled in Charleston, S C. At her death in 1812 he was adopted by Governor

Thomas Bennett and he was graduated at South Carolina college in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and settled in practice in Charleston. He was a Federalist and opposed the nullification act; represented Charleston in the state legislature, 1836–52; was chairman of the committee on ways and means, and influential in directing the financial affairs of the state, opposing the suspension of specie payments by the banks in 1839. He took an active interest in the educational progress of the state from 1834, and with W. J. Bennett reorganized the public school system. He was returned to the state legislature in 1854, and succeeded in further advancing the educational interests of the state. He was a commissioner from South Carolina to Virginia to secure co-operation against the Abolitionists in 1859, and was a deputy from South Carolina to the convention held at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, where he was chairman of the committee to frame the constitution for the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, adopted Feb. 8, 1861, by the deputies from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. He was appointed secretary of the Confederate States treasury by President Davis, Feb. 21, 1861, resigned in June, 1864, and was succeeded by George A. Trenholm. He retired from politics at the close of the war and devoted himself to educational work. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 7, 1888.

MENDENHALL, Thomas Corwin, physicist, was born near Hanoverton, Columbiana county, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1841; son of Stephen and Mary (Thomas) Mendenhall; grandson of James Mendenhall, and a descendant of Benjamin Mendenhall, who came to Philadelphia, Pa., from the village of Mildenhall, Wiltshire, England, about 1684. He taught mathematics and physics in the high school at Columbus, Ohio, 1868–73; and was professor of physics and mechanics in the Ohio State university, 1873–78, from which institution he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1878. He was professor of experimental physics in the Imperial University of Japan at Tokio, 1878–81, and there established a physical laboratory and a meteorological observatory, the latter being merged into the general meteorological system, organized by the Japanese government. He was again professor of physics in the Ohio State university, 1881–83; organized and directed the Ohio State weather bureau in 1883–84, and invented a system of weather signals from railroad trains. He was professor in the U.S. signal corps at Washington, D.C., where he organized and equipped a physical laboratory in connection with the office of the chief signal officer and carried on systematic observations of atmospheric electricity. He also gathered data in relation to earthquakes, in which phenomena he became interested while in Japan, and after the earthquake in Charleston, S.C., in August, 1886, visited the city and made a report with a co-seismic chart of the disturbed area. He was president of the Rose Polytechnic institute at Terre Haute, Ind., 1886–89; superintendent of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, 1889–94, and president of the Worcester Polytechnic institute, Mass., 1894–1901. He resigned and in July, 1901, was succeeded by Edmund Arthur Engler. He lectured throughout the United States, and while in Japan established the first public lecture hall in that country. He was chairman of the U.S. board of geographic names from 1890; a member of the first Bering Sea commission in 1891; of the U.S. and Great Britain boundary line survey commission, 1892–94, and of the U.S. Lighthouse board, 1889–94. He was vice-president of the physical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882, and president of the association in 1888; president of the American Meteorological society, 1898; chairman of the Massachusetts highway commission, 1896–1900, and was one of the founders of the Seismological society of Tokio in 1879. He was made a member of the National Academy of Science, 1887; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1890; the American Antiquarian society, 1895; the Massachusetts Historical society, 1896, and the American Philosophical society in 1900. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1887 and that of D.Sc. from the Rose Polytechnic institute in 1895. He received the Cullum medal from the American Geographical society in 1901 for his researches in the Alaska boundary commission. He contributed to scientific periodicals and is the author of monographs, reports and *A Century of Electricity* (1887).

T. C. Mendenhall

MENOCAL, Aniceto García, naval engineer, was born in Havana, Cuba, Sept. 1, 1836. He was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, C.E., 1862, and returned to Cuba, where he was connected with the Vento water works at Havana, 1863–69. He removed to the United States in 1870, and was engineer of the department of public works in New York, 1870–72; chief engineer of the U.S. Nicaragua canal surveying expedition, 1872–74, and of the Panama

surveying expedition, 1874–75. He was appointed to the U.S. navy from New York as a civil engineer with the relative rank of commander, July 15, 1874, and was attached to the navy-yard at Washington, D.C., 1875–88. He made extensive surveys in Nicaragua on improving the navigation of the river San Juan, the harbor of Greytown and for connecting Lakes Nicaragua and Managua by a navigable canal. He was a delegate to the Paris canal congress of 1879, where he urged the Nicaragua naval route, and on July 23, 1879, he was decorated chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was also consulting engineer to the bureau of yards and docks in the navy department, 1881–88. He had charge of a surveying party sent to Nicaragua by the navy department in 1884, and in 1885 submitted his report, and in 1887 he was made chief engineer of the Nicaragua canal company, organized to build the canal on his plans. He was retired, Sept. 1, 1898, having reached the age of sixty-two years. In 1898–99 he was on duty at Havana, Cuba, and San Juan, Porto Rico, in connection with the naval stations in those islands. In 1900 he was appointed a member of a commission to select a site for the principal naval station in the Philippine Islands, and on the completion of his duty was made a member of a board appointed to prepare plans for a navy-yard at Olongapo, P.I., the site selected by the commission, and also plans for a new navy-yard at Charleston, S.C. He was made a member of several American scientific societies and of the Geographical Society of Antwerp.

MERCER, Charles Fenton, representative, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., June 6, 1778; son of James and Eleanor (Dick) Mercer; grandson of John Mercer, of Marlborough, Stafford county, Va., and a descendant of John Mercer, of Dublin, Ireland. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800. He tendered his services to General Washington in 1798, at the time of the threatened invasion by the French, and served as lieutenant and captain of cavalry, 1798–1800. He was admitted to the bar in 1802; travelled in Europe, 1802–03, and on his return to America settled in practice at Aldie, Loudoun county, Va. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1810–17, being chairman of the committee on finance of the house of delegates, 1816, and the original projector of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, of which he was president under the original charter. During the session of 1816–17 he was the author of a bill for the organization of education in Virginia, which provided for a university, colleges, academies and primary schools. This bill passed the house of delegates on Feb. 18, 1817 (ayes 66, noes 49), and was defeated in the senate on February 20, by a tie vote (ayes 7, noes 7). Had this bill passed the senate, it would have preceded by one year Jefferson's bill for the establishment of the University of Virginia. At the session of 1815–16, Mr. Mercer had reported a measure, which was adopted, that largely increased the literary fund of the state and so made possible a larger appropriation from this fund to the University of Virginia. While in congress his name was connected with many important measures, especially those relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He served through the war of 1812, being aide to the governor, with the rank of brigadier-general, and was in command of the forces at Norfolk, Va. He was a Federalist representative in the 15th–26th congresses, 1817–41, supported the administration of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams and advocated the protection of home industry. He visited Europe in 1853, to confer with the chief public men on the abolition of the slave trade. He was a supporter, and for many years one of the directors, of the American Colonization society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1826, on which occasion he delivered an address on "Popular Education," which was printed in pamphlet form, and as an appendix, his bill of 1817, for the organization of education in Virginia, which embraced a systematic plan and would materially have advanced the cause of education in the state. This bill will also be found in "Sundry Documents on the Subject of a System of Public Education for the State of Virginia. Published by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund in obedience to a Resolution of the General Assembly. Richmond, Printed by Ritchie, Trueheart and Du Val, 1817," a very rare and valuable pamphlet. Mr. Mercer was never married. He died at Howard, Va., May 4, 1858, and is buried at Leesburg, Va.

MERCER, David Henry, representative, was born in Benton county, Iowa, July 9, 1857; son of John J. and Elizabeth Mercer, and grandson of Amos Mercer. He was taken by his parents to Adams county, Ill., in 1858, and to Brownville, Neb., in 1867. He was graduated from Nebraska State university in 1880 and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1882, and settled in practice at Brownville. He was twice

elected secretary of the Republican state central committee. In 1885 he removed to Omaha, and for several years was chairman of the Republican city and county committees. He was married, at Washington, D.C., June 6, 1894, to Birdie Abbott, of Minneapolis, Minn. In 1896 he was made secretary of the Republican congressional committee, and in 1897–98 was chairman of the Republican state central committee. He was a representative from the second district of Nebraska in the 53d–57th congresses, 1893–1903.

MERCER, George, soldier, was born at Marlborough, Va., June 23, 1733; son of John (q.v.) and Catherine (Mason) Mercer. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, and was lieutenant and captain in Col. George Washington's regiment in the French and Indian war, becoming later lieutenant-colonel, and aide-de-camp to Washington. He, with George Washington, represented Frederick county in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1761–62. He was agent of the Ohio Company in England, 1763–64, and while there was appointed stamp distributor in Virginia, but on reaching Virginia and learning of the opposition to the Stamp Act he resigned his appointment, and returned to England. On Aug. 18, 1767, he was married to Mary Neville, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and shortly after returned to Virginia. His wife died in Richmond, June 4, 1768, without issue. He returned to England and was appointed by Lord Hillsborough lieutenant-governor of North Carolina, Sept. 17, 1768. He does not appear to have assumed the office and soon after his appointment he resigned. He died in England in April, 1784.

MERCER, Henry Chapman, anthropologist, was born in Doylestown, Pa., June 24, 1856; son of William Robert and Mary Rebecca (Chapman) Mercer. He was graduated from Harvard in 1879; was curator of American and prehistoric archæology, University of Pennsylvania, 1894–97; and was editor of Anthropology in the *American Naturalist*, 1893–97. He made a special study of the remains of prehistoric animals in their relation to man, and discovered remains of ancient man in drift gravels and flint workings of America and Europe. He explored the caverns of Yucatan and was the first to fix the geological date for the ruins on the peninsula; discovered several new species of extinct animals, and made an extensive examination of the remains of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania; and after several experiments he developed their process of making and decorating pottery. In 1899, he invented a new method for the manufacture of tiles for mural decoration. He was an honorary member of the U.S. archæological commission held at Madrid, Spain, in 1893. He is the author of: *Lenape Stone* (1885); *Hill Caves of Yucatan* (1896); *Researches upon the Antiquity of Man in the Delaware Valley and the Eastern United States* (1897); *Tools of the Nation Maker* (1897).

MERCER, Hugh, soldier, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1720. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Aberdeen; was an assistant surgeon in the army at the battle of Culloden in 1745; immigrated to America in 1747 and settled in Pennsylvania in 1747. He served as a captain under Washington in the French and Indian war, was severely wounded at the battle of Monongahela, and being pursued by the Indians, he found refuge in the trunk of a hollow tree, and travelled alone more than one hundred miles to reach Fort Cumberland. He was presented with a medal by the corporation of Philadelphia "for his gallantry and military skill proved in a distinguished degree by his destruction of the Indian settlement at Kittaning." He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1758, and accompanied Gen. John Forbes to Fort Pitt, which he commanded for several months. He was a physician at Fredericksburg, Va., 1758–75; commanded three regiments of minute men in 1775; became colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment in 1776, and was engaged in organizing the troops of Virginia. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Continental army by congress in 1776, at the suggestion of General Washington, and commanded the flying camp. He accompanied Washington in the retreat through New Jersey and led the attack on Trenton, and the night march to Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, where the American militia encountered three British regiments, became confused and started to retreat, when General Mercer in rallying his broken troops had his horse shot under him and fell wounded within the enemy's lines. When refused quarter he defended himself with his sword until he was completely overpowered and left for dead on the field. He was attended by Maj. George Lewis and Dr. Rush under a flag of truce, removed to a farmhouse near by and nursed until he died. The St. Andrew's society of Philadelphia erected a monument to his memory in Laurel Hill cemetery, and congress in 1792 provided for the education of his youngest son Hugh. Mercer county, Ky., and Fort Mercer,

N.J., below Philadelphia, were named in his honor. He was married to Ann Gordon, of Virginia. On June 28, 1902, congress appropriated $25.000 for the erection of a monument to his memory. to be placed in Fredericksburg, Va. Gen. Hugh Mercer died near Princeton, N.J., Jan. 12, 1777.

MERCER, Hugh Weedon, soldier, was born in Fredericksburg, Va.. in 1808 ; eldest son of Hugh and Louisa (Griffin) Mercer, grandson of Gen. Hugh (q.v.) and Ann (Gordon) Mercer and of Cyrus Griffin (q.v.). He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, 1828, third in his class, and was assigned to the 2d U.S. artillery and commissioned 2d lieutenant. He was at Fort Monroe, 1828–29; Savannah, Ga., 1829 ; Augusta arsenal, Ga., 1829 ; Fort Mitchell, Ala., 1829–30 ; Savannah, 1830–32 ; aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott in Charleston. S.C., 1832–33, was promoted 1st lieutenant. Oct. 10, 1834 ; was at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 1833–34 ; and at Savannah, 1834–35. He resigned from the U.S. army, April 30, 1835, and engaged in the banking business in Savannah, 1841–61. He joined the Confederate army in 1861 and in the campaign in defence of Atlanta he commanded a brigade in Gen. W. H. T. Walker's division, Hardee's corps. When General Walker was killed, July 22, 1864, he succeeded to the command of the division, and on July 24, when the division was disbanded Mercer's brigade went to Cleburne's division. At the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864, his brigade was in Lowrey's division, Cheatham's corps. He died in Baden Baden, Germany, June 9, 1877.

MERCER, James, delegate and jurist, was born at Marlborough, Va., Feb. 26, 1736 ; son of John (q.v.) and Catherine (Mason) Mercer. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary about 1755. He was a captain in the French and Indian war and was in command of Fort Loudoun at Winchester, Va., in 1756. He was a representative in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1765, and in the house dissolved by Governor Dunmore in 1774 ; a member of the assembly that convened in August, 1774 ; of the conventions of 1775, and also of the Virginia constitutional convention of May, 1776. He was also a member of the committee of safety of 1775–76, which governed Virginia until the inauguration of Patrick Henry, and a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress, 1779–80. He was appointed judge of the General Court in 1780, and judge of the Virginia court of appeals of five judges in 1789, and filled this office until his death. He was married, June 4, 1772, to Eleanor, daughter of Maj. Alexander Dick, of Fredericksburg, Va. His children were: John Fenton, Mary Eleanor Dick, who married her first cousin, James Mercer Garnett (q.v.), and Charles Fenton. Neither of his sons married. He was president of the board of trustees of Fredericksburg academy, and a letter from him to Richard Henry Lee, notifying Lee to attend a meeting of the board, is among the Lee papers in the library of the University of Virginia. He drew the will of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, and was a witness to her signature. He died, while in attendance upon the court of appeals, in Richmond, Va., Oct. 31, 1793.

CONGRESS HALL - PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1774-1783.

MERCER, Jesse, clergyman, was born in Halifax county, N.C., Dec. 16, 1769 ; son of the Rev. Silas Mercer born 1745. His parents removed to Georgia in 1775, and settled in Wilkes county, but returned to North Carolina at the outbreak of the Revolution, where he remained until 1783, when he once more settled in Georgia. He was almost wholly self-educated, and was received in the Baptist church in 1787. He was married, Jan. 31, 1788, to Sabrina Chivers, and was ordained, Nov. 7, 1789, by the Rev. Silas Mercer and the Rev. Sanders Walker. He was pastor of churches in Greene, Oglethorpe, Wilkes, Hancock and Putnam counties, 1789–1840, during which time he travelled extensively throughout the state. He was also the leader of a political party in Wilkes county, and was sent by them as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1798. He was president of the general Baptist missionary convention, 1816, and represented the board in the general conventions of 1820 and 1826. He was for a time corresponding secretary of the board of trustees of the co-operating Baptist associations for instructing and evangelizing the Creek Indians. He organized the general committee of the Georgia Baptists, which resulted in the Georgia Baptist convention, and was president of the convention for eighteen consecutive years, and presiding officer of the Georgia association up to the time of his death. He was influ-

MERCER UNIVERSITY.

ential in establishing Mount Enon academy in Richmond county in 1807, and was one of the founders of Mercer Institute, Penfield, Greene county, in 1833, named in his honor, which became Mercer university in 1837, and was removed to Macon in 1870. He gave the sum of $40,000 to the university during his life and by will, and served as a trustee, 1838–41. He gave about $25,000 to other religious and educational institutions, among them Columbian college, Washington, D.C. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Brown university in 1835. He edited the *Christian Index*, the first Baptist newspaper published in Georgia, which he purchased of Dr. W. T. Brantly, of Philadelphia, in 1833, and established at his home in Washington, Ga., and in 1840 he gave it to the Georgia Baptist Convention. He collected a volume of hymns entitled *Mercer's Cluster*, and is the author of: *History of the Georgia Baptist Association* (1836). He died in Washington, Ga., Sept. 6, 1841.

MERCER, John, author of "Laws of Virginia," was born in Church street, Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1704; son of John and Grace (Fenton) Mercer; grandson of Robert and Elinor (Reynolds) Mercer, and great-grandson of Noel and Ann (Smith) Mercer, of Chester, England. He settled in Stafford county, Va., where he was a lawyer by profession and secretary of the Ohio company. He was a vestryman of Acquia church, Stafford county, Va. He was first married, June 10, 1725, to Catherine, only daughter of Col. George Mason of Stafford county, and aunt of George Mason (q.v.), and secondly, on Nov. 10, 1750, to Ann, daughter of Col. Mungo Roy, of Essex county, Va. He had ten children by his first, and nine by his second, wife. He was a large landed proprietor, resided at Marlborough, Stafford county, Va., and was the founder of one branch of the Mercer family of Virginia. He was designated as "John Mercer of Marlborough." He was the author of: *An Abridgment of the Laws of Virginia* (1737), its title page reading: *An Exact Abridgment of all the Public Acts of Assembly of Virginia in Force and Use, Together with Sundry Precedents Adapted thereto and Proper Tables, by John Mercer, Gent. Williamsburg: Printed by William Parks, MDCCXXXVII.* Another edition published in Glasgow, Scotland, 1759, brought it down to Jan. 1, 1758. He was also the author of the first tract published in Virginia in opposition to the Stamp Act. He died at Marlborough, Va., Oct. 14, 1768.

MERCER, John Francis, governor of Maryland, was born at Marlborough, Stafford county, Va., May 17, 1759; son of John (q.v.) and Ann (Roy) Mercer. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1775, entered the Revolutionary army as lieutenant in the 8d Virginia regiment, Feb. 26, 1776, and was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. He was promoted captain in the 3d Virginia regiment in September, 1777, to rank from June 27, 1777, and was aide-de-camp to Gen. Charles Lee, 1778–79. After the battle of Monmouth he resigned from the army through his sympathy for General Lee. He returned to Virginia, where he recruited and equipped at his own expense a troop of cavalry of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in October, 1780. He joined Gen. Robert Lawson's brigade and served at Guilford, N.C. When Lawson's brigade disbanded, he attached his command to Lafayette's army and served until after the surrender at Yorktown. He studied law directed by Thomas Jefferson, resided on his estate "Marlboro'" on the Potomac, and was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress, 1782–85. He removed to his wife's estate "Cedar Park," West River, Arundel county, Md., in 1785, and was a delegate from Maryland to the convention that framed the Federal constitution in 1787, but with George Mason of Virginia, Luther Martin of Maryland, and others, he refused to sign the instrument as framed on account of its consolidation tendencies. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature for several sessions; a representative in the 2d congress to fill the unexpired term of William Pinkney, resigned, and to the 3d congress, his service in congress extending from Feb. 6, 1792, to April 13, 1794, when he resigned. He was elected governor of Maryland, Nov. 9, 1801, by the Democratic party and served one year, after which he was again a representative in the state legislature. He was married, Feb. 3, 1785, to Sophia, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Caile) Sprigg, of West River, Md. Their daughter, Margaret (1791–1846), known as the "Hannah More of America," freed the slaves she inherited, became a teacher, and converted "Cedar Park" into a school for girls which she conducted for over ten years, then removed to Franklin, near Baltimore, and afterward to Belmont, near Leesburg, Va., where she died. His grandson, William Roy Mercer, son of John, was living in Doylestown, Pa., in 1902. Governor Mercer died in Philadelphia, Pa., while under medical treatment, Aug. 30, 1821.

MERCUR, James, soldier, was born in Towanda, Pa., Nov. 25, 1842. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers, June 18, 1866; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 7, 1867; was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S. Military academy, 1867–70, and principal assistant, 1870–72. He was promoted captain, Dec. 9, 1875; served as assistant engineer to Lieut.-Col. John Newton, in improving navigation at Hell Gate, N.Y., 1876–81, and during Newton's absence in Europe, April to August, 1877, had charge of all military and civil works under his supervision. He was the recorder of the board of engineers on the improvement of Charleston harbor, S.C., 1878–81, and was charged with river, harbor and channel improvements, defensive works and surveys in Virginia, North and South Carolina and New York, 1881–84. He was professor of civil and military engineering in the U.S. Military academy from Sept. 29, 1884, until his death. He served as advisory engineer to the health board in June, 1881, and to the harbor commissioners of the James river in Virginia, 1881–84. He revised and enlarged Mahan's "Permanent Fortifications" (1887), and is the author of: *Elements of the Art of War* (1888), and *Military Mines, Blasting and Demolition* (1892). He died at West Point, N.Y., April 22, 1896.

MERCUR, Ulysses, jurist, was born in Towanda, Pa., Aug. 12, 1818; son of Henry and Mary (Watts) Mercur. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1842, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised in Towanda. He was married, Jan. 12, 1850, to Sarah S., daughter of John Davis. He was a Lincoln and Hamlin presidential elector in 1860, and was appointed president judge of the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania in March, 1861, on the resignation of David Wilmot, elected to the U.S. senate. He was elected in December, 1861, for a term of ten years, but resigned, March 4, 1865. He was a Republican representative in the 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42d congresses, 1865–72, resigning Dec. 2, 1872, to return to the bench, where he served as associate justice of the supreme court, 1872–83, and as chief-justice, 1883–87. He married a daughter of Gen. John Davis, and his sons Rodney, James Watts and Ulysses became lawyers, and John D. a physician. His judicial opinions were published in the Pennsylvania reports (1873–87). He died in Wallingford, Pa., June 6, 1887.

MEREDITH, Samuel, delegate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1741; son of Riese and Martha (Carpenter) Meredith; grandson of John Carpenter, and great grandson of Samuel Carpenter, provincial treasurer of Pennsylvania. Riese Meredith, a native of Radnorshire, Wales, settled in Philadelphia and became an influential merchant. Samuel attended Dr. Allison's academy in Philadelphia, and became a partner in business with his father and his brother-in-law, George Clymer (q.v.). In 1776 he enlisted in the 3d battalion of Associators as major and was promoted lieutenant-colonel in December, 1776. He took part in the battle of Princeton, was promoted brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, April 5, 1777, for gallant services, and served as such in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He resigned from the army in 1778, and was exiled from Philadelphia during its occupation by the British. He and George Clymer, the signer, contributed £10,000 each, in silver, to carry on the war. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly for several years, and was a delegate from Philadelphia to the Continental congress, 1787–88. He was appointed U.S. treasurer by President Washington, on the organization of the Federal government in 1789, and held the office until 1801, when he resigned and retired to his country seat "Belmont," near Mt. Pleasant, Wayne county, Pa., where he owned 75,000 acres of land in Wayne and contiguous counties. The first money paid into the U.S. treasury was $20,000 loaned by him to the government. He afterward advanced $120,000 to the treasury, and was never reimbursed. With his brother-in-law, George Clymer, he owned nearly 1,000,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia and Kentucky. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader (q.v.). He died at Belmont, Wayne county, Pa., March 10, 1817.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW YORK.—1785-1788.

MEREDITH, Solomon, soldier, was born in Guilford county, N.C., May 29, 1810. He removed to Wayne county, Ind., in 1829, where he engaged as a farm laborer, and at intervals attended the district school. He was sheriff of Wayne county, 1834–38, and engaged in mercantile business in Milton and in Cambridge City, Ind., 1838–43. He removed to Oakland Farm in 1843, and engaged in farming and in importing and raising live stock. He represented Wayne county in the Indiana legislature, 1846–48 and 1854–56; was U.S. marshal for the district of Indiana, 1849–53; a director and financial agent of the Indiana Central railroad, 1854–59, and subsequently president of the Cincinnati and Chicago railroad company. He was clerk of the courts of Wayne county, 1859–61, was colonel of the 19th

Indiana volunteers 1861–62, and was wounded at Second Bull Run, where he commanded his regiment. He also commanded his regiment at Sharpsburg and Antietam, was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 6, 1862, and commanded the "Iron Brigade" at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and on his return to the field in November, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 1st division, 1st army corps, but was soon forced to abandon it on account of failing health. He commanded the military post of Cairo, Ill., 1864, and the district of Western Kentucky, 1864–65, being honorably mustered out, May 28, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 14, 1865; was U.S. assessor of internal revenue for his district, 1866–67; surveyor-general of Montana Territory, 1867–69, and then retired to his farm. He was a delegate to the Whig national conventions of 1840 and 1848, and to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860. He was president of the state agricultural board, vice-president of the Agricultural society of Wayne county, a trustee of Cambridge seminary, and a member of the board of directors of Whitewater canal. He was married, March 17, 1835, to Anna Hannah, of Brownsville, Pa. Their three sons, Samuel H., David M. and Henry C. Meredith, served in the Union army during the civil war, and the two elder lost their lives in the service. He died in Cambridge City, Ind., Oct. 21, 1875.

MEREDITH, William Morris, lawyer and cabinet officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1799; son of William and Gertrude Gouverneur (Ogden) Meredith. His father was president of the Schuylkill bank, and for several years solicitor of the city of Philadelphia. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, valedictorian, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1816, and was admitted to the bar, Dec. 16, 1817, although but eighteen years old. He settled in practice in Philadelphia, but was not favored with a case for several years owing to his youth. He spent the time in study, and represented Philadelphia in the state legislature, 1824–28. He made his first success at the bar in 1832, in connection with John Sergeant and Horace Binney, with whom he was associated in the Girard will case. He was also

interested in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Alburger, involving the right to a burial-place in Franklin square, where the German Reformed church had a cemetery secured to them by the descendants of William Penn, notwithstanding the fact that Penn had dedicated this tract of land "to be kept a green forever." This was an old case and had baffled many lawyers, but when Mr. Meredith proposed that they prosecute the officers of the church for maintaining a nuisance, a favorable verdict was given for the commonwealth, which was affirmed by the supreme court. He was president of the select council of Philadelphia, 1834–49; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1837; an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. senate in 1845. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Taylor in 1849, and served until the President's death in July, 1850, when he resumed his law practice in Philadelphia. He was vice-provost of the law academy, Philadelphia, 1836–37; chancellor of the law association, 1857–73; a delegate to the peace convention of 1861; attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1861–67, and was appointed senior counsel of the United States at the Geneva tribunal for the arbitration of the Alabama claims, which met Dec. 15, 1871, and he assisted in preparing the case for arbitration, but resigned soon after, not caring to pass the winter in Europe. He was president of the state constitutional convention of 1873; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1842–59, and was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1837–73. He married Catherine, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Caldwell) Keppele. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1873.

MEREDITH, William Morton, printer, was born in Centerville, Ind., April 11, 1835; son of Samuel Caldwell and Margaret (Ballard) Meredith; grandson of John Luff Meredith, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant from Luff Meredith whose father emigrated from Radnor, Wales. After attending the common school and passing one year at Whitewater college he worked in his father's printing office and finished his trade on the Indianapolis *Journal.* He became a member of the Typographical Union; was employed in the *Journal* office, was president of the Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, and a representative in the national body at Nashville, 1860, and at Philadelphia, 1865. He was made captain of Company E, 70th Indiana volunteers in 1861, and served with distinction during the war. He worked at his trade in St. Louis, Keokuk, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities for brief periods, 1865-68, and was again employed on the Indianapolis *Journal*, of which office he became foreman in 1869. In 1872–75 he held a similar position on the St. Louis

Democrat, and in 1874, upon the consolidation of the *Globe* and *Democrat*, he accepted a position with the Western Bank Note company of Chicago, and was employed there until July 1, 1889, when he was appointed by Secretary Windom, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, which position he held until July 1, 1893, when he resumed his position with the Western Bank Note company. On Nov. 23, 1900, he was re-appointed director of the bureau of engraving and printing.

MERGENTHALER, Ottmar, inventor, was born in Würtemburg, Germany, May 11, 1854. He received his education at a school conducted by his father, and was apprenticed to a watchmaker at an early age. He immigrated to the United States in 1872, to escape service in the German army, and engaged in the making of electrical clocks and meteorological instruments used by the Weather bureau. This business was removed to Baltimore, and about 1876 he was constructing experimental machines, the invention of Mr. Charles T. Moore, for producing justified printed matter without the use of type, the first to make lithographic originals, and later ones to make stereotype matrices of papier maché. Although these machines and processes bordered on commercial success they never reached it. In 1883 Mr. Mergenthaler started in business for himself in Bank lane, Baltimore, and thereafter conceived the idea of assembling (by touching finger-keys on a machine) brass matrices containing the required characters and spaces to make a justified line of matter. A cast in type-metal was automatically taken from these matrices, which was the equivalent of and used as a solid justified line of type. This plan overcame all the inherent defects of the previous ones. He made successively three different machines of this type, and the last one, finished about 1890, was practically the same as the standard linotype machine used in 1902 the world over. The staid art of printing which for over 400 years had depended upon individual movable type was revolutionized. He received during his lifetime over $1,500,000 in royalties, and was awarded the Cresson medal by the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, Pa. He died at his home in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1899.

Ott. Mergenthaler

MERIWETHER, Colyer, educator, was born at Clark's Hill, S.C.; son of Nicholas and Emily (Collier) Meriwether; grandson of Thomas and Margaret (Barksdale) Meriwether and of Hillary Mosely and Frances (Quarles) Collier, and a descendant of William Meriwether (born 1751) and of Joseph Collier (born 1749). He attended Furman university, Greenville, S.C., and Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated from Johns Hopkins university, A.B., 1886, Ph.D., 1893. He was in the employ of the educational department of the Japanese government in Sendai, Japan, 1889–92. He was married, in 1893, to Elizabeth S. Quynn, of Frederick, Md. He was elected a member of the Asiatic society of Japan and of the American Historical association, and secretary and treasurer of the Southern History association, Washington, D.C. He is the author of: *History of Higher Education in South Carolina* (1889); *Date Masamune and his Embassy to Rome; Asiatic Society of Japan* (1892), and articles in leading periodicals.

MERIWETHER, David, representative, was born in Virginia in 1755. He joined the 14th Virginia regiment, Nov. 14, 1776, for service in the Revolutionary war. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1777, served in New Jersey, and after Sept. 14, 1778, his regiment was designated as the 10th Virginia. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 7, 1779, and served in the siege of Savannah, where he was taken prisoner, Oct. 9, 1779. He was exchanged and was again taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., May 12, 1780. On his release he was transferred to the 1st Virginia, Feb. 12, 1781, where he served till the close of the war. He settled in Wilkes county, Ga., in 1785, and represented that county in the Georgia legislature for several terms. He was elected a Democratic representative in the 7th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin Taliaferro, Sept. 3, 1821, and was re-elected to the 8th and 9th congresses, serving 1802–07. President Jefferson appointed him a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1804, and he was a commissioner with Andrew Jackson and Gov. Joseph McMinn, of Kentucky, in the Cherokee treaty of 1817, whereby a large territory west of the Appalachee river was ceded to the United States. He died near Athens, Ga., Nov. 16, 1822.

MERIWETHER, David, senator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Oct. 30, 1800. He removed to Kentucky with his parents in childhood, entered the employ of the American Fur company in 1818, and in 1819 was sent with a party of Pawnee Indians to open trade with New Mexico. The party was attacked by Mexican troops, most of the Indians were killed and he was captured

and taken to Santa Fé, where he was accused of being an American spy and imprisoned in the governor's palace for a month. In 1821 he resigned his position with the American Fur company, worked on his father's farm, was admitted to the bar and practised law in Kentucky; was a Democratic representative in the Kentucky legislature thirteen terms; a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1849, and was appointed by Governor Powell U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Clay, and served from July 15 to Dec. 20, 1852. He was appointed governor of New Mexico in 1853 by President Pierce, and occupied the palace where he had been imprisoned. At the close of Pierce's administration, he returned to Kentucky and was a representative in the Kentucky legislature, 1858–85, and speaker of the house in 1859. He died near Louisville, Ky., April 4, 1893.

MERIWETHER, Lee, social reformer, was born in Columbus, Miss., Dec. 25, 1862; son of Minor and Elizabeth (Avery) Meriwether. His father was a lawyer and his mother the author of "The Master of Red Leaf," "Black and White," "The Ku Klux Klan," "My First and Last Love," and other books. He was educated in the public schools of Memphis, Tenn., to which place he had removed with his parents in childhood, and in 1880 established with his brother, Avery Meriwether, the *Free Trader* at Memphis, which they conducted until 1883. In 1885–86 he visited Europe, and toured the country from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus on foot for the purpose of studying the condition of workingmen and the effect of the protective tariff. He was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Lamar to write a report on the "Condition of European Labor," which was published in the annual report of the U.S. bureau of labor in 1886. He served as a special agent of the U.S. interior department, 1886–89, and was employed in collecting data concerning labor in the United States and Hawaiian Islands, and in 1891 in visiting the island prisons of the Mediterranean. He studied law in the office of his father at St. Louis, Mo., 1890–91; was admitted to the bar in 1892, and settled in practice in St. Louis in 1893. He was labor commissioner of Missouri, 1889–90, and again, 1895–96. He was married, Dec. 4, 1895, to Jessie, daughter of A. F. Gair, of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for mayor of St. Louis in 1897, and in 1901 he was the candidate of the Public Ownership party for the office. He claimed to have been counted out by means of a partisan election law, and he was credited with 31,000 votes, as against 33,000 for the Republican nominee. He is the author of: *A Tramp Trip: How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day* (1887); *Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean; The Tramp at Home; A Lord's Courtship; An American King; Miss Chunk*, and various reports.

MERRELL, Edward Huntington, educator, was born at New Hartford, N.Y., April 15, 1835; son of Hiram H. and Maria (Nichols) Merrell; grandson of Jacob and Annie Merrell and of John and Elizabeth (York) Nichols, and a descendant of the Merrells of West Hartford, Conn. He prepared for college at Whitestown seminary; was graduated at Oberlin college, Ohio, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and B.D., 1863. He was principal of the Hartford high school near Oberlin, 1859–61; tutor in Latin and Greek in Oberlin academy, 1861–62; principal of the preparatory department of Ripon college, Wis., 1862–63; professor of Greek, 1863–69, and of Greek language and literature there, 1869–76. He was acting president of the college, 1875–76, and in 1876 became president and professor of mental and moral science. He voluntarily resigned the presidency in 1891, and devoted himself to his professorship. He was influential in placing Ripon college on a firm foundation with a large endowment. He

RIPON COLLEGE - WISCONSIN.

was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1869, and held pastorates at West Rosendale and Princeton, Wis. He was married, Sept. 7, 1863, to Julia Hosford, daughter of William Hosford, of Olivet, Mich., and on July 7, 1880, to Ada, daughter of George M. Clark, of Covington, Ky. He received the degree of D.D. from Lawrence university in 1877, and that of LL.D. from Middlebury college in 1892. He is the author of frequent contributions to periodicals, and became editor of *The Advance*, Chicago, in 1901, having for several years previous been an editorial contributor. He published: *An Historical Sketch of Ripon College*, and other pamphlets.

MERRIAM, Augustus Chapman, educator, was born at Locust Grove, Lewis county, N.Y., May 30, 1843. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869; was a teacher in Columbia grammar school, 1867–68; tutor in Columbia college, 1868–80; adjunct professor of the Greek language and literature, 1880–89, and professor of Greek archæology and epigraphy, 1889–95. He was also the senior active professor

in the school of philosophy, and one of the senior instructors in the school of arts. He was the director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, 1887–88, and as such superintended the excavations at Sicyon and Icaria, and succeeded in locating the much-disputed birthplace of Thespis at Icaria. He also carried on excavations in the theatre of Sicyon, and in his investigations discovered many valuable pieces of sculpture and inscriptions, including an important statue. In 1883 he discovered several errors in the Greek and Latin inscriptions placed on the restored bronze crabs under the obelisk in Central Park, which were afterward corrected. He was president of the American Philological association, 1886–87, and of the New York Society of the Archæological Institute of America, 1891–94. He received the degree Ph.D. from Hamilton college in 1879. He was an associate editor of the *American Journal of Archæology*, edited the papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, contributed to the *American Journal of Philology*, the *American Journal of Archæology*, and to editions of the *Odyssey* and *Herodotus*, and is the author of: *The Greek and Latin Inscriptions on the Obelisk Crab in Central Park* (1883), and *The Law Code of Gortyna in Crete: Text, Translation and Comment* (1886). He died in Athens, Greece, Jan. 19, 1895.

MERRIAM, Charles, publisher, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 21, 1806; son of Dan and Thirza (Clapp) Merriam; grandson of Ebenezer and Margaret (Jefferson) Merriam, and a descendant of Joseph Merriam, Concord, Mass. 1638. Dan Merriam with his brother Ebenezer published a newspaper in West Brookfield, Mass., 1789–92, and they also conducted a printing business and book store, and became widely known as the publishers of law books, Perry's Dictionary and an octavo Bible. Charles attended the district schools of West Brookfield and worked on the farm until 1820; was apprenticed to William Goodwin, a printer in Hartford, Conn., 1820–23, and on his father's death in 1823, returned to West Brookfield and completed his apprenticeship with the firm of E. & G. Merriam. He attended the academies at Monson and Hadley, Mass., 1826–27, taught school in South Brookfield, and worked at his trade in Philadelphia, Pa., 1827–29, and was a journeyman printer and afterward foreman in the office of T. R. Marvin, Boston, 1829–31. In the latter year his brother George sold his interest in the West Brookfield firm, and with his brother Charles established the book-printing and bookselling business of G. & C. Merriam in Springfield, Mass. Among other books they published Webster's Dictionary, having bought the copyright of J. S. and C. Adams, of Amherst, Mass., in 1845. They issued the dictionary first in 1847 and sold it for $6.00, and made such a success of the enterprise that between 1845 and 1895 the Webster heirs received nearly $300,000 as royalties. He sold out his share in the firm in 1877. He gave $50,000 to missions and other philanthropic subjects, a public library and book fund to West Brookfield, his native place, and contributed $5,000 toward the establishment of a public library in Springfield. He was married, Aug. 11, 1835, to Sophia, daughter of Col. Solomon Warriner, of Springfield, who died in 1858, and secondly, to Mrs. Rachel Gray, the widow of Dr. James Harrison Gray. He died in Springfield, Mass., July 9, 1887.

MERRIAM, Clinton Hart, naturalist, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1855; son of Clinton Levi and Caroline (Hart) Merriam. He studied at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1873–74, and at the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, 1874–77. He was naturalist of the Hayden survey in 1872, and assistant, U.S. fish commission, in 1875. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1879, and practised medicine at Locust Grove, N.Y., 1879–85. He served as surgeon on board the U.S.S. *Proteus* on a visit to the Arctic seal fisheries in 1883 and sailed from Newfoundland; and in 1885 became chief of the division of ornithology and mammalogy (now the biological survey) of the U.S. department of agriculture, his special lines of research being the geographic distribution of animals and plants in North America, and systematic studies of North American mammals. In 1889 he made a biological survey of the San Francisco mountain region of Arizona, and subsequently conducted many such explorations in the west. He visited Alaska in 1891–92, as one of the U.S. Bering Sea commissioners to investigate the fur seal on Pribilof Islands, and again in 1899 on the Harriman Alaska expedition. He was married, Oct. 15, 1886, to Virginia Elizabeth Gosnel. He described about 500 new species of North American mammals and wrote about 300 papers on biological subjects, including a "Monographic revision of the Pocket Gophers" (Geomydæ) (1895); a "Revision of the American Shrews" (1895); a "Synopsis of Weasels of North America," and numerous others. He is the author of: *Birds of Connecticut* (1877); *Mammals of the Adirondacks* (1884); *Results of a Biological Survey of the San Francisco Mountain Region and Desert of Little Colorado in Arizona* (1890); *Geographic Distribution of Life in North America* (1892); *Results of the Death Valley Expedition* (1893); *Laws of Temperature Control of Geographic Distribution of Terrestrial Animals and Plants* (1894); *Life Zones and Crop Zones of the United States* (1898); and *Biological Survey of Mount Shasta, California* (1899).

MERRIAM, Clinton Levi, representative, was born in Leyden, N.Y., March 25, 1824; son of Gen. Ela and Lydia (Sheldon) Merriam; grandson of Judge Nathaniel and Eunice (Curtis) Merriam, of Leyden, N.Y., and of James and Mary Cheesborough (Lord) Sheldon, of Remsen, N.Y., and a descendant from Joseph Merriam, who came from Kent county, England, to Concord, Mass., 1637–38, and died there 1641, and of John Sheldon, who settled in Pawtucket, R.I., in the seventeenth century. Clinton Levi Merriam attended Denmark academy and engaged in banking and mercantile business. He removed to New York, where he conducted an importing and jobbing house, 1845–54. He was married, in 1849, to Caroline, daughter of Judge Levi Hart, of Collinsville, N.Y. He was a banker and commission merchant in New York city, 1860–64, and removed to Leyden, N.Y., in 1864. He was a Republican representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75; an original member of the Union League club, New York city, and a writer and speaker on finance and banking. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1900.

MERRIAM, George, publisher, was born in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 20, 1803; son of Dan and Thirza (Clapp) Merriam. He attended the district schools of West Brookfield and worked on the farm until 1818, when he was apprenticed to the printing business in his father's office. He was admitted to partnership by his uncle Ebenezer in 1824, to take the place of his father, who died in 1823, and in 1831 disposed of his interest in the firm and removed to Springfield, Mass., where he established a book-publishing business with his brother Charles, known for almost fifty years under the firm-name G. & C. Merriam. Homer, a younger brother, was taken into the firm in 1856. He was married, first in May, 1828, to Abigail W. Little, and secondly, March 31, 1842, to Mrs. Abby (Fiske) Spring, daughter of the Rev. John Fiske. George Merriam died in Springfield, Mass., June 22, 1880.

MERRIAM, George Spring, author, was born in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 13, 1843; son of George and Abby (Fiske) Merriam. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867, and in September, 1865, entered Yale Theological seminary. He was a tutor at Yale, 1866–68, visited Europe in 1868, and was office editor of *The Christian Union*, New York, 1870–78. He returned to Springfield, Mass., in 1878, and devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of: *A Living Faith* (1876); *The Way of Life* (1881); *The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles* (1885); *The Story of William and Lucy Smith* (1889); *A Symphony of the Spirit* (1894); *Reminiscences and Letters of Caroline C. Briggs* (1897); *The Chief End of Man* (1897), and contributions to periodicals.

MERRIAM, Henry Clay, soldier, was born in Houlton, Maine, Nov. 13, 1837; son of Lewis and Mary (Foss) Merriam, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Joseph Merriam, the immigrant, 1636. He attended Houlton academy, and was graduated from Colby college, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. He left the college, Aug. 9, 1862, to accept the captaincy of a company in the 20th Maine volunteers, and resigned, Jan. 7, 1863, to organize colored troops in Louisiana, and was commissioned captain in the 80th U.S. colored infantry, March 11, 1863; serving with them at the assault on Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 85th U.S. colored infantry, May 21, 1864; was transferred to the 73d U.S. colored infantry, June 3, 1864, and led the regiment (originally 1st Louisiana native guards) over Fort Blakeley, Ala., April 9, 1865, at his own request and in advance of all other troops, for which action he received the congressional medal of honor. He was brevetted colonel of volunteers, March 26, 1865, for services against Mobile and its defences, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 24, 1865. In the regular service he was commissioned major of the 38th U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1867, for Antietam, and colonel the same day for Fort Blakeley, Ala.; was transferred to the 24th U.S. infantry, March 15, 1869, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 2d U.S. infantry, June 10, 1876; colonel of the 7th U.S. infantry, July 10, 1885, and brigadier-general, June 30, 1897. He re-entered the volunteer service as major-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, and commanded the Departments of California and Columbia, which comprised the entire Pacific coast, including Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands during the Spanish and Philippine wars. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Feb. 24, 1899, and was given command of the departments of the Colorado and the Missouri. He was placed on the retired list Nov. 13, 1901. He was married, Jan. 16, 1866, to Lucy J. Getchell, who died, April 24, 1870; and secondly, June 4, 1874, to Una Macpherson. His son, Henry Macpherson Merriam, born Oct. 12, 1877, at Houlton, Maine, was appointed from Leland Stanford Jr. university, July 9, 1898, 2d lieu-

Henry C. Merriam

tenant, 3d U.S. artillery, serving on Gen. Charles King's staff in the Philippines and with his battery in China, 1900. He was promoted 1st lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901, after which he served with his battery in the Philippines. General Merriam is the author of several essays on military subjects.

MERRIAM, William Rush, governor of Minnesota, was born at Wadhams Mills, Essex county, N.Y., July 26, 1849; son of John L. and Mahala (Delano) Merriam; grandson of William S. Merriam, and a descendant of Joseph Merriam, Concord, Mass., 1636. John L. Merriam removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1861, and the son was graduated at Racine college, Wis., in 1870. Returning to St. Paul, he was a clerk in the First national bank, 1871–72; cashier of the Merchants national bank, 1872–81, its vice-president, 1881–82, and president from 1882. He was married, in 1872, to Laura, daughter of John Hancock, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was a Republican representative in the Minnesota legislature in 1882, and in 1886, when he was speaker of the house. He served as treasurer of the board of education of St. Paul, 1887–88, as a member of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, 1888, and was vice-president of the State Agricultural association, 1886–87, and its president, 1888. He was governor of Minnesota for two terms, 1889–92, and was appointed by President McKinley director of the twelfth census, March 4, 1899.

MERRICK, Caroline Elizabeth, author, was born in "Cottage Hall," East Feliciana, La., Nov. 24, 1825; daughter of Capt. David and Elizabeth (Patillo) Thomas. Her father was a native of Edgefield district, S.C., and the Patillos were Virginians. Captain Thomas served in the war of 1812, removed to Louisiana, where he was a wealthy planter, and afforded his daughter an excellent education. In 1840 she was married to Edwin T. Merrick (q.v.). During the progress of the civil war she not only managed her plantation during her husband's absence but established a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers at Myrtle Grove, where she was the chief nurse. After the close of the war she became interested in the temperance work of Frances E. Willard and promoted it in the south at a time when it was exceedingly unpopular. She was elected president of the local temperance society and of the Louisiana State Christian Temperance Union, which latter position she held for ten years. She became an acceptable and convincing lecturer on the subject of temperance and on woman's right to a limited suffrage, on which subject she addressed the legislature of Louisiana and was instrumental in securing a law entitling tax-paying women to the privilege of voting on any matter affecting the rate of taxes on the property owned by them. She represented Louisiana in the meetings of the Woman's International Council and in the Woman's National American association held in Washington, D.C., in 1886. She was secretary of St. Anna's Asylum for Aged and Destitute Women and Children for twelve years; president of the Ladies' Sanitary and Benevolent association; president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society; president of the Woman Suffrage Association for Louisiana until 1900, when she was elected honorary vice-president for life. She is the author of: *Old Times in Dixie Land: A Southern Matron's Memories* (1900).

Caroline E. Merrick

MERRICK, David Andrew, Jesuit clergyman and educator, was born in New York city, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1833; son of Patrick and Margaret (Murphy) Merrick, natives of Ireland. He attended private schools in Brooklyn and New York city, and the grammar school of Columbia college. He was graduated at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1850, and studied law and medicine in New York, 1850–53, but abandoned these professions for the church. He went to Europe in 1853, joined the Society of Jesus at St. Acheul near Amiens, France, where he remained until 1856, and studied philosophy at Laval, France, 1856–59. He returned to New York city in 1859; was an instructor in Latin and Greek at St. John's college, Fordham, 1859–60, and at St. Mary's college, Montreal, Canada, 1860–61, and completed his theological studies in Boston, Mass., and Fordham, N.Y., in 1865. He was ordained priest at the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, N.Y., by Bishop Bailey, Sept. 24, 1864, was the English preacher of The Gesu church, Montreal, Canada, 1866–70, and a teacher of philosophy in St. Mary's college, Montreal, 1869. He was pastor of St. Francis Xavier's church, New York city, 1870–80, and was active in securing funds for the erection of the new church building. He was rector of St. Lawrence's church, New York city, 1880–88, and was appointed president of the College of St. Francis Xavier in September, 1888, to succeed the Rev. John J. Mur-

MERRICK

phy, S.J. He held the office until 1891, when he was transferred to Boston college, Mass., where he remained till the year 1895, when he was attached to St. Lawrence's church, afterward better known as St. Ignatius Loyola's church, New York city.

MERRICK, Edwin Thomas, jurist, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., July 9, 1809; son of Thomas and Anna (Brewer) Merrick; grandson of Lieut. Jonathan Merrick, and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth (Tilley) Merrick. Thomas Merrick, a native of Wales, came to America in 1630, and settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1638. His father, a farmer, died when he was a boy, and he was sent to Springfield, N.Y., and brought up in the family of his mother's brother, Samuel Brewer. He pursued a classical course at Wilbraham academy, 1828–32, removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1832, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He practised in Carrollton, Ohio, 1833–34; took charge of the practice of his uncle, Col. A. L. Brewer, New Lisbon, Ohio, 1834–39; and practised in Clinton, La., 1839–54. He was elected judge of the 7th judicial district of Louisiana in 1854, removed to New Orleans in 1856, and was chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1855–71. He rendered the decision which first gave the Myra Clark Gaines case a standing in the U.S. courts. He opposed secession, but when the state seceded, joined the Confederacy. In a decision rendered in 1863, he held that so long as any part of the state was not in the hands of the U.S. troops, state authority could be maintained. He was a delegate from Louisiana to Marshall, Texas, to confer concerning the affairs of the trans-Mississippi department, and on his return to New Orleans in 1865, he was debarred from practising in the Federal courts of the United States, because he refused to take the "lawyer's test oath" on the ground that it was unconstitutional. He was elected a trustee of Centenary college at Jackson, La., in 1845, and received the degree of LL.D. from there some years afterward. He was president of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married, in 1840, to Caroline Elizabeth Thomas (q.v.), daughter of Capt. David Thomas, of East Feliciana, La. Judge Merrick's cases are included in the Louisiana Annual Reports, volumes X–XVI. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1897.

MERRICK, Frederick, educator, was born in Wilbraham, Mass., Jan. 29, 1810; son of Noah and Statira (Hays) Merrick; grandson of Deacon Chileab B. and Lucina (Smith) Merrick, and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth (Tilley) Merrick, 1630. Frederick Merrick was brought up on his father's farm, attended Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and matriculated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1834, but left just before graduation. He was married, in 1836, to Fidelia S. Griswold, of Suffield, Conn.; was principal of the Conference seminary at Amenia, N.Y., 1836–38, and professor of natural science in Ohio university, 1838–42. He joined the Ohio conference in 1841, was stationed at Marietta, Ohio, 1842–43, and was financial agent of Ohio Wesleyan university, 1843–45, having been one of the first advocates of a Methodist Episcopal college in Ohio, and an organizer of the university opened in 1844. He was professor of natural sciences there, 1845–51; professor of moral philosophy, 1851–60; and president of the university, 1860–73, when he resigned owing to failing health and was made professor emeritus. He was auditor of Ohio Wesleyan university, 1845–85, a trustee, 1877–94, and a lecturer on natural and revealed religion in the university, 1873–94. His influence and effort secured Thompson Chapel, a library building valued at $15,000, a library book fund of $10,000, the Prescott cabinet, valued at $10,000, and a large tract of land near the campus. He was a member of Committee of Revision of Hymn Book in 1848, a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1860, 1864 and 1876, and a trustee of the Ohio State Industrial school for girls, 1869–78. He received the degrees: A.M. from Wesleyan university, 1837, and M.D. from Starling Medical college, 1850, and declined that of D.D. offered by Wesleyan university, 1860, and that of LL.D., by De Pauw, 1864. He contributed to the *Ladies' Repository;* edited: *Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Senior Preachers of the Ohio and North Ohio Conference* (1847), and is the author of *Formalism* (1865); *Religion and the State* (1875), and reports of the Reform School for Girls (1869–78. He died at Delaware, Ohio, March 5, 1894.

MERRICK, James Lyman, missionary, was born in Monson, Mass., Oct. 11, 1803; son of Gideon and Beulah (Stebbins) Merrick; grandson of Obed and Mercy (Stebbins) Merrick, and of Jesse and Elizabeth Stebbins, and a descendant of Thomas Merrick, 1630. He was graduated at Amherst college, A.B., 1830, A.M., 1833; studied

at Princeton Theological seminary, 1830–31, and was graduated at Columbia Theological seminary, S.C., in 1833. He was ordained as a Presbyterian evangelist, April 15, 1834, and was appointed missionary to Persia, by the A.B.C.F.M., and served at Tabriz, 1835 and 1837–41; at Shiraz, 1836, and at Urumiah, 1841–45. He was married, March 11, 1839, at Tabriz, to Emma, daughter of Nathaniel and Maria Taylor, of Portsmouth, England. He was pastor of the Congregational church, South Amherst, Mass., 1849–64, and an instructor in oriental literature at Amherst, 1852–57. He willed his property to the four institutions in which he obtained his education, stipulating that it be used to endow four Persian scholarships. He left manuscript translations into Persian, and published: *Pilgrim's Harp*, poems (1847); *The Life and Religion of Mohammed*, translated from the Persian *Hyâb-ul-Kuloob* (1850); Kieth's *Evidence of Prophecy*, translated into Persian (1846); and *Genealogy of the Merrick Family* (1850). He left in MS. *A Treatise on the Orthography of the English Language with a new Alphabet of Forty Letters*. He died in South Amherst, Mass., June 18, 1866.

MERRICK, Samuel Vaughan, philanthropist, was born in Hallowell, Maine, May 4, 1801; son of John and Rebecca (Vaughan) Merrick, and grandson of Samuel Vaughan, a London merchant. John Merrick was educated for the Unitarian ministry, came from England in 1798, and settled in Hallowell, Maine, where he married and led a life of leisure, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1807. Samuel Vaughan Merrick attended the public schools of Hallowell, removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1816, and entered the employ of his uncle, Samuel Vaughan, a wine merchant. He resigned his position in 1820, and studied mechanical engineering. He engaged in manufacturing improved fire engines under the firm name of Merrick & Agnew, and introduced his steam fire engines into Philadelphia. He was married, Dec. 25, 1823, to Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Thomas, of Philadelphia. In 1835 he established the Southwark Iron foundry in Philadelphia with Mr. Towne, who retired in 1849, when he took into partnership his eldest son, J. Vaughan Merrick. The firm continued as Merrick & Son, and after 1852 as Merrick & Sons, which title it retained after he retired in 1860.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

He built the iron lighthouses erected along the Florida reefs, which included some of the largest in the world. His firm also constructed steam hammers, sugar refining apparatus and the machinery of the U.S.S. *Mississippi*, *Princeton*, *San Jacinto*, *Wabash* and numerous others. The most notable achievement of the firm, however, was the construction of the *New Ironsides*, the first armor-clad war vessel ever built. He was a member of the city council when the matter of introducing illuminating gas was before that body, and was commissioned to visit Europe in 1834 to examine into and report the method of its manufacture. On his return he superintended the building of the Philadelphia gas-works, which were completed in 1837. He was the first president of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1846–49; of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, 1856–68; and was influential in establishing the Catawissa railroad on a firm basis. He was a founder and for many years president of the Franklin Institute and of the Union League club, a member of the American Philosophical society, 1833–70, and gave large sums to the sanitary commissions, and to the cause of education in the south. He enerected and endowed the Episcopal hospital and aided in the erection of the Episcopal residence. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18, 1870.

MERRICK, William Duhurst, senator, was born in Annapolis, Md., Oct. 25, 1793, son of Thomas Duhurst Merrick, a native of England, who settled in Annapolis, Md., and died there in 1794. He received an academic education, held several town and county offices in Maryland, and served as a captain in the war of 1812. He served two terms as a representative in the state legislature and was elected to the U.S. senate from Maryland as a Whig, to take the place of Joseph Kent, who died in office, and was re-elected in 1839 for a full term, serving 1838–45. He is credited with first proposing cheaper postage. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850, and was again a representative in the state legislature. He was married to Catherine Romes, and of their sons, Richard Thomas (1826–1885), was a celebrated lawyer in Washington, and William Matthews (q.v.) was an able jurist. Senator Merrick died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 5, 1857.

MERRICK, William Matthews, jurist, was born in Charles county, Md., Sept. 1, 1818; son of William Duhurst and Catherine (Romes) Merrick. He was graduated at the University of Georgetown, D.C., in 1831, studied law in the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1839. He settled in practice in Frederick in 1844, was deputy attorney-general for Frederick county, 1845–50, and removed to Washington, D.C., in 1854. He was associate

judge of the U.S. circuit court for the District of Columbia from 1854 until 1863, when the court was abolished. He then resumed practice in Maryland; was senior professor of law in Columbian university at Georgetown, D.C., 1866–67, and was a delegate to the Maryland constitutional convention in 1867, and a Democratic representative in the Maryland legislature in 1870. He was a representative from the fifth Maryland district in the 42d congress, 1871–73, and was the defeated candidate for the 43d congress in 1872. In congress he opposed the act known as the "salary grab," and when it passed refused to accept his back pay. He was associate judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, 1885–89, and also served as professor of law in Georgetown university. He received the degree LL.D. from Georgetown university in 1875. He married a daughter of the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1889.

MERRILL, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Rowley, Mass., March 18, 1765; son of Thomas and Sarah Merrill. In January, 1781, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served till the close of the war. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1792; studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Spring of Newburyport, Mass., and in 1791 began to preach in Sedgwick, Maine. He was married, in 1791, to Joanna Colby, of Sanderson, N.H., and secondly, Oct. 14, 1794, to Susanna Gale, of Salisbury, N.H. He was ordained pastor of the newly organized Congregational church in Sedgwick in 1793; and in 1805 his church was the largest in membership of any in Maine. He became a convert to the Baptist faith, and in February, 1805, with a majority of his congregation, he was received into the Baptist church, and he was ordained pastor of the newly organized church at Sedgwick, where he continued to labor until his death, except the years 1814–21, when he was pastor at Nottingham West, N.H. He was one of the founders of Waterville college, and served as a trustee, 1821–33. He was a member of the state legislature and the governor's council. He published: *Eight Letters on Open Communion* (1805); *Letters Occasioned by the Rev. Samuel Worcester's Two Discourses* (1807); *Mode and Subjects of Baptism Examined, with a Miniature History of Baptism* (1812). He died in Sedgwick, Maine, June 3, 1833.

MERRILL, Elmer Truesdell, educator, was born in Millville, Mass., Jan. 1, 1860; son of Charles Atwood and Mary Sophia (Truesdell) Merrill; grandson of John and Deborah (Atwood) Merrill and of Erastus Ozias and Mary (Dwight) Truesdell, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, 1610–1655, one of the first settlers of Newbury, Mass., incorporated in 1635. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, B.A., 1881, M.A., 1889, and from the Berkeley Divinity school in 1894; was a graduate student at Wesleyan, 1881–82, Yale, 1885–86, and the University of Berlin, 1886–87, and studied elsewhere in Europe. He taught in the Massachusetts State Normal school, Westfield, 1882–83; was tutor at Wesleyan, 1883–86; professor of Latin at the University of South California, 1887–88, and was elected Rich professor of Latin at Wesleyan in 1888. He was married, June 19, 1890, to Edith Valentine, of Los Angeles, Cal. He was admitted to the diaconate in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1894, and was ordained priest in 1895. He was elected a member of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome in 1895, was professor in the school, 1898–99, and was elected acting chairman and secretary of the committee in 1899, and chairman in 1900. He became a member of the American Philological association in 1883, and of the Archæological Institute of America in 1896. He published an edition of the *Poems of Catullus*, with notes (1893), and *Fragments of Roman Satire* (1896), besides contributions to philological and archæological periodicals.

MERRILL, Frank Thayer, illustrator, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1848; son of George William and Sarah (Alden) Merrill; grandson of James Martin and Dolly (Ulmer) Merrill, and of Maj. Jesse and Isabel B. (Francis) Alden, and a descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. He attended the public schools of Boston, the Lowell Institute free drawing school, 1864–75, and entered the school of drawing and painting, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in 1875. He established a studio in Boston in 1870, and devoted himself to illustrating, besides painting in water-color and oil. He was married, in 1881, to Jessie S., daughter of Charles A. Aldrich, of Boston. In 1884 he painted and illustrated in Paris and travelled through Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and France on a sketching trip. The works he illustrated include: Longfellow's "John Endicott" and "Courtship of Miles Standish;" several of Louisa Alcott's books; Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper," with J. J. Harley (1881); Moore's "Lalla Rookh" (1884); Thackeray's "Mahogany Tree" (1887); Edward Everett Hale's "The Man without a Country;" Irving's "Rip Van Winkle;" Mrs. Austin's "Standish of Standish," and many standard editions of English classics. He exhibited his etchings at the Salmagundi club in New York. He is the author of: *Through the Heart of Paris* (1885).

MERRILL, Frederick James Hamilton, geologist, was born in New York city, April 30, 1861; son of Maj. Hamilton Wilcox and Louisa (Kauffman) Merrill; grandson of Asa and Penel-

ope (Dalliba) Merrill and of Christian H. and Sophia (Copons) Kauffman, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill (Newbury, Mass., 1635). He was prepared for college at Chartier institute, matriculated at Columbia college with the class of 1884, transferred to the school of mines, 1882, and was graduated, Ph.B., 1885. He was assistant in the New Jersey geological survey, 1885–87, and a fellow in geology of Columbia college, 1886–90. He was married, Sept. 1, 1887, to Winifred Edgerton, of New York city, and spent the summer of 1890 in visiting the natural history museums of Europe, and in December was appointed assistant director of the New York state museum. He was assistant state geologist, 1890–93; directed the scientific exhibit of the state of New York at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893, and in 1894 he was appointed director of the state museum, and in 1898 state geologist of New York. He was elected a member or fellow of the leading American scientific societies. He received the degree Ph.D. from Columbia in 1890, and is the author of numerous articles in periodicals and of several bulletins of the New York state museum.

MERRILL, George Edmands, educator, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 19, 1846; son of Nathan and Amelia Grant (Edmands) Merrill, and a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Nathaniel Merrill, Newbury, Mass., 1635. George attended the public schools of Charlestown, Mass., and the Cambridge high school; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and from the Newton Theological institution in 1872. He was married, Oct. 1, 1872, to Florence Ann Whittemore; secondly, on April 5, 1877, to Carrie M. Beebe, and thirdly, on Sept. 19, 1882, to Emma M. Bateman. He was pastor of Baptist churches in Springfield, Mass., 1872–77, Salem, Mass., 1877–85, Colorado Springs, Col., 1885–87, and Newton, Mass., 1890–99. He was elected president of Colgate university, Hamilton, N.Y., in 1899. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Colby university in 1896, and that of LL.D. by the University of Rochester in 1901. He is the author of: *Master Hathorne's Family* (1870); *Battles Lost and Won* (1872); *Three Christian Mothers* (1876); *The Story of the Manuscripts* (1881); *Crusaders and Captives* (1890); *The Reasonable Christ* (1896); *The Parchments of the Faith* (1897).

MERRILL, George Perkins, geologist, was born at Auburn, Maine, May 31, 1854; son of Lucius and Anne E. (Jones) Merrill; grandson of Moses and Sallie Merrill and of the Rev. Elijah Jones, for forty years pastor of First church, Minot, Maine. He was graduated at the University of Maine, B.S., 1879, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1883 and Ph.D. in 1889, and took postgraduate courses at Wesleyan and Johns Hopkins universities. He also served as an assistant in chemistry at Wesleyan, 1879–80. He was an assistant on the Fisheries census at Washington in 1880–81; became connected with the geological department of the U.S. national museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., in 1881, and in 1897 became head curator of the department of geology. He was lecturer on the economic aspects of geology in the Maryland Agricultural college, 1890–91; became professor of geology and mineralogy in the Corcoran Scientific school, Columbian university, Washington, in 1893. He was married first, in November, 1883, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph R. Farrington of Portland, Maine. His wife died in 1894, and he was married secondly, in February, 1900, to Katherine L. Yancey, of Virginia. He contributed to the "Standard Dictionary," Johnson's "Universal Cyclopedia," and Russell Sturgis's "Dictionary of Architecture and Building," and is the author of several standard works, including: *Stones for Building and Decoration* (1891 and 1897); *Rocks, Rockweathering and Soils* (1897); *The Non-Metallic Minerals* (1901), and many papers in scientific journals.

MERRILL, James Griswold, educator, was born in Montague, Mass., Aug. 20, 1840; son of the Rev. James H. and Lucia (Griswold) Merrill, and grandson of Nathaniel Merrill. He was graduated from Phillips Andover academy in 1859, from Amherst A.B. 1863, attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1863–65, and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1866. He was married, Oct. 11, 1866, to Louisa W. Boutwell, of Andover. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Jan. 13, 1867, and was pastor at Mound City, Kan., 1867–69; Topeka, Kan., 1869–72, and was superintendent of missions in Kansas, 1872–73. He was pastor of Edwards church, Davenport, Iowa, 1872–82; of the First church, St. Louis, Mo., 1882–89, and of the Payson Memorial church, Portland, Maine, 1889–94; editor *Christian Mirror*, Portland, 1894–99, and was elected acting president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., in 1899, and president in June, 1901. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Shurtleff college, Ill., in 1887. He is the author of: *Children's Sermons* (2 vols.), and contributions to the Andover *Review*, and to the Davenport, St. Louis, Portland and other papers.

MERRILL, John Wesley, clergyman, was born in Chester, N.H., May 9, 1808; son of the Rev. Joseph Annis and Hannah (Jewett) Merrill; grandson of Annis and Lydia (Coffin) Merrill;

great-grandson of Peter and Priscilla (Annis) Merrill; and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who emigrated from Salisbury, England, in 1610, and was one of the original proprietors of Newbury, Mass., 1635. John Wesley Merrill attended Newmarket, Wilbraham and Maine Wesleyan academies, matriculated at Bowdoin college, in 1830, and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1834. He graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1837; was president of McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., 1837–41; was itinerant minister of the M.E. church, New England conference, 1842–54; professor of natural theology and mental and moral philosophy in the Methodist General Biblical institute, Concord, N.H., 1854–68; resumed the work of itinerant minister, 1868–73, when he retired from the ministry and removed to Concord, N.H. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by McKendree college in 1844. He was married, Aug. 17, 1842, to Emily, daughter of Enoch Huse, of Newburyport, Mass. Of his children, Charles Amos and Edward A. became lawyers at Worcester, Mass., and Concord, N.H., respectively; John Wesley became a physician at Boston, and Col. Elijah H. resided at San Francisco. Dr. Merrill is the author of *Natural Theology* and an analysis of *Butler's Analogy*. He died in Concord, N.H., Feb. 9, 1900.

MERRILL, Lewis, soldier, was born in New Berlin, Pa., Oct. 24, 1834; son of James and Sarah Bonde (Lewis) Merrill; grandson of Jesse and Priscilla (Kimball) Merrill and of Paschal Lewis, and a descendant of Nathaniel and Susannah (Wilterton) Merrill. Nathaniel Merrill was an original settler and proprietor of Newbury, Mass., 1635. James Merrill (1790–1841), born at Peacham, Vt., was graduated at Dartmouth, 1812; removed to York, Pa., and practised law at New Berlin, Pa., 1815–41. Lewis Merrill matriculated at Lewisburg university in 1848, but left before graduation to enter the U.S. Military academy. He was graduated and brevetted 2d lieutenant of dragoons, July 1, 1855. He was married, May 27, 1856, to Anna Rhoda Houston, of Columbia, Pa. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1855; 1st lieutenant, April 24, 1861; transferred to the 2d Missouri volunteer cavalry as colonel, Aug. 23, 1861, and operated in Missouri and the southwest, 1861–62. He was promoted captain, Oct. 1, 1861; commanded the districts of St. Louis and North Missouri successively, 1862–63; commanded the cavalry brigade in the Arkansas campaign, 1863, and engaged in the capture of Little Rock and commanded two brigades of Steele's cavalry in the pursuit of General Marmaduke. He was brevetted major, Sept. 10, 1863, for gallantry at Little Rock, had charge of the West division of the cavalry bureau at St. Louis, 1864, and there organized a provisional brigade of cavalry which he commanded at the beginning of Price's invasion of Missouri. He was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and commanded a regiment on the march from Mississippi to Tennessee, and in Georgia and Alabama, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel U.S.A. and brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for services during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Dec. 14, 1865. He was acting inspector-general of the department of the Platte, 1866–68; acting judge-advocate, 1866–69, and was promoted major and transferred to the 7th cavalry, Nov. 27, 1868. He served in Kansas and Mexico, commanded the artillery detachment of Custer's command, 1870, and was assigned to a military district in South Carolina, where he broke up the Ku Klux conspiracy, 1871–73. He received the thanks of the war department, of the legislature of South Carolina and of his commander for his services, and he was nominated for lieutenant-colonel, which was not confirmed by the senate until 1891. He commanded the district of the Upper Red River, La., 1874–76, where he rendered a similar service, and was on duty with the centennial commission at Philadelphia in 1876. He served in the west, 1876–83; was on sick leave of absence, 1883–86, and was retired from active service, May 21, 1886, for disability received in the line of duty. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1896.

MERRILL, Samuel, governor of Iowa, was born in Turner, Maine, Aug. 7, 1822; son of Abel and Abigail (Hill) Merrill; grandson of Abel and Elizabeth (Page) Merrill, who removed from Salisbury, Mass., to Oxford county, Maine, in 1750; and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, Newbury, Mass., 1635. Samuel attended the public school, engaged in farming and school-teaching, was colonel of state militia, 1842–49, and in 1849 removed to New Hampshire where he was a merchant and a representative in the state legislature, 1854–55. He was married in January, 1851, to Elizabeth Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Hill, of Buxton, Maine. In 1856 he removed to Iowa, was a merchant at McGregor, a representative in the Iowa legislature, 1860–61; with his brother advanced the money to equip the 1st, 2d and 3d Iowa volunteers, 1861; and in August, 1862, entered the Federal service as colonel of the 21st Iowa infantry, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Hartsville, Mo. He took part in the battle of Port Gibson, where his horse was shot under him, and at Black River Bridge where he was severely wounded in a charge for which he was complimented by General Carr. He subsequently served in Texas and was honorably discharged, May 27, 1864. He was elected Republi-

can governor of Iowa in 1868, and re-elected in 1870, serving 1868–72. The new capitol building, for which he laid the corner-stone, was commenced during his administration. He was president of the Citizens' National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, 1872–86; superintendent of the public schools and trustee of Iowa college 1867–99. He died in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31, 1899.

MERRILL, Selah, diplomatist, was born in Canton Centre, Conn., May 2, 1837; son of Daniel and Lydia (Richards) Merrill; grandson of Daniel and Diadama (Mills) Merrill and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, an original proprietor of Newbury, Mass., 1635. He matriculated at Yale in the class of 1863, but left before graduation, entered the New Haven Theological seminary, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1864. He served as chaplain of the 49th U.S. Colored infantry at Vicksburg, Miss., 1864–65; preached successively at Chester, Mass., Le Roy, N.Y., San Francisco, Cal., and Salmon Falls, N.H., 1865–68, and studied in German universities, 1868–70. He was married, April 27, 1875, to Adelaide Brewster, daughter of Oliver B. Taylor, M.D., of Manchester, Conn, a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster of Plymouth. He was archæologist of the American Palestine Exploration society in the Holy Land, 1874–77, was U.S. consul at Jerusalem, 1882–86, and 1891–94, and was reappointed in 1898, his term of appointment to end in 1906. While in Jerusalem he discovered and excavated the second wall of Jerusalem, outside of which Christ was crucified, and thus he secured evidence of great value as to the disputed site of Calvary. He made a large collection of Palestinian coins, utensils, birds, mammals and various natural objects while in the Holy Land and became curator of the Biblical Museum of Andover Theological seminary in 1889. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1880 "for special services in biblical learning;" D.D. from Iowa college in 1875, and LL.D. from Union college in 1884. He was a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis and of the British Society of Biblical Archæology. He contributed numerous articles to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other periodicals, also to various cyclopædias, English and American, and several reports to the consular monthly reports published by the U.S. government. He is the author of: *East of the Jordan* (1881); *Galilee in the Time of Christ* (1881); parts of *Picturesque Palestine* (1882–83); *Greek Inscriptions Collected in the Years 1875–77 in the Country East of the Jordan* (1885); *The Site of Calvary* (1886); and *Reports of the Country East of the Jordan*, in the Fourth Statement of the American Palestine Exploration Society (1887).

MERRILL, Stephen Mason, M.E. bishop, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825; son of Joshua and Rhoda (Crosson) Merrill; grandson of William Merrill, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, Newbury, 1635. He attended the public schools and South Salem academy, and joined the Ohio conference in 1846 as a travelling preacher. He preached in Ohio and Kentucky until 1872, when he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, July 18, 1848, to Anna, daughter of John Bellmire, of Greenfield, Ohio. He received the degrees D.D. from Ohio Wesleyan, 1868, and LL.D. from Northwestern, 1886. He was editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1868–72, and is the author of: *Christian Baptism* (1876); *New Testament Idea of Hell* (1878); *The Second Coming of Christ* (1879); *Aspects of Christian Experience* (1882); *Digest of Methodist Law* (1885); *Outline Thoughts on Prohibition* (1886); *Mary of Nazareth and Her Family; The Union of American Methodism*; *The Crisis of This World* and *Sanctification.*

MERRILL, William Henry, editor, was born in Stockton, N.Y., July 3, 1840; son of Eli and Ann Maria (Burr) Merrill; grandson of Asa Merrill, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, and of Eli Burr, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn., in 1635. He was editor of the *Western New Yorker*, 1861–75; a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1867; associate editor of the *Golden Rule*, Boston, 1875–80, and leading editorial writer of the Boston *Herald*, 1880–86. He was twice married: first, in 1863, to Flora A. Judd, of Warsaw, N.Y., and, secondly, in 1883, to Julia M. C. Beecher Briggs of Boston, Mass. In 1886 he became an editorial writer on the New York *World*, and in 1888 the editor, under Joseph Pulitzer.

MERRIMAN, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Manchester, Vt., Dec. 3, 1838; son of Addison and Prudence (Adams) Merriman; grandson of Capt. Daniel and Martha (Taggert) Merriman and of John and Prudence (White) Adams, and a descendant of Lieut. Nathaniel Merriman, New Haven, Conn., 1643. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1868. He served in the civil war as 1st lieutenant and adjutant, 132d Illinois volunteers. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 30, 1868, and was pastor of the Broadway church, Norwich, Conn., 1868–75. He was married, Sept. 1, 1874, to Helen, daughter of Erastus Brigham and Eliza Frances (Means) Bigelow (q.v.). He was without charge in Boston, Mass., 1875–77, and was installed pastor of the Central church, Worcester, Mass., in 1878. He was a trustee and secretary of the corporation of the Worcester

Polytechnic institute; trustee of Williams college; president and director of the Worcester Art museum, and a trustee of the Worcester Memorial hospital, of Atlanta university and of Abbot academy. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian society in 1884; the American Archæological society in 1899; the American Historical association in 1900, and the National Geological society in 1901; and was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams and Ripon in 1881 and by Yale in 1898. He contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the Andover *Review*, and published occasional sermons.

MERRIMAN, George Benjamin, astronomer, was born at Pontiac, Mich., April 15, 1834; son of Isaiah and Caroline P. (Dean) Merriman, and grandson of Joel Merriman, and of Benjamin and Betsey (Parker) Dean. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and from the University of Michigan, A.M., 1864. He was assistant astronomer on the work of the Chili Astronomical expedition, 1864–66; assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Michigan, 1866–71; adjunct professor of physics there, 1871–75; professor of mathematics in Albion college, Mich., 1875–77, and professor of mathematics and astronomy in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1877–93. He was married, Aug. 11, 1891, to S. Gertrude Wright, daughter of Dr. Thos. L. Savin of Philadelphia, Pa. He was mathematician and astronomer in the U.S. Naval Observatory at Washington, D.C., 1893–94, and became director of the observatory at Appleton, Wis., in 1894. He was elected a member of the New York Mathematical society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

MERRIMAN, Helen Bigelow, artist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., July 14, 1844; daughter of Erastus Brigham and Eliza Frances (Means) Bigelow. She attended the private schools of Boston and devoted herself to art and literature. She was married, Sept. 1, 1874, at Kew church, England, to the Rev. Daniel Merriman (q.v.). She is the author of: *What Shall Make Us Whole?* (1888); *Religio Pictoris* (1899); and contributed articles on "The English Pre-Raphaelite and Political School of Painters" to the Andover *Review* of June, 1884, and "Some Philosophical Aspects of the School of 1830" to the same magazine of March, 1891.

MERRIMAN, Mansfield, engineer, was born in Southington, Conn., March 27, 1848; son of Mansfield and Lucy (Hall) Merriman, and a descendant of Lieut. Nathaniel Merriman, one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn., 1643. He was graduated at the Sheffie' scientific school at Yale, C.E., 1871, and Ph.D., 1876. He was assistant engineer to the U.S. corps of engineers, 1872–73; instructor in civil engineering at the Sheffield scientific school, 1874–78, and in 1878 became professor of civil engineering at Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa. He served as an assistant on the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, 1880–85, having charge of the primary triangulation of Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Philosophical society and the New York Academy of Sciences. In 1894 he was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; in 1896, president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and in 1900, chairman of the American section of the International Association for Testing Materials. He was married, first, in 1875, to Wanda Kubale, who died in 1889, and secondly, in 1891, to Anna R. Godshalk. He is the author of: *Elements of the Method of Least Squares* (1877); *The Figure of the Earth, an Introduction to Geodesy* (1881); *Text-Book on the Method of Least Squares* (1884); *The Mechanics of Materials* (1885); *Treatise on Hydraulics* (1889); *Elements of Sanitary Engineering* (1898); *Precise Surveying and Geodesy* (1899), and contributions to scientific journals. Jointly with H. S. Jacoby he was the author of: *Text-Book on Roofs and Bridges* (4 vols., 1888–1897); and with R. S. Woodward he edited *Higher Mathematics* (1896).

MERRIMAN, Truman Adams, representative, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1839; son of C. H. Merriman. He was graduated at Hobart college, New York, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1865. He organized a company of volunteer infantry in 1861, was made captain, and served in the Army of the Potomac, 1861–65. In December, 1863, he was promoted major of the 92d New York volunteers; lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1864, and was severely wounded while in command of his regiment at Petersburg. He was mustered out of the service Jan. 7, 1865. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and was a reporter on the New York *Sun*, 1871–85, and a Democratic representative from the eleventh New York district in the 49th and 50th congresses, 1885–89. He engaged in editorial work in New York city, 1889–92; and was president of the New York Press Club. He died in New York city, April 16, 1892.

MERRIMAN, William Edward, clergyman and educator, was born at Hinsdale, Mass., Oct. 20, 1825; son of Addison and Prudence (Adams) Merriman; grandson of Daniel and Martha (Taggart) Merriman and of ——— and Prudence (White) Adams; and a descendant of Lieut. Nathaniel Merriman, New Haven, 1643. He prepared for college at Burr and Burton seminary,

Manchester, Vt., and was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, and from Union Theological seminary in 1854. He was pastor of Congregational churches at Batavia, Ill., 1857–60, and Green Bay, Wis., 1860–63: president of Ripon college, Wis., 1863–76, and pastor in Somerville, Mass., 1882–87. He was married, July 7, 1857, to Anna R., daughter of the Hon. Samuel D. and Mary V. S. (Nash) Lockwood. He was a corporate member of the A.B. C.F.M. In 1887 he removed to Boston, Mass., where he was without charge up to the time of death, Aug. 1, 1892.

MERRIMON, Augustus Summerfield, senator, was born in Buncombe county, N.C., Sept. 15, 1830; son of the Rev. Branch H. and Mary (Paxton) Merrimon; grandson of William and Sarah Grace (McDowell) Paxton, and great-grandson of Col. Charles McDowell, a hero of King's Mountain. His father was a Methodist preacher in Tennessee and North Carolina for sixty years. He was reared on a farm, pursued his studies under the direction of his father and attended a school in Asheville, kept by James Norwood, 1850–51, where he served as an instructor in English. In 1851 he was licensed to practice law. He was county attorney for Buncombe and other western counties; represented Buncombe county in the state legislature as a Whig in 1860, where he opposed secession, but when the act was passed he enlisted in the Rough and Ready Guard, a mountain regiment, was commissioned captain on Col. William Johnston's staff and assigned to the commissary department. He served at Fort Macon, Ocracoke, and elsewhere, and in the latter part of 1861 resigned his commission, having been appointed solicitor for the 8th judicial district of North Carolina, and held the office till the close of the war. He was elected judge of the 8th judicial district by the state legislature in 1866, and served until the court was closed by Federal military orders. He settled in Raleigh in the practice of law in 1867. He declined the nomination of the Democratic party for governor of North Carolina in 1868, and was defeated for associate justice of the supreme court the same year. He was defeated for governor of the state in 1872 by Tod R. Caldwell, and was elected to the U.S. senate over Z. B. Vance, also a Democrat, and served 1873–79. He was associate justice of the supreme court of North Carolina as successor to Thomas Ruffin, resigned, 1883–89, and chief-justice as successor to W. N. H. Smith, deceased, 1890–92. He was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. He was married, in 1852, to Margaret J., daughter of Israel Baird of Buncombe county, N.C., and four sons and three daughters survived him. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 14, 1892.

MERRITT, Anna Massey Lea, *artist*, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1844; daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Massey) Lea; granddaughter of Joseph and Anna (Robeson) Lea and of Robert Valentine and Anna (Kimber) Massey, and a descendant of Quaker ancestors in the Kimber and Jackson families, and of Andrew Robeson, first chief-justice of Pennsylvania. She was privately educated with unusual care for that period. When seven years of age she studied art for a few months under William H. Furness. About 1865 she studied under Prof. Heinrich Hoffman in Dresden. In 1871 she went to London, England, and there studied under Henry Merritt, the artist and author, to whom she was married April 19, 1877. She is the author of a memorial entitled "Henry Merritt Art Criticism and Romance," illustrated by twenty-three etchings (1879). She received a diploma and medal at the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876, and was until 1890 a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy; was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, London, and received an award and medal in the British section of the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893, for a large decoration in the vestibule of the Women's building. After 1890 she made her home chiefly in a retired village in Hampshire, England, giving much time to subjects suggested by country scenes. The summers of 1893 and 1894 were devoted to mural paintings for St. Martin's church, near Wanersh, Surrey, England. She etched two portraits of Mary Wollstonecraft (1879); portrait of Sir Gilbert Scott (after George Richmond) (1883); portrait of Ellen Terry as Ophelia; and portrait of James Russell Lowell. She painted, among other pictures: *Portrait of a Young Lady*, exhibited at the Royal Academy (1871); *The Pied Piper of Hamelin* (1872); *St. Cecilia* (1875); *War* (1882); *Eve Overcome by Remorse* (1885), which obtained a medal and award from the British section at the Chicago World's Fair, 1893; *Camilla* (1883), honorable mention Paris exposition, 1889; *Love Locked Out* (1890), purchased by the Chantrey fund and ultimately placed in the National Gallery of British Art; *When the World Was Young* (1891); *A Piping Shepherd* (1895), purchased by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; *The Narrow Way*,

and *I Will Give You Rest.* Of her many portraits the more important include: General Dix (1876); Lady Dufferin (1877); James Russell Lowell (1882); Miss Marion Lea, her sister (1885); General the Earl of Dundonald and Countess Dundonald (1886). Mrs. Merritt is the author of several magazine articles on gardening, and of a book, illustrated by herself, entitled: *A Hamlet in Old Hampshire* (1901).

MERRITT, Edwin Atkins, U.S. consul-general, was born in Sudbury, Vt., Feb. 26, 1828; son of Noadiah and Relief (Parker) Merritt; grandson of Noah and Eunice (Metcalf) Merritt and of Jeremiah and Relief (Rogers) Parker, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Henry Merritt, born in Kent, England, 1590, who came to Scituate, Mass., before 1628; and maternally from John Rogers, burned at the stake at Smithfield, 1554. He removed to St. Lawrence county, N.Y., in 1841, and engaged in business as a civil engineer and surveyor. He was a member of the state assembly, 1859–61, and in 1861 was appointed quartermaster of the 60th New York volunteers. He served with the Army of the Potomac and in the Georgia campaign under General Sherman; was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence, U.S. volunteers, and was quartermaster-general of the state of New York, 1865–69. He was superintendent of the Soldiers' home and established free agencies for collection of bounties, back pay and pensions due soldiers from New York state. He was a delegate to the New York constitutional convention of 1867–68; was naval officer of the port of New York, 1869–70; unsuccessful candidate for state treasurer in 1875. He was surveyor of the port of New York in 1877; collector of the the port, 1878–81; U.S. consul-general in London, 1881–85, and resided in Potsdam, N. Y., in 1902.

MERRITT, Wesley, soldier, was born in New York city, June 16, 1836; son of John Willis Merritt, a lawyer, who abandoned that profession for agriculture and removed his family to Illinois in 1840. Wesley attended the school of the Christian Brothers; studied law with Judge Haynie in Salem, Ill., and was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant of dragoons, July 1, 1860. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1861; 1st lieutenant, May 13, 1861, and was transferred to the 2d cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861. He served successively as assistant adjutant-general of the Utah forces, adjutant of the 2d U.S. cavalry, and in the defence of Washington, 1861–62; was aide-de-camp to Gen. John Cook, 1862–63; to Gen. George Stoneman in 1863, and participated in the raids toward Richmond, April 13 to May 2, 1863. He commanded the reserve brigade, 1st division, Pleasonton's cavalry corps, at Gettysburg; was promoted captain April 5, 1862; brigadier-general of volunteers June 29, 1863, and was brevetted major, U.S.A., July 1, 1863, for Gettysburg. He served in Torbert's division, Sheridan's cavalry corps, in the various engagements in Virginia, 1863–64, including Sheridan's Richmond raid, the battle of Cold Harbor, and the Trevilian raid, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., May 11, 1864, for the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., and colonel, U.S.A., May 28, 1864, for the battle of Hawe's Shop, Va. He commanded the 1st division of Torbert's cavalry in the Shenandoah and Richmond campaigns, 1864–65; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864, for Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Va.; brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Five Forks, Va.; major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services during the campaign ending with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, April 1, 1865, "for gallant service." He was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; was successively with the military division of the Southwest, the department of Texas, and the military division of the Gulf, 1865; was mustered out of the volunteer service Feb. 1, 1866; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army and transferred to the 9th cavalry, July 28, 1866, and served principally on frontier duty in Texas, Dakota, and Wyoming, 1866–82. He was inspector of cavalry, division of the Missouri, 1875–76; was promoted colonel and transferred to the 5th cavalry, July 1, 1876, and served as a member of the court of inquiry at Chicago, Ill., in 1879. He was superintendent of the U.S. Military acadamy from Sept. 1, 1882, to June 30, 1887; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 16, 1887, and commanded the Department of the Missouri, 1887–91 and 1895–97; the Department of Dakota, 1891–95, and the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York harbor, 1897–98. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., April 25, 1895, and was appointed to the command of the forces in the Philippines as military governor in May, 1898. He was a delegate to the U.S. peace commission at Paris in October, 1898, was retired by operation of law, June 16, 1900. He was married in Europe, in 1871, to Caroline Warren of Cincinnati, Ohio, and secondly, in London, Oct. 24, 1898, to Laura, daughter of Norman Williams of Chicago, Ill.

MERRITT

MERVINE, William, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1790. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Jan. 16, 1809; served through the war of 1812; was promoted lieutenant Feb. 4, 1815; commander June 12, 1834; and captain, Sept. 8, 1841. He was on duty afloat twenty-five years, on shore duty four years, and awaiting orders or on furlough twenty-three years. He served during the first year of the civil war, at the age of seventy-one, but was forced to retire owing to ill-health. He was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861; was retired with the rank of commodore, July 16, 1862; was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, July 25, 1866, and died at Utica, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1868.

MERWIN, Orange, representative, was born in New Milford, Conn., April 6, 1777; son of David and Tamesin (Comstock) Merwin; grandson of Joseph and Margaret (Fowler) Merwin, and fifth in direct line of descent from Miles Merwin, who came from England in 1645 and settled on a tract of land in Connecticut on the Long Island sound, known as Pond Point or Merwin's Point, Milford. He was a student at the academy; and was a representative from Connecticut in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29. He was twice married, first to Tryphene Warner, and secondly to Lydia S. Bostwick. He died in New Milford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1853.

MESERVE, Charles Francis, educator, was born in North Abington, Mass., July 15, 1850; son of Charles and Susanna (Blanchard) Meserve; grandson of Solomon Meserve, of Dresden, Maine, who died in the service of his country in the war of 1812, and a descendant of Clement Meserve, who came from the Isle of Jersey and settled in New Hampshire about 1670. He attended the public schools of North Abington; assisted his father in shoemaking, 1864–69; was prepared for college at the Classical institute, Waterville, Maine, and was graduated at Colby university, Waterville, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He was the principal of the high school at Rockland, Mass., 1877–85; principal of the Oak Street school, Springfield, Mass., 1885–89; superintendent of Haskell institute, the U.S. Indian industrial training school at Lawrence, Kan., 1889–94, and in 1894 became president of Shaw university at Raleigh, N.C. He served as a special agent of the National Indian Rights association of Philadelphia in 1896, making a personal investigation of the work of the Dawes Commission among the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. His report was favorable to the work of the commission, Ex-Senator Dawes stating that this report made possible the subsequent success of the Dawes Commission. He was married, Dec. 19, 1878, to Abbie Mary, daughter of David and Mary (Ricker) Whittier, of Bangor, Maine. His wife died Oct. 6, 1898, leaving a daughter, Alice Whittier, who was in 1902 a student at Vassar college. On May 16, 1900, he was married to Julia Francis, daughter of John White and Julia (Moore) Philbrick, of Waterville, Maine. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Colby in 1900. He delivered addresses, contributed articles on the Negro and Indian problems, and is the author of the *History of the Towns of Abington, Whitman and Rockland*, in Lewis's *History of Plymouth County, Mass.* (1884).

MESSENGER, Lillian Rozell, author, was born near Milburn, Ballard county, Ky., in 1844; daughter of Dr. Francis Overton and Caroline (Cole) Rozell, both natives of Virginia, and a descendant of John Laurence Rozell. She was graduated from Forest Hill institute, Tennessee, and studied music and art. She was married, 1861, to North A. Messenger, of Tuscumbia, Ala., and upon his death in 1866 engaged in newspaper work. She removed to Arkansas in 1868, temporarily, and was the first woman elected a member of the State Press association of that state. She subsequently resided in Washington, D.C., and engaged in general literary work. She was one of the charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is the author of several books of poems, including: *Threads of Fate* (1872); *Fragments from an Old Inn* (1885); *The Vision of Gold* (1886); *The Southern Cross* (1891); *Columbus* (1893); *In the Heart of America* (1892).

MESSER, Asa, educator, was born in Methuen, Mass., in 1769; son of Asa and Abiah Messer. He lived on his father's farm until 1782; was a clerk in a store at Haverhill, 1782–83; prepared for college under the Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Smith of Haverhill, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, a Scotch clergyman in Windham, N.H., until 1786; and was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1790, A.M., 1793. He was tutor at Brown, 1791–96; college librarian, 1792–99; professor of learned languages, 1799–96, and of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1799–1802. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1802 and preached occasionally for congregations of different denominations. He was acting president of Brown university as successor to the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, resigned, 1802–04, and president by election, 1804–26. He resigned in 1826 and settled on a farm in the suburbs of Providence, R.I., filling various local offices in Providence. He received the degree D.D. from Brown university in 1806, LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1812, and D.D. from Harvard in 1820. He was

married, May 11, 1797, to Deborah, daughter of Hope and Avis Angell of North Providence, R.I. He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 11, 1836.

MESSLER, Abraham, clergyman and author, was born in Readington, N.J., Nov. 15, 1800; son of Cornelius and Maria (Stryker) Messler; grandson of Cornelius and Maria (Dorlandt) Messler, and a descendant of Teunis Thomasen Metselaer, who came from Holland in 1641 and settled in New Amsterdam, and Belitze (Jacobs) Metselaer, his wife. He was prepared for college at New Germantown and Lamington, N.J., was graduated at Union college, N.Y., in 1821, and at the New Brunswick Theological seminary, N.J., in 1824, and was licensed by the classis of New Brunswick in 1824. He served as a missionary at Montville, N.J., and Ovid, N.Y., 1824–25; was pastor at Ovid, N.Y., 1825–29; at Pompton Plains and Montville, N.J., 1829–32, and of the First Dutch Reformed church at Raritan, N.J., 1832–79. He received the degree D.D. from Rutgers college in 1843, and was a trustee of that institution, 1845–82. He was married, Sept. 11, 1826, to Eleanor, daughter of Cornelius and Eleanor (Mandeville) Doremus, and their son, Thomas Doremus Messler of Pittsburg, who died Aug. 11, 1893, was vice-president of the Pennsylvania company, controlling and operating the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad company west of Pittsburg. Dr. Messler is the author of: *Fruits of Early Piety* (1838); *St. Paul's Gratitude to Onesiphorus* (1839); *Sermon on the Death of President Lincoln* (1865); *Eight Memorial Sermons and Historical Notes on Churches in Somerset County, N.J.* (1873); *Life and Public Services of Ex-Governor Vroom* (1874); and *Centennial History of Somerset County, N.J.* (1878). He died at Somerville, N.J., June 12, 1882.

MESSMER, Sebastian Gebhard, R.C. bishop, was born in Goldach, Switzerland, Aug. 29, 1847; son of Sebastian Gebhard and Rosa (Baumgartner) Messmer. He attended St. George college, St. Gall, Switzerland, 1861–66, and the University of Innsbruck, Austria, 1866–71. He was ordained July 23, 1871, at Innsbruck, Austria. He was professor of theology at Seton Hall college, South Orange, N.J., 1871–89, and professor of canon law at the Catholic university, Washington, D.C., 1890–92. He was created D.D. by Pope Leo, 1885, and D.C.L. by the Collegio Apollinare at Rome in 1890. He was appointed bishop of Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 14, 1891, and was consecrated at Newark, N.J., March 27, 1892, by Bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, Minn., assisted by Bishop Wigger of Newark and Bishop Keane of the University of Washington. He is the author of: *Praxis Synodalis* (1883), and edited *Canonical Procedure* (1886) and *Spirago's Method of Christian Doctrine* (1901).

METCALF, Anna, librarian, was born in Cumberland, R.I., Feb. 8, 1840; daughter of Lewis and Lucy (Daniels) Metcalf; granddaughter of Liberty and Selinda (Brown) Metcalf and of Joseph and Anna (Harris) Daniels, and a lineal descendant from the Rev. Michael Metcalf, (1585–1664) and from Chad Brown (q.v.). She attended the public schools of Woonsocket, R.I., and private schools; was a teacher in the Highland Military school, 1860–63, and the Woonsocket high-school, 1863–72; was librarian of the Harris Institute library, 1883–97; and was appointed reference librarian in the Brown University library in 1897.

METCALF, Lorettus Sutton, editor, was born in Monmouth, Maine, Oct. 17, 1837; son of Mason Jerome (q.v.) and Hannah Elizabeth (Welch) Metcalf. He attended Monmouth academy and the Boston schools. He was married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Amanda Ames, daughter of John Lemont of Bath, Maine. In 1866 he began to contribute to newspapers in Boston. He edited the *Messenger*, a weekly paper, in Malden, Mass., 1871, and he was editor of five weekly papers published near Boston, 1872–76. He was business manager and managing editor of the *North American Review*, New York city, 1876–85, and in 1886 established *The Forum*, devoted to the discussion of current questions, and edited it until 1891. He founded the *Florida Daily Citizen*, Jacksonville, Fla., and edited it, 1893–97, and in the latter year he returned to New York and devoted himself to literary work of various kinds. He traveled extensively in the United States and Europe, and was elected a member of the Century association, the Authors club, and several scientific and philosophical societies. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Bates college, Maine, in 1889, and that of LL.D. from Iowa college in 1890.

METCALF, Mason Jerome, inventor, was born in Fairfax, Maine, Oct. 18, 1807; son of Solomon and Hannah (Donnell) Metcalf; grandson of Simeon Metcalf, and a descendant of the Rev. Michael Metcalf, son of the Rev. Leonard Metcalf, for many years prior to 1616 rector of Norwich cathedral, Norfolk county, England. Michael, the first in America, a Puritan, came from Yarmouth to Boston with his wife Sarah and nine children in 1637, and settled at Dedham. Solomon Metcalf was a school-teacher, and with his family went from Maine to Zanesville, Ohio. The family returned to Litchfield, Maine, and the son completed his education in the academy at Monmouth, Maine. Mason engaged in the manufacture of stencils in Boston, at the same time conducting three mills at Monmouth. He was married, Nov. 13, 1834, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rosalinda (Straw) Welch of Monmouth. He resided alternately in Boston and Monmouth until 1864, and thereafter at

Monmouth. He invented a method of producing letter stencils by means of dies; a form of fence made of slabs from saw-mills, which was widely adopted, and a fan wheel for ventilation. He experimented with models for flying-machines, the principle involving the use of a fan wheel or propeller. Another device was a plough having a revolving cylinder with curved teeth, that could turn up the soil and at the same time pulverize it. He never patented an invention. He was one of the organizers and the first deacon of the Congregational church of Monmouth. He died in Monmouth, Maine, July 23, 1883.

METCALF, Ralph, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Charlestown, N.H., Nov. 21, 1798; son of John and Robey (Converse) Metcalf; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Richardson) Metcalf and of John and Kezia (Nichols) Converse, and a descendant of the Rev. Michael Metcalf. Samuel Metcalf served in the Revolutionary war. Ralph was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district schools of the neighborhood; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1823; was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practised first in New port and later in Claremont, N.H. He was secretary of state, 1830–38; declined the office of attorney-general of New Hampshire, held a clerkship in Washington, D.C., 1838–40, and while there refused the editorship of a leading Washington paper. He was register of probate for Sullivan county, N.H., in 1845, a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1852–53, and was elected governor of New Hampshire by the Native American party and re-elected, serving, 1855–57. He died in Claremont.N.H., Aug. 26, 1858.

METCALF, Theron, jurist, was born in Franklin, Mass., October, 1784; son of Hanan and Mary (Allen) Metcalf, and a descendant of the Rev. Michael Metcalf. He graduated at Brown, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808; studied in the Litchfield Law school and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He practised in Franklin, Mass., in 1808, and at Dedham, 1809–39. He was attorney for Norfolk county, 1817–29; a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1831 and 1833–34, and a state senator in 1835. He conducted a law school in Dedham in 1828, and edited the Dedham *Gazette*. He was reporter of the decisions of the Massachusetts supreme judicial court, 1839–48, and judge of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, 1848–65. He was married, Nov. 5, 1809, to Julia, daughter of Uriah Tracey, U.S. senator from Connecticut, and their son, Theodore Metcalf, born Jan. 21, 1812, was a prominent druggist in Boston. He received the degree LL.D. from Brown in 1844 and from Harvard in 1848. He edited *The General Laws of Massachusetts till 1822* (2 vols., 1823); George Maule and William Sehuyn's "Reports;" Russell on "Crimes;" Starkie on "Evidence," and Yelverton's "Reports," and is the author of: *A Digest of the Cases Decided in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 1816–23* (1825); *Reports from 1840–47* (13 vols., 1840–51); *Digest of Decisions of Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States* (Vol. I., 1840); *Supplement to the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts till 1844*, with Luther S. Cushing (1844). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 13, 1875.

METCALF, Victor Howard, representative, was born in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1853; son of William and Sarah P. Metcalf. He was graduated at the Utica Free academy in 1871; at Russell's Military academy, New Haven, Conn., in 1872; matriculated at Yale with the class of 1876, but transferred to the law department in 1875, and he also studied during vacations in the offices of Senator Francis Kernan and Horatio and John F. Seymour. He was graduated at Yale, LL.B., in 1876; was admitted to practice in 1876, and practised at Utica, N.Y., 1877–79. He removed to California in 1879, settled in Oakland, and in 1881 formed a law partnership with George Dickinson Metcalf. He was married, April 11, 1882, to Emily Corinne, daughter of John H. and Emily Virginia Nicholson of Oakland, Cal. He was a Republican representative from the third California district in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899–1905.

METCALFE, Henry, soldier, was born in New York city, Oct. 29, 1847; son of Dr. John T. and Augusta (Colles) Metcalfe. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the ordnance department, June 15, 1868. He served as assistant professor of Spanish language at the U.S. Military academy in 1869; and as aide-de-camp to Gen. H. W. Halleck, 1869–70. He was married, April 20, 1870, to Harriet P., daughter of John H. Nichols of Kenosha, Wis. He was assistant ordnance officer at Springfield, Mass., 1870–75. He was inspector of contracts with the Turkish government for arms and ammunition, 1873–74; was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 23, 1874; prepared the ordnance department exhibit for the Centennial exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia, Pa., superintended the erection of the government building on the exposition grounds, took charge of the ordnance ex-

Henry Metcalfe

hibit and served as executive officer of the board on behalf of the executive departments of our government, 1875–77. He was assistant ordnance officer at Frankford arsenal, Pa., 1877–78; member of the examining board for transfer of officers to ordnance corps in May, 1878, and was inspector of contract for small arms ammunition and assistant ordnance officer at Frankford arsenal, Pa., 1878–81. He was promoted captain, March 4, 1879; was assistant ordnance officer at Benicia arsenal, Cal., 1881–84; at Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., 1884–86, and instructor in ordnance and gunnery and in command of the ordnance department in the U.S. Military academy, 1886–91. He was on sick leave, 1891–93, and was retired for disability in line of duty, Oct. 26, 1893. He invented, in 1873, the first detachable magazine for small arms used by troops; also the stacking swivel for small arms. He received the order of the Osmanieh of the second class from the Sultan of Turkey in 1876. He is the author of: *The Cost of Manufactures and the Administration of Workshops, Public and Private* (1885), and *Course of Ordnance and Gunnery for the Instruction of the Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy* (1890).

METCALFE, John T., physician, was born in Natchez, Miss., July 10, 1818; son of Dr. James and Sarah (Baker) Metcalfe, and grandson of John Metcalfe. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, July 1, 1838. He was transferred to the ordnance department, July 9, 1838; served in command of the Augusta arsenal, Ga., in 1838, and commanded Garey's Ferry ordnance depot during the Florida war, 1838–39. He resigned from the U.S. Army, May 31, 1840, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1843. He was married, Aug. 14, 1845, to Augusta, daughter of James Colles of Morristown, N.J. He settled in practice near Natchez, Miss., in 1845, removing to New York city in 1846. He was professor of the institutes and practice of medicine in the University of the City of New York, 1855–66, and of clinical medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1866.

METCALFE, Thomas, governor of Kentucky, was born in Fauquier county, Va., March 20, 1780. His parents removed to Fayette county, Ky., during his early boyhood and he was apprenticed to an older brother, a stonemason, 1796–99. On the death of his father in 1799 he was released that he might be able to support his mother and her children. He engaged in stone-cutting, devoted his leisure hours to study, and in 1809 made his first public speech in favor of proclaiming war with Spain and calling on the states for volunteers. In 1813 he raised a company of volunteers and fought in the battle of Fort Meigs under Boswell, his gallantry being recognized by General Harrison. He was a representative from Nicholas county in the state legislature, 1812–16, and a Clay representative from Kentucky in the 16th–20th congresses, serving 1819–28. He resigned, June 1, 1828, upon receiving the nomination of the national Republican party for governor. He was governor of Kentucky, 1829–33, retired to his farm in Nicholas county in 1833, and was a state senator, 1834. He was president of the board of internal improvements in 1840, and was elected U.S. senator, July 3, 1848, to fill out the unexpired term of John J. Crittenden, who resigned to become governor of Kentucky, and at the close of the term, March 3, 1849, he retired to his farm, "Forest Retreat." He was known as "Old Stone Hammer," a title bestowed by his admirers, who were proud of his early struggles with poverty. He died at "Forest Retreat," Nicholas county, Ky., Aug. 18, 1855.

MEYER, Adolph, representative, was born Oct. 19, 1842. He was a student in the University of Virginia and left in 1862 to enter the Confederate army, serving on the staff of Gen. John S. Williams of Kentucky until the close of the war, rising to the rank of assistant adjutant-general. He settled in Louisiana in 1865, and engaged in cultivating cotton and sugar, and in commercial and financial pursuits in New Orleans. He was elected colonel of the 1st regiment of the Louisiana state national guard in 1879, and was appointed brigadier-general to command the 1st brigade, embracing all the uniformed corps of the state of Louisiana, in 1881. He was a Democratic representative from the first Louisiana district in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1891–1905.

MEYER, Annie Nathan, educationist, was born in New York city, Feb. 19, 1867; daughter of Robert Weeks and Annie (Florance) Nathan; granddaughter of Seixas and Sarah (Seixas) Nathan and of William J. and Matilda (Seixas) Florance. Her paternal great-grandfather, born in England, fought on the American side in the Revolution, and her maternal great-grandfather, Gershom Seixas, a rabbi in New York, also sided with the colonists, and was a trustee of Columbia college, 1784–1815. Her father's sister was the mother of Emma Lazarus (q. v.). She made a special study of the education of women and was one of the first to take the entrance examinations for the women's course at Columbia in 1885. She was married, Feb. 15, 1887, to Dr. Alfred Meyer. In February, 1888, an article by her on "Woman's Education in New York" appeared in the *Nation*, making a plea for the establishment of a college affiliated with Columbia. This was the first call that gathered together the

founders of Barnard college, among whom Mrs. Meyer was one of the most prominent. She was instrumental in raising the funds for the support of the college during the early years of its existence and was made a charter member of the board of trustees in 1889. She was chairman of the committee on literature at the World's Fair congress, Chicago, 1893, and became well known as a public speaker. Her published works include: *Woman's Work in America* (edited, 1891); *Helen Brent, M.D.* (1893); *My Park Book* (1898); *Robert Annys: Poor Priest* (1901); and many contributions to periodicals.

MEYER, George von Lengerke, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 24, 1858; son of George A. and Grace Helen (Parker) Meyer; grandson of George Augustus and —— (von Lengerke) Meyer of New York, and of William and —— (Stevens) Parker of Boston, and a descendant of Heinrich Ernst Ludwig Meyer of Germany, and on his mother's side, of Bishop Parker of Massachusetts. His great nncle, Lieut.-Col. F. L. Meyer of the 3d Hussars, King's German Legion, was killed at the battle of Waterloo. His father was a merchant on India wharf, Boston, 1848–78. He was graduated at Harvard in 1879. He engaged in business in the office of Alpheus H. Hardy & Co. of Boston, 1879–81, and in 1881 as a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, Boston. He was married, in Lenox, Mass., June 25, 1885, to Alice, daughter of Charles Hook and Isabella (Mason) Appleton, and granddaughter of William and —— (Cutler) Appleton. He was a member of the city council, 1889–90; alderman, 1891; representative in the state legislature, 1892–96, and speaker of the house, 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was a Republican national committeeman, 1900. In December, 1900, he was named by President McKinley for U.S. ambassador to Italy as successor to Gen. William F. Draper, resigned, and in January, 1901, he sailed with his family for Rome, presenting his credentials the same month, and establishing the American embassy in Palazzo Brancaccio, Rome.

MICHAUD, John Stephen, R.C. bishop, was born in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 24, 1843; son of Stephen and Catharine (O'Rogan) Michaud. He attended Montreal college, Canada; was graduated from Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., 1870; attended St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, N.Y., and was ordained priest June 7, 1873. He was appointed bishop coadjutor of Burlington, Vt., and was consecrated in the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, June 29, 1892, by Archbishop Williams, assisted by Bishops Bradley and Gabriels, his title being "Bishop of Modra." Upon the death of Bishop De Goesbriand, Nov. 3, 1899, he succeeded him as bishop of Burlington.

MICHEL, Richard Fraser, surgeon, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 15, 1827; son of Dr. William and Eugenia Ash (Fraser) Michel, and of French and Scotch ancestry. He was educated in his native state and in Philadelphia, graduating at the Medical College of Charleston in 1847. He was professor of materia medica at South Carolina Medical institute, 1847–60; demonstrated anatomy for many years in Charleston to private classes; was surgeon of General Evans's brigade, C.S.A., 1861–65, and practised in Montgomery, Ala. He was elected surgeon-general of Alabama in 1883, and grand senior life councillor of the State Medical association and vice-president of the American Medical association, 1872. He was married in February, 1854, to Annie Rivers of Charleston, S.C.

MICHEL, William Middleton, surgeon, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 22, 1822; son of Dr. William and Eugenia Ash (Fraser) Michel. He pursued classical and medical studies in Paris and at Charleston, and was graduated at the Medical College of South Carolina, 1847. He established at Charleston with his brother, Dr. Richard F. Michel, the Summer Medical Institute as a private school, and conducted it, 1848–61. He was consulting surgeon to the Confederate hospitals at Richmond, Va., with Dr. Charles Bell Gibson and Dr. J. B. Read, and was surgeon to the South Carolina hospitals in that city, 1861–65. He was married, April 11, 1866, to Cecilia S. Inglesby of Charleston. He was professor of physiology and histology in the South Carolina Medical college; a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also a corresponding member of the Imperial Society of Natural History, of Paris, his diploma being brought to him by Louis Agassiz on his first visit to the United States in 1846. He made notable discoveries in embryology, and also theoretically predicted the functions of the rod and cone layer of the retina, before they were demonstrated in Germany. He made researches on the "Development of the Opossum," which attracted attention and led to a discussion between Prof. Agassiz and Dr. Michel. He edited the *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal* and the *Charleston Medical Journal*. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 4, 1894.

MICHELSON, Albert Abraham, scientist, was born in Strelno, Germany, Dec. 19, 1852 ; son of Samuel and Rosalie Michelson. His parents settled in San Francisco, Cal. He attended the schools of that city, and was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, 1873 ; promoted ensign July 16, 1874, was instructor in physics and chemistry at the academy, 1875–79, and studied at the University of Berlin, 1880, at Heidelberg, 1881, at the College de France and Ecole Polytechnique, 1882. He was promoted master Feb. 5, 1879, and resigned from the U.S. navy Sept. 30, 1881, to accept the chair of physics in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, which he held, 1883–89. He was professor of physics in Clark university, 1889–92. He determined the velocity of light to be 186,305 miles a second, and while at Clark devised and constructed apparatus for determining distances to one-tenth of a wave length. He demonstrated his work before the Bureau International des Poids et Measures by invitation from the French government, 1892–93, and his method was adopted as a standard. He was elected head professor of physics in the University of Chicago in 1893, and in connection with his work there he invented the interferometer for the measurement of distances upon and between planets, which is so sensitive as to measure distances of one-fifth of a millionth of an inch. He was married Dec. 23, 1894, to Edna Stanton of Lake Forest, Ill. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Western Reserve university in 1886, and from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1887; that of Sc.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1901. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was its vice-president in 1887 ; a member of the National Academy of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the British Association for the Advancement of Science ; a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society ; member of the International Commission on Weights and Measures ; honorary member of the Royal Institute of Great Britain, and a Rumford medalist. He is the author of : *The Relative Motion of the Earth and Luminiferous Ether* (1881); *A New Sensitive Thermometer* (1882) ; *Inter-Phenomena in a New Form of Refractometer* (1882) ; *A Method for Determining the Rate of Tuning Forks* (1883) ; *Velocity of Light in Carbon Disulphide* (1885); *Influence of Motion of this Medium on the Velocity of Light* (1886); *On a Method for Making the Wave Lengths of Sodium Light, the Absolute and Practical Standard of Length* (1887).

MICHIE, Peter Smith, engineer, was born in Brechin, Scotland, March 24, 1839. He came to the United States with his parents, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended public schools. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, second in his class, 1862 ; promoted 1st lieutenant in the corps of engineers, June 11, 1863, and served in the construction of batteries for operating against Fort Sumter and Charleston, S.C., 1863–64. He was chief engineer of the northern district, Department of the South, and of the district of Florida, 1864, being engaged in the battle of Olustee ; was successively assistant engineer, Army of the James, and chief engineer, Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, 1864, and Department of Virginia, 1865 ; and was brevetted captain and major, Oct. 28, 1864, for services during the campaign against Richmond, and brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 1, 1865, for meritorious services in 1864. He was assistant inspector-general, 25th army corps, 1865, and in command of all the engineer operations of the column on the left of the Army of the Potomac, at Hatcher's Run, and in pursuit of the Confederate army, till the surrender of Lee. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, and was acting inspector-general from March 23 to June 6, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., April 9 1865, for services during the campaign terminating at Appomattox, and was promoted captain, U.S.A., Nov. 23, 1865. He served on a survey in Richmond, Va., 1865–66, and was at the U.S. Military academy as assistant professor of engineering, 1867–71 ; instructor in practical military engineering, military signals and telegraphing, 1867–71, and assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, 1867–69. He was a member of the commission sent to Europe to collect information on the fabrication of iron for defensive purposes in coast fortifications, in 1870 ; was commissioned professor with the pay of colonel, Feb. 14, 1871, and was professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the U.S. Military academy from his acceptance, March 6, 1871, up to the time of his death. He was a member of the board of overseers of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth, 1871–1901. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1871, and that of M.A. from Dartmouth in 1873. He is the author of : *Elements of Wave Motion Relating to Sound and Light* (1882); *Life and Letters of Gen. Henry Upton* (1885); *The Personnel of General Seacoast Defense* (1885); *Elements of Analytical Mechanics* (1886–87); *Elements of Hydro-Mechanics* (1888); *George B. McClellan* (1901). He died at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1901.

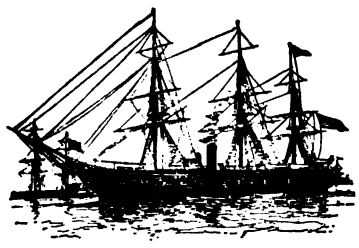
MIDDLETON, Arthur, president of the council of North Carolina, was born probably at "The Oaks," on Goose Creek, Berkeley district, S.C., in 1681 ; son of Edward and Sarah (Fowell) Middle-

ton, and nephew of Arthur Middleton. Edward and Arthur Middleton were natives of Twickenham, England, who went to the Barbadoes and thence, in 1678, to Berkeley, S.C., where they became influential in public affairs. Arthur Middleton was sent to England to be educated, and in 1704 was a member of the commons house and was instrumental in extending the offices of the Church of England to the colony. In April, 1710, he was appointed a commissioner to found and erect a free school for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina. He was appointed naval officer at Charleston in 1781, and was correspondent of the Hon. Abel Kettelby, the naval agent in England in 1712. He was a member of the provincial council, 1711–17, and was sent to Virginia in 1715 to procure men to aid in the war with the Yamassee Indians, and when the Virginians returned home he was sent to England to petition the crown for aid. He was active in 1719 in a movement to transfer the government of the colony from the lords-proprietors to the crown direct, and in 1719 was elected president of the convention which succeeded in overthrowing the proprietary government. He was president of the council under Sir Francis Nicholson, 1721–25, and in 1725 when the governor sailed for England, succeeded to his duties as president of the council, and was addressed as president or commander-in-chief. While acting-governor, 1725–29, he dealt with the Spaniards and Indians who harassed the colonists during the boundary controversy between Florida and South Carolina, and in retaliation President Middleton ordered Col. William Palmer with a body of British soldiers to enter Florida and destroy the property of the Spaniards. The French from Louisiana, aided by the Indians, were also encroaching upon the colony from the West, and Middleton, to counteract the influence of the French, sent agents to gain the influence of the Indians. Middleton was an extreme royalist, and so unpopular with the house of assembly that that body in 1729 succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Robert Johnson as governor ; but Middleton held the office until Johnson's arrival from England in 1731, when he was elected a member of the executive council and served as its president until his death. He was elected a trustee of the free school in Dorchester district in 1734. He died in South Carolina, Sept. 6, 1737.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, signer, was born at Middleton Place, on the Ashley river, S.C., June 26, 1742 ; son of Henry (1717–1784) and Mary (Williams) Middleton. He attended Harrow school, 1754–56 ; Westminster school, 1756–60, and was graduated at the University of Cambridge in 1764. He traveled in Europe, 1764, and was a member of the commons house, 1765–75. He was married in 1768 to Mary, daughter of Walter Izard, and in 1869–73 visited England, France and Spain. He settled on his father's estate, Middleton Place, in 1773, and became a leader in the cause of liberty. He was one of the committee of five who led the populace into the royal magazine and removed the deposits, April 17, 1775, and was appointed by the provincial congress a member of the committee of safety, June 14, 1775, with the authority to organize a military force. He was chosen by the provisional congress of South Carolina one of a committee of eleven to prepare and report a form of government for the colony in February, 1776. In that year he succeeded his father as a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, and he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was an intimate friend of John Hancock, and during his term in congress kept house with him and dispensed lavish hospitality. In 1777 he returned to South Carolina ; was elected governor in 1778 to take the place of John Rutledge, resigned, but declined the office, which was taken by Rawlins Lowndes. In 1779, when the British were devastating South Carolina, he joined the staff of Governor Rutledge and served in the defense of Charleston. His estate was ravaged by the British soldiers and valuables carried away or wantonly destroyed, although the buildings were spared. At the surrender of Charleston in 1780, he was among the prisoners sent by sea to the Spanish castle at St. Augustine, Florida. He was exchanged in July, 1781, returned to Philadelphia, and was a delegate to congress, 1781–82. In November, 1782, he returned to South Carolina to assist in restoring stability to the new government, and he served in the state legislature as senator or representative up to the time of his death. He was a skilled stenographer and wrote out many of the debates in congress in which he took part. He is the author of several political essays signed "Andrew Marvell." He died at Goose Creek, S.C., Jan. 1, 1787.

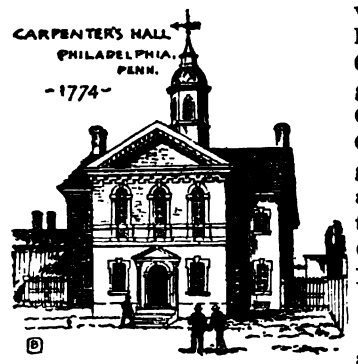
MIDDLETON, Edward, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 11, 1810 ; son of Henry (1770–1846) and Mary Helen (Hering) Middleton. He was educated in Europe and was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, passed midshipman, June 14, 1834. He was attached to the *Constitu-*

tion, Mediterranean squadron, 1835–38; Brazilian squadron, 1838–42, and was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841. He was executive officer on the sloop *Decatur*, 1854, and was ordered to the Pacific in the Indian campaigns in Washington and Oregon territories, 1855–56. He was promoted to the rank of commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and assumed command of the *Decatur*. He commanded various vessels in the Pacific squadron, 1861–65; was promoted captain, April 24, 1863; commanded the Mare Island navy yard, Cal., 1867–68, and was promoted commodore, Nov. 26, 1868. He served in the Pacific squadron, 1868–70; commanded the Peninsula navy yard, 1870–73, and was retired, Dec. 11, 1872. He was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, Aug. 15, 1876. He died in Washington, D.C., April 27, 1883.



U.S.S. "PENSACOLA" - 1858.

MIDDLETON, Henry, delegate, was born in South Carolina in 1717; son of Governor Arthur Middleton (1681–1737). He was speaker of the commons house, 1745–47, again served in that body, 1754–55; was commissioner of Indian affairs in 1755, and was a member of the South Carolina council, 1755–70, when he resigned. He was colonel of a provisional regiment in the war with the Cherokee Indians, 17-60–61; was delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1774–76, and president of that body from Oct. 22, 1774, to May 10, 1775. He resigned early in the year 1776, and was succeeded by his son Arthur (q. v.). He was president of the Provincial congress of South Carolina, 1776, receiving the public thanks of that body for his services in the cause of liberty; and was a member of the council of safety. He was a wealthy planter and slave owner, his estate, Middleton Place, comprising 50,000 acres of land on the banks of the Ashley river. He took an active interest in advancing agricultural, commercial and educational interests of the state, and contributed to the establishment of the College of New Jersey, the College of Rhode Island and the College of Philadelphia. He was married to Mary Williams, the daughter of a wealthy planter of South Carolina. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 13, 1784.



MIDDLETON, Henry, statesman, was born in London, England, Sept. 28, 1770; son of Arthur, the signer, and Mary (Izard) Middleton. He was educated in England, and at his father's death in 1787 inherited Middleton Place on the Ashley river, the Newport estates and a large fortune. He traveled extensively in England and America, and entertained lavishly at his home. He was married, Nov. 13, 1774, to Mary Helen, daughter of Julius Hering of Heybridge Hall, England, a captain in His Majesty's 34th regiment. He was a representative and senator in the state legislature, 1801–10; governor, 1810–12; a representative in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815–19, and U.S. minister plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, Russia, 1820–30. He became a leader of the Union party of South Carolina, and was a member of the Union convention in 1833. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 14, 1846.

MIDDLETON, Henry, author, was born in Paris, France, March 16, 1797; son of Henry (1770–1846) and Mary Helen (Hering) Middleton. He was educated by private tutors, and was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers, March 2, 1815. He was on leave of absence until July 15, 1816, when he resigned. He studied at the Litchfield Law school, Conn., 1819–20, and in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1820–22, and was admitted to the bar in Charleston, S.C., but never practised law, devoting himself to the study of philosophy and political economy and to literary work. He opposed the nullification act of South Carolina in 1832–33, and published an essay on "The Prospects of Disunion." He contributed to periodicals, articles in favor of free trade; and is the author of: *The Government and the Currency* (1850); *Economical Causes of Slavery in the United States and Obstacles to Abolition* (1857); *The Government of India as It Has Been, as It Is, and as It Ought to Be* (1858); and *Universal Suffrage in the Various Conditions and Progress of Society.* He died in Washington, D.C., March 15, 1876.

MIELZINER, Moses, Jewish educator and author, was born in Schubin, Germany, Aug. 12, 1828; son of Rabbi Benjamin and Rosa (Levinsohn) Mielziner. He was educated under his father in Hebrew and rabbinical lore, attended the Werder gymnasium and afterward the University of Berlin, 1846–52. He also studied theology under the rabbis of Berlin, had charge of the Jewish congregation, Waren, Mecklenburg, 1852-55, and was principal of a Jewish Theological school at Copenhagen, Denmark, 1855–65. He was married, May 19, 1861, to Rosette, daughter of

Jacob and Jette Levald of Copenhagen. He was rabbi of a Jewish congregation in New York city, 1865–73, founder of an educational institution, and acting principal of the Temple Emanu El, preparatory school of the Jewish Theological seminary in New York city, 1873–79; in 1879 was made professor of Talmudical literature in the Hebrew Union college, Cincinnati, Ohio, and after the death of the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise (March, 1900), he succeeded him as acting president of this college. He received the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Giessen, Germany, in 1859, and D.D. from Hebrew Union college in 1898. He is the author of: *Slavery Among the Ancient Hebrews* (1859); *The Jewish Law of Marriage and Divorce* (1884); *Introduction to the Talmud* (1894); *Legal Maxims and Fundamental Laws of the Civil and Criminal Code of the Talmud* (1898), and sermons, lectures, and articles in German, Danish and English, and poems in classical Hebrew.

MIEGE, John Baptist, R.C. bishop, was born at La Foret (Chevron), Upper Savoy, Sept. 18, 1815. He became a Jesuit in 1836; taught in the novitiate in Milan several years, and was graduated in theology from the Jesuit college in Rome, where he was ordained priest, Sept. 7, 1847. He was pastor of St. Charles's church at St. Louis, Mo., in 1848, and the same year was made professor in the Jesuit novitiate at Florissant. He was subsequently professor of moral theology at the University of St. Louis. In 1851 he received from Rome a command to submit to an appointment as vicar-apostolic of the Indian country east of the Rocky Mountains, and he was consecrated "Bishop of Messina," in St. Xavier's church, St. Louis, Mo., by Abp. P. R. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Van de Velde and St. Palais, March 25, 1851. The territory over which he had charge contained nearly 6000 Roman Catholic Indians. He went to Rome in 1853, where he served as procurator for the Jesuits in the United States during a general congregation of the order in Rome, and he presented to the pope the condition of the American Indians. He removed from the Pottowatomie Mission to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1855, built new churches, procured several priests from Rome, introduced the Benedictine order, and founded a college at Atchison, Kan. Under his auspices an academy, hospital and asylum were opened at Leavenworth by the Sisters of Charity, and education was greatly advanced among the Indians. He resigned his charge in 1874, resided at the University of St. Louis and founded a college in Detroit, Mich. Bishop Miège died in the house of the Society of Jesus, Woodstock, Md., July 20, 1884.

J. B. Miège

MIERS, Robert Walter, representative, was born near Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., Jan. 27, 1848; son of Thomas S. and Mahala Miers, and grandson of Thomas Miers. He prepared for college at Hartsville academy, and was graduated at the University of Indiana, A.B., 1870, LL.B., 1871. He was married, May 9, 1870, to Belle, daughter of Alfred Ryors of Bloomington, Ind. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1872, and settled in practice at Bloomington. He was prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit of Indiana, 1875–79; a representative in the state legislature in 1879, and judge of the tenth judicial district to fill the unexpired term of judge Wilson, deceased, in 1883, and elected for a six-year term. He was the unsuccessful nominee for secretary of state in 1886 and 1888, and was a Democratic representative from the second Indiana district in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905. He was a trustee of Indiana university, 1879–93.

MIFFLIN, Thomas, delegate and soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1744; son of John and Elizabeth (Bagnall) Mifflin. His parents were Quakers, and he was educated accordingly. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1760, A.M., 1763, and entered the counting-house of William Coleman. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Morris Morris of Philadelphia. In 1765 he made a tour of Europe, and upon his return entered into a partnership with his brother in Philadelphia. He was one of the two representatives from Philadelphia to the state legislature, 1772–74, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774–76. He was among the first to organize and train the newly-enlisted troops; was major of one of the earliest formed regiments, and was at the head of Washington's military family, having been appointed his chief aide-de-camp shortly after the arrival of General Washington at Cambridge. He was appointed quartermaster-general of the army, July 4, 1775,

Thos Mifflin

and began at once to establish order and place the department on a business basis. He was commissioned brigadier-general, May 19, 1776, and given command of Pennsylvania troops in the New York campaign. He was stationed at Kings Bridge in August, 1776, and after the disastrous battle of Long Island he commanded the rear-guard and was selected to cover the retreat. He was directed by a special act of congress to resume the duties of quartermaster-general as soon as the army had crossed the river, and he was sent to congress by General Washington with a petition for supplies to enable the army to hold its position. He made an address before congress, setting forth the peril of the army and appealing for the means to oppose the advance of the enemy. He was retained in Philadelphia for consultation, and upon the appointment of General Putnam to the command in the city, he was placed in command of the war material and stores. He was sent by congress through the state of Pennsylvania to arouse the people, by personal appeals, to recruit the ranks of the Continental army. In January, 1777, he was commissioned major-general, in acknowledgment of his services, and was appointed a member of the board of war. He resigned his commission in the army on account of impaired health, but his resignation was not accepted by congress, consequently his affairs, left largely to his subordinates, became involved. In March, 1778, General Green was appointed his successor, and with General Gates he was removed from the board of war, and congress ordered an investigation of his conduct as quartermaster-general, during the winter the army was encamped at Valley Forge. He at once demanded an examination of his accounts, and congress revoked the decree, and he again resigned his commission in the army, which congress again refused to accept, and at once ordered $1,000,000 to be placed in his hands with which to pay outstanding claims. In January, 1780, he was appointed by congress a member of the " board to examine and devise means for retrenching the general expenses," and he was tendered a vote of thanks for the " wise and salutary plans recommended." He was again a delegate to congress, 1782–84, and was elected president of congress, Nov. 3, 1783, and in this capacity replied to General Washington's address upon tendering his resignation as commander-in-chief of the army. He was speaker of the state assembly, 1785–88 ; a member of the constitutional convention of the United States, 1787 ; a member of the supreme executive council, and succeeded Benjamin Franklin as president, serving 1780–90. He was also president of the council of censors to revise the state constitution in 1790, and was elected first governor under the constitution, Dec. 21, 1790, serving till Dec. 17, 1799. During the whisky insurrection he commanded the militia of Pennsylvania, called out to suppress the insurgents. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1799–1800 ; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1773–91, and a member of the American Philosophical society, 1765–99. He died during a session of the house of representatives assembled at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 21, 1800.

MILBURN, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1823 ; son of Nicholas and Ann (Wyeth) Milburn ; grandson of Nicholas Milburn, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of the Milburn family of the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1828 by an accident his left eye was destroyed, and in 1830 the sight of the other eye became impaired. He pursued his studies by means of a shade over his eye and with with a finger placed under the eye, thus creating an artificial pupil capable of seeing but one letter at a time. He removed with his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1838 ; attended Illinois college, 1841–43, and became a Methodist itinerant preacher in 1843. He was married in 1846 to Cornelia Wilmot of England. He was chaplain of the 29th congress, 1845–47, serving in both houses; was appointed minister in charge of the church at Montgomery, Ala., in 1848, and in 1850 settled at Mobile, Ala., where he was tried for heresy and was appointed to a free church that had a large attendance composed of all classes. In 1853 he was chaplain of the 33d congress ; in 1855 he removed to New York, and in 1858 was pastor of the Pacific Street Methodist church and subsequently of John Street church, New York city. He lectured in England in 1857. Between 1860 and 1865 he became totally blind. In 1865 he was ordered a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church and in 1866 ordained a priest by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. He returned to the Methodist church in 1871. He was chaplain of the house of representatives 1885–87, and of the U.S. senate from 1893, being known as the " blind chaplain." He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Illinois college, 1894. Having lost all his own children he adopted two daughters of the Rev. John Gemley of Canada, who became his constant companions and amanuenses. He is the author of : *Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags, Symbols of Western Character and Civilization* (1856) ; *Ten Years of Preacher Life ; Chapters from an Autobiography* (1858) ; *The Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley*, a course of lectures originally delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., 1855–56 ; *The Lance, Cross and Canoe in the Great Valley* (1893) ; and articles contributed to various periodicals.

MILES, Dixon Stansbury, soldier, was born in Maryland in 1804. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1824, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry. He served on frontier duty in Indian Territory and Missouri, 1825–30; and as adjutant of the 7th infantry, 1830–36. He was promoted first lieutenant, April 30, 1833; was captain of staff and assistant quartermaster, 1839–45; participated in the Florida war, 1839–42; was at Pensacola, 1843–45; in Texas, 1845–46; and served in the Mexican war, 1846–47. He was

VERA CRUZ.

in command of the city of Vera Cruz in 1847; was brevetted major, May 9, 1846, for gallantry at Fort Brown, Texas, and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallantry at Monterey, Mexico. He was promoted major of the 5th infantry in 1847, lieutenant-colonel of 3d infantry in 1851; commanded the southern column of the Gila expedition, 1857; the Navajo expeditions in 1858 and 1859, and was promoted colonel, 2d infantry, Jan. 19, 1859. He commanded the 5th division of McDowell's army during the advance to Bull Run, Va.; and during the battle of July 21, 1861, the division was held in reserve at Centerville, and covered the retreat of the army. In March, 1862, his brigade guarded the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In May, 1862, he was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and commanded the entire Federal forces in the defence of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14, 15, 1862. After the Confederates gained Maryland Heights, General Miles, failing to receive reinforcements, determined to surrender, and while waving a white flag was mortally wounded. He died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 16, 1862.

MILES, Frederick, representative, was born at Goshen, Conn., Dec. 19, 1815; son of Augustus and Roxa (Norton) Miles; grandson of Samuel and Sylvia (Murray) Miles, and a descendant of Richard Miles, who came from England in 1637. He was educated at the public schools and became a merchant in Goshen. In 1858 he removed to Salisbury, Conn., and engaged in iron manufacturing. He was a state senator, 1877–79; and a Republican representative in the 46th, 47th and 51st congresses, 1879–83 and 1889–91. He died near Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 20, 1896.

MILES, Nelson Appleton, soldier, was born in Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839; son of Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles; grandson of Joab, great^2-grandson of the Rev. Samuel, rector of King's Chapel, Boston, and great^3-grandson of the Rev. John Myles, the immigrant, who came from Wales in 1664, landed at Weymouth, settled at Swansea, was a Baptist preacher, a soldier in the King Philip war, and teacher in the first grammar and Latin school in Boston. He worked on his father's farm and in a crockery store in Boston, where he attended night school and a military school conducted by M. Saligmac, and in 1861 with the encouragement and financial aid of his uncle, George Curtis, he recruited 100 volunteers, the company being assigned to Col. Henry Wilson's 22d Massachusetts volunteers. The regiment was mustered into the U.S. service, Sept. 9, 1861, with Miles as captain. Governor Andrews however commissioned him 1st lieutenant. On pay-day the U. S. paymaster said, "You are a captain, get your pay and take command of your company." Colonel Wilson, when he found that the matter would involve a question of authority between the state and the United States, advised young Miles to accept a position on the staff of General Casey, who on Nov. 9, 1861, assigned him to duty on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, with whom he served in the Peninsula campaign. At Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, 1862, General Howard, finding the 61st New York volunteers, Col. Francis C. Barlow, sorely pressed, ordered Miles to lead a detachment to his support, under a heavy fire from the enemy. This exploit, mentioned in Barlow's report, secured his appointment as lieutenant-colonel of the 61st regiment, his commission to date from May 31, 1862. At Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, when Colonel Barlow was carried from the field wounded, Miles took command of the regiment, and when Barlow was promoted brigadier-general, Miles succeeded to the command of the regiment, his commission dating from Sept. 30, 1862. At Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he was shot from his horse, and the wound was pronounced fatal, but the ball was extracted and he returned to the army on crutches. He fought under Grant in 1864–65, and was wounded for the fourth time at Petersburg. He was promoted brigadier-general, May 12, 1864, and major-general, Oct. 21, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He commanded a regiment, a brigade, a division, and in February, 1865, the 2d army

Nelson A. Miles

corps including 25,000 men, being then only twenty-six years old. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 25, 1864, for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Reams's Station, Virginia;" brigadier-general in the regular service, March 2, 1867, for Chancellorsville, and major-general, March 2, 1867, for Spottsylvania. He received the thanks of congress "for distinguished services during the recent battles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia." He also received a "medal of honor," as provided under act of congress, approved March 3, 1863, "for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, while holding with his command a line of abatis and rifle pits against a strong force of the enemy, until severely wounded; while colonel 61st New York volunteers, commanding a line of skirmishers in front of the 1st division, 2d army corps." He was transferred to the permanent establishment, July 28, 1866, and commissioned colonel of the 40th infantry, accepting the commission, Sept. 6, 1866. On March 15, 1869, he was transferred to the 5th infantry. On Dec. 15, 1880, he was promoted brigadier-general, on April 5, 1890, major-general, and on Sept. 29, 1895, by virtue of seniority, he became commander-in-chief of the U.S. army. On June 6, 1900, he was made lieutenant-general by an act of congress reviving the rank, and on Feb. 2, 1901, on the reorganization of the army, he was appointed by President McKinley lieutenant-general, U.S.A., which appointment was at once confirmed by the senate. His services in the west included the defeat of the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Comanche Indians on the borders of the Staked Plains in 1875; the subjugation of the Sioux in Montana in 1876; the driving of Sitting Bull out of the United States; the capture of the Nez Percés under Chief Joseph the same year, and the capture of the Bannocks near Yellowstone Park in 1878. He commanded the Deparment of the Columbia, 1880–85; the Department of Missouri, 1885–89; and conducted an Indian campaign in Arizona, 1886, in which he compelled the Apaches under Geronimo and Natchez to surrender, Sept. 4, 1886. The legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, passed unanimous votes of thanks for his services in their borders. He commanded the Department of the East, 1894–95, and visited Europe, and represented the U.S. army at the seat of the Turco-Grecian war and also at Queen Victoria's Diamond jubilee, 1897. In the war with Spain in 1898, he mobilized the regular army of 25,000 men and organized a volunteer army out of over 200,000 volunteers ready for any emergency. He personally took command at Santiago, July 11, 1898, and arranged the terms of capitulation which called for the evacuation of Santiago and the surrender of the Spanish force occupying the eastern end of the island. Before the appearance of the Spanish commander to carry out the terms he generously left the formality of the surrender to the general in the field and repaired to Guantanomo, where he prepared to lead a detachment of 3,416 men in its brilliant and successful invasion of Porto Rico. There, after six affairs against superior forces and with small loss of life, he completely subjugated the Spanish troops, who prayed for a cessation of hostilities long before he had carried out his plans. In the conduct of the war with Spain he fearlessly defended the U.S. army against the impositions of contractors who provided unwholesome food, and by ordering a rigid investigation of the conduct of the commissary department stopped what might have proved a fatal epidemic. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard university in 1896 and from Brown university in 1901. He is the author of: *Personal Recollections; or, from New England to the Golden Gate* (1897); *Military Europe* (1898); *Observations Abroad; or, Report of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles Commanding U.S. Army, of his Tour of Observation in Europe* (1899). He was retired under operation of the law, Aug. 8, 1903.

MILES, Richard Pius, R. C. bishop, was born in Prince George county, Md., May 17, 1791. His parents removed to Kentucky in 1795, and he entered St. Rose academy, Washington county, Ky., in 1807. He joined the Dominican brotherhood and was ordained priest September, 1816, at Convent of St. Rose, of the Order of Preachers, Springfield, Ky. He accompanied the Rev. Edward Fenwick, (q.v.), into Ohio, where they established churches, and Bishop Flaget into the far west on the same mission. He established a convent of Dominican nuns near Springfield, Ky., and was appointed father superior. He was provincial of the Dominicans of Kentucky and Ohio for several years. When the see of Nashville was established, July 28, 1837, he was appointed its bishop, and on Sept. 16, 1838, he was consecrated in the Convent of St. Rose of the Order of Preachers by Bishop Rosati of St. Louis. There was not one Roman Catholic priest in the

entire state of Tennessee in 1837, and Bishop Miles traveled on horseback throughout the state preaching in public buildings and organizing missions. In 1845 he went to Rome in the interests of his diocese, and upon his return he established several churches, St. Mary's cathedral, the episcopal residence and a charity hospital at Nashville. He also established a theological seminary, and several parochial schools, hospitals and an orphan asylum. He represented his diocese in five triennial councils at Baltimore, 1840–52. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1860.

MILES, Samuel, soldier, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., March 11, 1740. In 1755 he enlisted in Capt. Isaac Wayne's regiment and was discharged in February, 1756, when he re-enlisted in Capt. Thomas Lloyd's company and was made captain-lieutenant in the expedition of General Forbes against Fort Duquesne in 1758, when it was evacuated and blown up. He was commissioned captain in 1760 and given command of the forces at Presque Isle. He became a wine merchant in Philadelphia in 1761; was one of the wardens and manager of the House of Employ, 1766, and was a member of the general assembly, 1772–73. He raised a body of militia and was elected colonel of a regiment, 1774; was again a member of the assembly, 1775–76 and 1805; a member of the council of safety and colonel of the Pennsylvania rifle regiment, in 1776, and was sent to Sussex county, Del., to quell an insurrection. He tendered his command to congress and was placed in the flying camp and reached Washington's army in time to take part in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, where he was taken prisoner. During his imprisonment he was appointed brigadier-general of state forces, but upon his exchange in April, 1778, he was unable to obtain his rank and retired from the army. He served as public auditor and deputy quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania, was judge of the high court of errors and appeals, 1783–87; a member of the council of censors of Philadelphia, 1787–88; city councillor, 1788–89; alderman and member of the council of property, 1789–90, and mayor of Philadelphia, 1790. His son, John Miles, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1794 and became a lawyer in Philadelphia. General Miles prepared a valuable paper on the battle of Long Island, which, with his autobiography written in 1802, was published in the *American Historical Record* (1873). He died in Chesterham, Pa., Dec. 29, 1805.

MILES, William Porcher, representative, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 4, 1822; son of James and Sarah Miles. He attended Wellington school, Charleston; graduated at the College of Charleston (valedictorian), A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845, and remained there as assistant professor of mathematics. He was married June 2, 1846, to Betty, daughter of Oliver and Melinda (Caperton) Beirne, of Virginia. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and practised in Charleston. As mayor of Charleston, 1856–57, he introduced an improved police system, and a system of tidal drains for the city. He was a state rights Democratic representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–60, and resigned in 1860 with the other representatives from South Carolina, and was a member of the South Carolina convention that adopted the ordinance of secession, Dec. 20, 1860; a deputy from South Carolina to the Provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., in February, 1861, and a representative from South Carolina in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, serving from Feb. 22, 1862, to March, 1864, when he resigned to accept a position of colonel on the staff of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard. He was president of the College of South Carolina, 1880–82, resigning in 1882 to take charge of sugar plantations in Louisiana which his wife had inherited. He died at Burnside, La., May 11, 1899.

MILEY, John, educator, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1814. He was graduated at Augusta college, Kentucky, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837, and entered the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1838. He was married to Olive C. Patterson of Batavia, Ohio, who died in 1874. He was pastor at Batavia and Cincinnati, 1838–39; at Hamilton, 1840; at Chillicothe, 1841–42; at Columbus, 1843–44; at Zanesville, 1845–46; of Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, 1847; was professor at Wesley Female college, 1848–49, and pastor of Morris Chapel, Cincinnati, 1850–51. He then went to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was pastor of the Pacific Street church, 1852–53; the South Second Street church, 1854–55; and the Sands Street church, 1856–57; and he was stationed at Danbury, Conn., 1858–59; at the Forsyth Street church, New York city, 1860–61; at Bridgeport and New Rochelle, N.Y., 1862–65; at Trinity church, Newburgh, N.Y., 1866–68; at Sing Sing, 1869–71; at St. Paul's, Peekskill, 1872–73, and in 1873 became professor of systematic theology in Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N.J. He was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1864, 1872, 1876, 1888 and 1892; of the Centennial Methodist conference in 1884, where he presented a paper on the work of the Christmas Conference of 1784, and was a fraternal delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1887. He received the degree of D.D. in 1858 and LL.D. in 1881 from Ohio Wesleyan university. He is the author of *The Atonement in Christ* (1879); *Systematic Theology* (2 vols., 1892–94), and contributions to church periodicals. He died at Madison, N.J., Dec. 13, 1896.

MILLAR, Alexander Copeland, minister and educator, was born in McKeesport, Pa., May 17, 1861; son of William John and Ellen (Caven) Millar; grandson of Alexander and Amelia (Coale) Millar and of William and Jane (Langhead) Caven, and a descendant of John Millar, who came from Ireland and settled in Chester, Pa., about 1798. He removed with his parents to Missouri in 1867 and was graduated from Central college, Fayette, Mo., A.B., 1885, A.M., 1889. He taught in public schools and in Brookfield academy; was professor of English and German at Grove's high school, Dallas, Texas, 1885; professor and president of Neosho Collegiate institute, Missouri, 1886; and was elected president of Central Collegiate institute, Altus, Ark., in 1887, which afterward moved to Conway, Ark., and became Hendrix college and over which he retained the presidency. He was married, June 27, 1887, to Elizabeth Frances Harwood. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1888. He was at the head of the movement for good roads in Arkansas, which resulted in a county road tax in 1889, and he led the movement to secure legislation regulating the bestowal of college charters and degrees. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference on foreign missions; presiding elder of Morrilton district, 1899, and became a member of the general board of education, M. E. Church, south, in 1898. He is the author of *Twentieth Century Educational Problems* (1901).

MILLARD, Joseph Hopkins, senator, was born in Hamilton, Canada, in April, 1836; son of Isaiah K. and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Millard. He removed to Nebraska Territory in 1856, and settled in Omaha. He founded and was president of the Omaha National bank and for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad. He was elected U. S. senator as successor to J. M. Thurston, whose term expired March 3, 1901, Senator Millard's term expiring March 3, 1907.

MILLEDGE, John, senator, was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1757; son of Capt. John Milledge, who emigrated from England with Oglethorpe in 1733 became prominent in the colony and served in the colonial assembly. The son acquired a good education, studied law in the office of the king's attorney and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war joined the Continental army. He was one of the party that rifled the powder magazine at Savannah of the powder subsequently used in the battle of Bunker Hill. He assisted Joseph Habersham in the capture of Gov. James Wright, in his own dwelling, June 17, 1775; and upon the capture of Savannah by the British, and the escape of Governor Wright, Milledge fled to South Carolina, where he was taken prisoner by a party of patriots and but for the timely interference of an officer to whom he was known, would have been hanged as a spy. He participated in the assaults upon Savannah and Augusta. Governor Howley appointed him attorney-general of the colony in 1780 and he assisted the governor in removing the archives out of the colony for safety. He was a representative in the state legislature after the reorganization of the state government, for several years, and a representative in the 2d, 4th, 5th and 7th congresses, 1792–93, 1795–99 and 1801–03. He helped in 1795 in exposing the "Yazoo fraud," and was Georgia commissioner with James Jackson and Abraham Baldwin to negotiate with the three U. S. commissioners the treaty by which the owners of the land were compensated by the United States, and the Mississippi territory became the property of the Federal government. He was governor of Georgia, 1803–06; U. S. senator as successor to James Jackson, deceased, 1806–07, and was re-elected in 1807 for a full term, but resigned in 1809 and was succeeded by Charles Tait. He was one of the founders of the University of Georgia and in 1801 gave to the trustees for the benefit of the institution 630 acres of land upon which the university buildings were situated and the city of Athens was built. The original intention of the legislature was to erect buildings for the university at Louisville, in Jefferson county, but Milledge's donation changed the plan. Milledgeville, the state capital from 1807 to 1868, was named in his honor. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1800–06. He died at his home, near Augusta, Ga., Feb. 9, 1818.

MILLEDOLER, Philip, educator, was born in Rhinebeck, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1775; son of John and Anna Milledoler, who emigrated from Geneva, Switzerland, in 1751. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1793, A.M., 1797; and was ordained by the synod of the German Reformed church, May 17, 1794. He was pastor of the German Reformed church on Nassau street, New York city, 1794–1800; of the Third Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, 1800–04; of the

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Collegiate Presbyterian churches of New York, 1804–13; and of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed churches, 1813–25. He was professor of didactic and polemic theology at the Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N.J.; and president and professor of moral philosophy at Rutgers college, 1825–40. He was a trustee of Rutgers college, 1815–40. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1805. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1840. He is the author of *Dissertation on Incestuous Marriages* (1843), and many sermons and addresses. His son, Philip Edward Milledoler, was a well-known clergyman of the Episcopal church, a member of the New York assembly and a trustee of Rutgers college. Philip Milledoler died on Staten Island, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1852.

MILLER, Alfred Brashear, educator, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Oct. 16, 1829; son of Moses and Mary (Knight) Miller; grandson of Samuel and ——— (Davidson) Miller, and great-grandson of Shedrich and ——— (Crabbe) Müller, who came from Germany about 1725, landed at Philadelphia and settled in Western Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Waynesburg college in 1853; was professor of mathematics there, 1853–58; president, 1858–99, and was elected president emeritus and acting professor of the philosophical sciences in 1899. He was pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Waynesburg, 1865–75. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Adrian college in 1875, and that of LL.D. by Cumberland university at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1880. He lectured before teachers' institutes, summer schools and Chautauquas, and is the author of *Doctrines and Genius of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church* (1890). He died in Waynesburg, Pa., Jan. 30, 1902.

MILLER, Charles Henry, artist, was born in New York city, March 20, 1842; son of Jacob and Jane M. (Taylor) Miller; grandson of Abraham and Dorcas Taylor of Yonkers, N.Y.; great-grandson of Jacobus Mulder and of Stephen Oakley, and a descendant of Fernandus De Muldor, who came from Nykirk, Holland, to New Netherlands in 1664. He made his first studies from nature surrounding his native city, principally on Long Island, of which "little continent" Bayard Taylor called him "The Artistic Discoverer." He attended Mt. Washington collegiate institute and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic medical institute, M.D., in 1864, but abandoned the profession to study art in Europe, 1867-70. In 1860 he exhibited "The Challenge Accepted" at the National Academy of Design, New York city. He was a pupil of Adolf Lier; also a student at the Royal Academy of Bavaria, at Munich, 1867. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, 1873, and an Academician in 1875. He was president of the New York Art club in 1879; and of the American committee at the International exposition held at Munich in 1883. He was awarded the gold medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic association, 1878, and a gold medal at the Cotton States exposition, New Orleans, 1885. His paintings exhibited at the National Academy include: *Near Munich* (1870); *A Long Island Homestead* (1873); *High Bridge from Harlem Lane* (1875); *A Bouquet of Oaks* (1884); *A Suburban Wayside* (1886); and *A Cornfield at Queenlawn* (1887). He exhibited *Old Mill at Springfield, Long Island*, at the Centennial, Philadelphia; *Oaks at Creedmoor*, at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and *Sunset at Queens*, at the Exposition of 1882. He became well known as an art critic and under the pen name Carl de Muldor, wrote *The Philosophy of Art in America* (1885).

MILLER, Charles Ransom, editor, was born at Hanover, N.H., Jan. 17, 1849; son of Elijah Tenney and Chastina (Hoyt) Miller, and grandson of Elijah Tenney and Eunice (Tenney) Miller. He prepared for college at academies at Meriden, N.H., and South Woodstock, Vt., and was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1872. He engaged in journalism and was on the staff of the Springfield *Republican*, 1872–75, and on the New York *Times*, as telegraph and foreign editor 1875–81, editorial writer, 1881–83, and in 1883 became editor-in-chief and subsequently a director and vice-president of the New York Times Company. He was married, Oct. 10, 1876, to Frances, daughter of William H. Daniels of Plainfield, N.H. He was elected a member of the Century association, and of the Metropolitan, Lawyer's, and other clubs.

MILLER, Emily Clark Huntington, author, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Oct. 22, 1833; daughter of Dr. Thomas and Paulina (Clark) Huntington; granddaughter of Moses and Melicent (Skinner) Clark and of Gen. Jedidiah and Ann (Moore) Huntington. She was graduated from Oberlin college in 1857, and in 1860 was married to John E. Miller of Greentown, Ohio, who died in 1882. She became editor of a children's magazine, *Little Corporal*, in 1867, the magazine being combined with *St. Nicholas* in 1875. She was dean of women in the Northwestern univer-

sity, Evanston, Ill., 1891–98. She received the honorary degree of A.M. from Oberlin in 1893. She is the author of *From Avalon*, poems (1896); *The Royal Road to Fortune;* the Kirkwood series, including *The House that Johnny Rented, The Bear's Den, Uncle Dick's Legacy, Summer at Riverside Farm*, and *Fighting the Enemy; The King's Messengers; Thorn Apples; Home Talks about the Word; Helps and Hindrances; A Little Maid* (poem); *Highways and Hedges; What Tommy Did; Little Neighbors; Captain Fritz; Kathie's Experience; For the Beloved* (poems), and *Songs from the Nest* (poems). She also contributed extensively to periodicals.

MILLER, George Funston, representative, was born in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, Pa., Sept. 5, 1809; son of John T. and Sarah (Funston) Miller, and grandson of John and Susannah (Bowers) Truckemiller. He attended the academy at Milton, Pa., engaged in teaching school, studied law and practised in Lewisburg, Pa. He was a Republican representative from the fourteenth Pennsylvania district in the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865–69; was active in establishing the University at Lewisburg in 1846; was a member of the board of curators, 1846–82, scribe, 1847–51, and secretary of the board of trustees, 1848–64. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bucknell university in 1876. He was married, Sept. 27, 1836, to Amanda, daughter of Daniel Rose Bright, of Milton, Pa. His two sons became lawyers. He died in Lewisburg, Pa., Oct. 21, 1885.

MILLER, Harriet Mann, author, was born in Auburn, N.Y., June 25, 1831; daughter of Seth H. and Mary Field (Holbrook) Mann; granddaughter of James Mann, a merchant of Boston, Mass., and great granddaughter of Benjamin Mann, a captain in the American army at Bunker Hill. She attended private schools in Syracuse, N.Y., and in 1842 her parents removed to Ohio, where her education was continued. She was married in 1854 at Rock Island, Ill., to Watts T. Miller, resided in Chicago, Ill., for a number of years, and then removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where she devoted herself to literary work. She first wrote for the magazines under the pen name "Olive Thorne," and subsequently became popularly known as "Olive Thorne Miller." She began the study of birds about 1883 and is the author of: *Little Folks in Feathers and Fur and Others in Neither* (1879); *Nimpo's Troubles* (1879); *Queer Pets at Marcy's* (1880); *Little People of Asia* (1880); *Bird Ways* (1885); *In Nesting Time* (1888); *The Woman's Club* (1891); *Little Brothers of the Air* (1892); *A Bird-Lover in the West* (1894); *Four-Handed Folk* (1896); *Upon the Tree-Tops* (1897); *The First Book of Birds* (1900); *The Second Book of Birds* (1901).

MILLER, Homer Virgil Milton, surgeon, was born in Pendleton district, S.C., April 29, 1814; son of Maj.-Gen. Andrew and Rachel F. (Cheri) Miller, and a descendant of Welsh and Huguenot ancestry. He removed to Rabun county, Ga., with his parents in 1820, and was educated at home. He was graduated at the Medical College of South Carolina in 1835; was married the same year to Harriet Parry Clark, and completed his medical studies in Paris, France, 1835–38. He practised at Cassville, Ga., 1838–46, and was also licensed to preach in the Methodist church. He was professor of obstetrics in the Medical college at Memphis, Tenn., 1846–48; professor of physiology in the Medical college at Augusta, Ga., 1849–65; served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, first as surgeon to the 8th Georgia infantry regiment, and afterward as brigade and division surgeon in Virginia, with Gen. Beauregard at Charleston, S.C., and as medical director, surgeon of posts, and inspector of hospitals in Georgia. He practised medicine in Rome, Ga., 1865–67, and was professor of clinical medicine, chemistry and practice of physic in the Medical college at Atlanta, Ga., 1867–96. He was a Whig candidate for representative in the 29th congress, 1844, and was active in the Whig presidential canvasses of 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856. He declined to serve as a delegate to the convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1858, believing it to be a secession movement. He was chairman of the committee that nominated Warren Aiken for governor of Georgia in opposition to Joseph E. Brown in 1858; was a member of the executive committee of the Constitutional Union party in 1860, and a member of the state reconstruction convention in 1867. He was sent to Europe as agent of the International Cotton exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in 1881; was principal physician of the Georgia penitentiary, 1890–96; an associate editor of the Atlanta *Medical and Surgical Journal;* a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1860–67 and 1868–89, and received the degree of LL.D. from Emory college. He died in Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1896.

MILLER, Jacob Welsh, senator, was born in German Valley, Morris county, N.J., in November, 1800; son of Henry W. and Elizabeth Miller, and a descendant of John Henry Miller, who came from Zweibrücken, Germany, to German Valley, N.J., May 3, 1753. He was admitted to the bar in 1823 and practised at Morristown, N.J. He was a representative in the general assembly in 1832; a state senator, 1838–40, and a U.S. senator, 1841–53. He refused to support the compromise measures of 1850 and became a member of the Republican party in 1855. He was married to Mary Louisa, daughter of George Parrot Macculloch, of Morristown. He died in Morristown, N.J., Sept. 30, 1862.

MILLER, James, soldier, was born in Peterborough, N.H., April 25, 1776; son of James and Catharine (Gregg) Miller and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Shearer) Miller, who came from the North of Ireland about 1720 and settled in Londonderry, N.H. James Miller attended the academy at Amherst, Mass., and Williams college; was admitted to the bar in 1803 and practised at Greenfield, N.H., 1803–08. He was captain of the Greenfield artillery attached to the 26th New Hampshire regiment and was commissioned major ofthe 4th U.S. infantry March 3, 1809 to take rank from July 8, 1808. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 5th infantry, Nov. 30, 1810, and was ordered to the command of the regiment, on its journey to Vincennes, Ind., to join General Harrison in the war against the Indians in 1811. He joined Hull's army at Urbana, Ohio, in May, 1812; participated in the battle of Brownstown, Aug. 9, 1812, where he commanded a large force and was brevetted colonel for distinguished services. He was taken prisoner at Fort Detroit by the British, Aug. 16, 1812; was soon paroled and sent home, and was exchanged for Lord Dacres in 1813. He was transferred to the 6th infantry, Sept. 14, 1812, and was prominent in the unsuccessful campaign of 1813, including the battle of Fort George, May 27, 1813. He was promoted colonel, 21st infantry, March 9, 1814, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Bridgewater where he captured a battery at the command of General Brown. For his action at Chippewa he was made brigadier-general, July 25, 1814. He commanded a division at the battle of Fort Erie, Sept. 17, 1814, and continued in active service until the close of the war when he was presented with a sword by the state

of New York, and awarded a medal by congress. He was transferred to the 5th infantry, May 17, 1815, and resigned from the U.S. army Jan. 1, 1819, and accepted the appointment of governor of Arkansas Territory, serving 1819–23. He was elected a representative in the 19th congress from New Hampshire in 1824, but resigned before taking his seat, and was collector of customs at Salem, Mass., 1825–49. Nathaniel Hawthorne spoke of him as "New England's most distinguished soldier." He married, first, Martha, daughter of Henry Ferguson, and their son, James Ferguson Miller (1805–1868), was commander, and commodore on the reserved list, U.S.N.; and he married secondly, Ruth Flint of Lincoln, Mass. He died at Temple, N.H., July 7, 1851.

MILLER, James Russell, author, was born in Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., March 20, 1840; son of James A. and Eleanor (Creswell) Miller, and grandson of James and Mary (Russell) Miller. He was graduated at Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1862; attended the Allegheny Theological seminary and was ordained Aug. 11, 1867, pastor of the United Presbyterian church at New Wilmington, Pa., and served 1867–69. He was married June 22, 1870, to Louise E., daughter of William H. King of Argyle, N.Y.; was pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1869–78; of the Broadway Presbyterian church, Rock Island, Ill., 1878–80; of the Holland Memorial church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881–83, and co-pastor of the same, 1884–98, and in 1889 became pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. He was made the editor of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, in 1880. He received the degree of D.D. from Westminster college in 1880. He is the author of: *Week-Day Religion* (1880); *Home Making* (1882); *In His Steps* (1884); *Silent Times* (1886); *Come Ye Apart* (1887); *The Marriage Altar* (1887); *Practical Religion* (1888); *The Blessing of Cheerfulness* (1890); *Don't Worry* (1890); *Bits of Pasture* (1890); *The Wedded Wife* (1890); *Making the Most of Life* (1891); *Mary of Bethany* (1891); *Dew of thy Youth* (1891); *The Every Day of Life* (1892); *Family Prayers* (1892); *Glimpses Through Life's Window* (1892); *The Building of Character* (1894); *Dr. Miller's Year Book* (1894); *The Hidden Life* (1894); *Life's Byways and Waysides* (1895); *Secrets of Happy Home Life* (1896); *By the Still Waters* (1897), *The Joy of Service* (1897); *The Master's Blessedness* (1898); *Things to Live For* (1898); *Secret of Gladness* (1898); *Personal Friendship of Jesus* (1898); *The Marriage Altar* (1899); *The Golden Gate of Prayer* (1900); *Loving my Neighbor* (1900); *The Ministry of Comfort* (1901).

MILLER, Joaquin (Cincinnatus Heine), poet, was born in Liberty, Union county, Ind., Nov. 10, 1842; son of Hulings and Margaret (De Witt) Miller; grandson of Robert Miller, killed in the war of 1812, and of John De Witt, and a descendant of Scotch and Dutch patriots. His father, a teacher and preacher, migrated to Oregon in the early fifties, and the son went to California. Cincinnatus engaged in mining in California; studied law under George H. Williams in Oregon; was express messenger in Idaho in 1864, and became the editor of the *Democratic Register* of Eugene, Ore., which was soon after suppressed by military authority and Miller was charged

with disloyal utterances. In 1864 he opened a law office in Cañon City, and gained a fair practice. He engaged in several skirmishes with hostile Indians and was judge of the district, 1866–70. In 1870 he visited Europe, where he published his first volume of verse, "Songs of the Sierras," under the pen name, "Joaquin Miller." On his return to America he lived in New York city and in Washington, D. C., and engaged as a journalist. He removed to California in 1887, where his mountain home "The Heights," Oakland, Cal., looking out through the Golden Gate on the Pacific, became one of the sights for tourists, but as he was the most persistent of travelers he was rarely seen there. In 1897 he went to the Klondike, where he underwent severe hardship, and when he returned to the East he lectured in the principal cities. He next went to the Orient and took part in the advance on Pekin for the relief of the legations in 1900, and in 1901 he returned to Oakland. He is the author of several successful plays, including *The Danites* (1876); *'49; The Silent Man*, and *Tally-Ho* (1880). Besides the *Songs of the Sierras* his books include: *Songs of the Sunlands* (1873); *Life among the Modocs* (1874); *The Old Fair Woman* (1874); *First Families of the Sierras* (1875): *Songs of the Desert* (1875); *Songs of Italy* (1878); *The Ship of the Desert* (1880); *'49, or the Gold Seekers of the Sierras* (1880); *Shadows of Shasta* (1881); *Memorie and Rime* (1882); *The Destruction of Gotham* (1883); *A History of Montana* (3 vols., 1895); *True Bear Stories* (1900); and *The Building of the City Beautiful* (1901).

MILLER, John, governor of Missouri, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1780. He entered the U.S. army, as lieutenant-colonel of the 17th infantry, March 12, 1812; was promoted colonel and transferred to the 19th infantry, and commanded a detachment of troops sent out from Fort Meigs during the investment by the British, and he succeeded in destroying the enemy's batteries, and breaking the siege, May 5, 1813. He resigned from the army, Feb. 10, 1818; removed to Missouri, was register of public lands in the Howard district for a number of years, and edited the *Western Herald* in 1825. He was governor of Missouri, 1826–32. At the beginning of his administration the seat of government was removed from St. Charles to Jefferson City, and during his term of service he recommended the establishment of military posts to protect the settlers and traders from the Indians, and he also advocated uniting the Illinois river with Lake Michigan by a canal. He quickly ended several Indian outbreaks by calling out the militia and additional volunteer forces. He was a Van Buren Democratic representative from the Boonville district in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837–43. He died near Florisant, Mo., March 18, 1846.

MILLER, John, theologian, was born in Princeton, N.J., April 6, 1819; son of the Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Sergeant) Miller. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839, and at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1842. He was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Frederick City, Md., Oct. 30, 1843, and served, 1843–48. He was pastor of the West Arch Street church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850–55, and at Lexington, Va., 1855–63. He served as captain of artillery in the Confederate army in 1862; was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Petersburg, Va., 1863–71, and in 1871 settled in Princeton. N.J., and devoted himself to literary work. His views on the subject of the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, and the condition of the dead were opposed to the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, and he was dismissed by the Presbytery of Baltimore, but he appealed to the synod of New Jersey, which permitted him to withdraw without being deposed. He then built a church, at his own expense, at Plainsboro, near Princeton, N.J., and conducted it according to the doctrines of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He built a second church at Princeton, N.J., in 1880, in which he officiated until 1893, when he established a third church in New Brunswick, N.J., and preached there, 1892–95. He is the author of: *Design of the Church* (1846); *Commentary on the Proverbs* (1863); *Fetich in Theology* (1874); *Metaphysics, or The Science of Perception* (1875); *Are Souls Immortal?* (1877); *Was Christ in Adam?* (1877); *Is God a Trinity?* (1877); *Creed* (1879); *Theology* (1887), and *Commentary on Romans* (1887). He died in Princeton, N.J., April 14, 1895.

MILLER, John, governor of North Dakota, was born in Dryden, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1843; son of Archibald and Isabel Miller, who came from Scotland to Tompkins county, N.Y., in 1836. He was brought up on a farm, attended Dryden academy, and engaged in business. In 1880 he removed to Dakota Territory and became interested in real estate, and in the growing and exporting of wheat. He was a member of the territorial council in 1888; and was the first governor of the state of North Dakota, serving 1889–91. While governor he expelled the agents of the Louisiana

lottery from the state, and in 1896 he removed to Duluth, Minn., where he established the John Miller company, grain commission merchants.

MILLER, John Calvin, educator, was born at Apple Creek, Wayne county, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1844; son of Samuel and Maria Miller. During the civil war he served as a private in the 89th Indiana volunteer regiment, 1862–65. He was graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, and from the Union Theological seminary, N.Y., in 1874. He was ordained by the presbytery of Neosho, June 30, 1874, and was married, April 30, 1874, to Agnes Sloan. He was pastor at Garnett, Kan., 1874–78; of the Second Presbyterian church of Topeka, Kan., 1878–85; at Winfield, Kan., 1885–95, and of the First church, Newton, Kan., 1895–98, and in 1898, he was elected president of the College of Emporia, Kan. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Wooster in 1893.

MILLER, John Franklin, senator, was born in Union county, Ind., Nov. 21, 1831; son of William Miller. His maternal grandfather, Col. John Miller (q.v.), was governor of Missouri, 1826–32. He removed to South Bend, Ind., with his parents in 1833; was fitted for college; studied law under Judge Egbert at South Bend, Ind.; graduated in law at Ballston Spa, N.Y., in 1852; practised at South Bend, 1852–53, and San Francisco and Napa, Cal., 1853–55, and was treasurer of Napa county, 1853–55; he practised at South Bend, 1855–61; was active in the Republican campaign of 1856, and a member of the state senate, 1861. He was married in 1857 to Mary Chess. He was an aide to Governor Morton, with the rank of colonel, 1861; organized and was made colonel of the 29th Indiana volunteers, and joined General Rousseau in Kentucky, Oct. 10, 1861. In February, 1862, he succeeded to the command of a brigade in Buell's Army of the Ohio, and his regiment served in Kirk's brigade at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862. He commanded the military barracks at Nashville, and later the city of Nashville, Tenn., and was ordered to command the 7th brigade, Negley's 8th division, at Nashville, in September, 1862. He distinguished himself at the battle of Stone's River, where, in command of the 3d brigade, 2d division, Thomas's center, he charged across the river and drove Gen. John C. Breckinridge from his position. He was wounded in the neck during this engagement. He made a gallant charge in Tullahoma campaign at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863, where he received a wound which destroyed the sight of the left eye, and the bullet was not removed until 1875. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in January, 1864, for gallantry at Liberty Gap, and he commanded the Post of Nashville, made up of 8000 infantry and the garrison artillery, at the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15–16, 1864. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for this battle in May, 1865, and commanded the district of Mobile in the summer of 1865. He resigned from the volunteer service in September, 1865, declined a commission in the regular army, and practiced law in San Francisco, Cal., and was collector of the port of San Francisco, 1866–70. He gave up his legal practice in 1870 to accept the presidency of the Alaska Commercial Fur company. He was an elector on the Republican presidential ticket in 1872, 1876, and 1880; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1879, and U.S. senator, 1881–86. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the 48th and 49th congresses. He died in Washington, D.C., March 8, 1886.

John F. Miller.

MILLER, John Krepps, representative, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, May 25, 1819; son of Elie and Eleanor G. (Krepps) Miller; and grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Kickman) Miller and of John and Mary (Gillespie) Krepps, all of Brownville, Pa. He matriculated at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, with the class of 1839, but transferred to Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1838. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, practised at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1841–63, and was prosecuting attorney for Knox county, 1841–45. He was married at Wooster, Ohio, May 6, 1845, to Elizabeth Christmas, daughter of William and Susan C. Larwill of Wooster, Ohio; their only child, Virginia Larwill, married, Dec. 20, 1870, Gen. Charles Ewing (q.v.). Mr. Miller was a Democratic representative from the eleventh Ohio district in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51; a member of the Democratic national convention of 1844, and in 1853 declined the chief justiceship of Washington Territory. He died at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1863.

MILLER, Joseph Nelson, naval officer, was born in Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1836. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, after a three years' course, in 1854; promoted passed midshipman, Nov. 22, 1856; served as an assistant instructor at the U.S. Naval academy, 1857–58; was promoted master, Jan. 22, 1858; lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1860, was on blockading duty, 1861–62; was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16,

1862; was executive officer of the *Passaic*, 1862–63, and was engaged in attacks on Forts McAllister and Sumter in 1863, and was commended by the commanding officer for both actions. He served as executive officer of the *Sacramento* and of the iron-clads *Sangamon* and *Nahant*, 1863–64, and on May 16, 1864, commanded the *Nahant* in an attack on Fort Sumter. He commanded the *Monadnock*, 1864–65, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was at the U.S. Naval academy, 1865–67; executive officer on the Pacific and North Atlantic stations, 1867–70, and was promoted commander, Jan. 25, 1870. As chief of staff of the Pacific squadron he commanded the *Ossipee*, 1870–72; was in command of the iron-clad *Ajax*, 1874, and was assistant hydrographer, 1873 and 1874–75. He commanded the *Tuscarora* on the Pacific station, 1875–76; ran a line of deep sea sounding from Honolulu to Brisbane, Australia, and investigated and reported affairs at Samoa. He was on various shore duty, 1877–80, and was promoted captain, May 28, 1881. He commanded the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, 1881–82, and 1885–88; the *Tennessee* as chief of staff in 1892, and 1883–84; was captain of the New York navy yard, 1888–91; commanded the *Chicago*, 1891–92; the receiving ship *Vermont*, 1892–94, and the Boston navy yard, 1894–97. He was promoted commodore, April 16, 1894, and rear-admiral, March 21, 1897. He was the naval representative of the United States at London, England, at the Queen's jubilee in June, 1897.

In August, 1897, with the *Brooklyn* as his flagship, he hoisted his flag at Honolulu as commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, and in August, 1898, hoisted the American flag when the United States assumed the sovereignty of the Hawaiian islands. He organized the naval reserves on the Pacific coast during the Spanish-American war, 1898, and was retired from active service, Nov. 22, 1898.

MILLER, Lewis, inventor and philanthropist, was born in Greentown, Ohio, July 24, 1829; son of John Miller, who removed from Maryland to Ohio in 1812 and engaged in the real estate business. Lewis attended public schools and learned the machinist's trade, and with the help of his brother Jacob, invented and manufactured a mower and reaper and other agricultural labor-saving machinery, at Canton, Akron and Mansfield, Ohio. He was the originator of an improved auditorium for Sunday-schools, and he introduced into the Sunday-school service piano and cornet music. In 1873 he proposed to J. H. Vincent and other Methodist leaders the plan that resulted in the Chautauqua assembly, and he served as its first president, 1874–99. He was vice-president of the board of trustees of Mount Union college, Ohio, 1867–68, and presided, 1868–99; a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan university, 1873–83; and a lay trustee of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He was also a founder of Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, in 1872. He made liberal gifts to colleges and churches. He died in New York city, Feb. 17, 1899.

MILLER, Marcus Peter, soldier, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., March 27, 1835; son of Marcus L. and Eliza C. (Van Bramer) Miller, grandson of Calvin Miller and a descendant of Asa Miller, 1st lieutenant in a militia regiment commanded by Levy Ely in the Revolution. He was graduated at the U. S. Military academy, July 1, 1858; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, Sept. 26, 1859; 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1861; served in the defense of Washington, D.C., 1861–62; as quartermaster of his regiment, 1862, and as adjutant, 1862–64. He was married Nov. 5, 1863, to Catherine S., daughter of Gen. Joseph A. Haskin (q. v.). He served in the Virginia peninsula campaign as ordnance officer; was brevetted captain, July 1, 1862, for gallantry at Malvern Hill; commanded a battery in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns; fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; was on various duties in Maryland and at Washington, 1863–64; was promoted captain, March 11, 1864; commanded a battery at Kernstown, Va., 1864–65; took part in the battles of Dinwiddie C.H., Five Forks, Scott's Corner and Sailor's Creek, 1865, and was present at the surrender of Lee. He was brevetted major, March 13, 1865, for services in the campaign from Winchester to Richmond, Va., and lieutenant-colonel, March, 31, 1865, for Dinwiddie C.H. He served in Washington, D.C., and vicinity, 1865–72; on frontier duty at Fort Stevens, Ore.; in the Modoc, Nez Perces and Bannock Indian campaigns, and

n garrison in California, 1872–79; at the Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., and at West Point, 1881–84; was promoted major and transferred to the 5th artillery, Sept. 14, 1883; commanded Fort Columbus and the rifle camp at Fisher's Island, N.Y., 1888; was brevetted colonel, Feb. 27, 1890, for services in action against the Indians in the lava beds of California, April 17, 1873, and special gallantry and military ability at Clearwater, Idaho, July 11–12, 1877. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 1st artillery, Oct. 10, 1894, and colonel, 3d artillery, April 30, 1897. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, May 27, 1898, and commanded a brigade in Manila, 1898–99. On Feb. 11, 1899, he was in command of the forces of the U.S. army and participated with the navy in capture of Iloilo, and he commanded the forces there until March 27, 1899. His volunteer commission was vacated, Feb. 23, 1899. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Feb. 8, 1899; was retired by operation of law, having reached the age limit, March 27, 1899, and returned to his home in Stockbridge, Mass.

MILLER, Merrill, naval officer, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1847; son of Henry and Mary Miller. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy, Nov. 28, 1859; was attached to the frigate *Potomac*, 1861–62, and was promoted ensign, Oct. 13, 1862. He served with the Mississippi squadron, 1862–63; took part in the battles of Arkansas Post, Oct. 13, 1862, and Haines's Bluff in 1863, and had charge of the mortar-boats at the siege of Vicksburg for twenty-three days in 1863. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864; served on the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864–65, in the expedition up the James River in 1864, and in both attacks on Fort Fisher, 1864 and 1865. He was attached to the iron-clad *Monadnock*, in 1866; promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; was at the Naval academy, 1867–69, and attached to the *Lancaster*, flagship of the Atlantic squadron, 1869–72, and to the *Worcester*, flagship of the North Atlantic station, 1872–74. He was again at the Naval academy, 1875–79; promoted commander, Nov. 25, 1877, and commanded the *Yantic* on the North Atlantic station in 1880. He was light-house inspector, 1881–84; commanded the *Marion* on the Asiatic station, 1885–88; was at the Portsmouth navy yard, 1888–89, and at the Philadelphia Naval home, 1888–92. He was light-house inspector, 1892–93; was promoted captain, Feb. 25, 1893, commanded the receiving-ship *Franklin*, 1893–97, and the receiving-ship *Vermont*, 1897–1900. He was promoted rear-admiral and assigned to the command of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., July 1, 1900, his date for retirement for age limit being Sept. 13, 1904.

MILLER, Nathan, delegate, was born in Warren, R.I., March 26, 1743; son of Col. Nathan Miller. He was a ship carpenter by trade and was prominent in the pre-Revolutionary movements. In October, 1775, he was appointed by the general assembly commissary to the troops stationed on Rhode Island, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Esek Hopkins. On May 5, 1779, he was elected major-general of the newly brigaded militia of Newport county, and on Feb. 26, 1781, the assembly, in order to supply the place of the French troops withdrawn from the state, voted to call out 1300 militia to serve for one month under General Miller. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from July 14, 1786, till Nov. 3, 1786. He was re-elected but did not take his seat. On July 27, 1786, he voted for the bill for imposing duties on foreign goods to pay the debt contracted by the United States during the war, and on October 13 he voted for the establishment of a board to liquidate all debts between the United States and individual states. He served in the state convention of 1790, where he favored the ratification of the Federal constitution, but he did not live to see his state ratify the instrument. He married Rebecca Barton, who died Aug. 21, 1817. He died at Warren, R.I., May 20, 1790.

MILLER, Olive Thorne, see Miller, Harriet Mann.

MILLER, Samuel, clergyman and author, was born near Dover, Del., Oct. 31, 1769; son of the Rev. John and Margaret (Millington) Miller; grandson of Allumby and Elizabeth (Harris) Millington of Talbot county, Md., and of John Miller, a Scotchman, who immigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1719, where he married Margaret Bass of Braintree and conducted a sugar refinery and distillery for several years. Samuel received his preparatory education under his father; entered the senior class of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated there with first honors, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1792. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Lewes, Del., Oct. 13, 1791, shortly after his father's death, and completed his theological studies under the Rev. Charles Nisbet (q. v.) in 1792. He preached in several churches in Delaware; was a colleague to the Rev. Dr. Rodgers and the Rev. Dr. McKnight in the "Brick" and "Wall Street" churches, known then as the First church, New York city, 1793–1809, and sole pastor of the Wall Street church, 1809–13. He was married, Oct. 24, 1801, to Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Dickinson and Margaret (Spencer) Sergeant of Philadelphia, Pa. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1806; a founder and director of Princeton Theological seminary, 1812–13, and professor of ecclesiastical history

and church government there, 1813–49, and professor emeritus, 1849–50. He was commissioned by Governor Tompkins chaplain of the 1st regiment of the New York artillery in April, 1809.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

He made strong efforts to promote peace between the two factions of the Presbyterian church. He declined the presidency of the University of North Carolina and of Hamilton college in 1812. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1806–13, and of the College of New Jersey, 1807–50. He became a member of the American Philosophical society in 1800; a corresponding member of the Philosophical society of Manchester, England, 1804; a founder in 1804 and corresponding secretary of the New York Historical society, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts and New Jersey Historical societies. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Yale and the College of New Jersey in 1792, D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and Union college in 1804, and from the University of North Carolina in 1811, and LL.D. from Washington college, Maryland, in 1847. He published over forty political and religious pamphlets including *Fourth of July Oration before Tammany Society* (1793); *Oration before the Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves* (1797); and he is the author of *A Brief Retrospect of the 18th Century* (2 vols., 1803); *Letters on the Constitution and Order of the Christian Ministry* (1807), with a *Continuation* (1809); *Memoir of the Rev. John Rodgers* (1813); *Letters on Unitarianism* (1821); *Letters on the Eternal Sonship of Christ* (1825); *Letters on Clerical Manners and Habits* (1827); *An Essay on the Warrant, Nature and Duties of the Office of the Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church* (1831); *Letters to Presbyterians on the Present Crisis in the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (1833); *Infant Baptism* (1834); *Presbyterianism, the Truly Primitive and Apostolical Constitution of the Church of Christ* (1835); *Life of Jonathan Edwards and of David Brainerd* (reprint, 1837); *Memoir of the Rev. Charles Nesbit, D.D.* (1840); *The Primitive and Apostolic Order of the Church of Christ Vindicated* (1840); *Letters from a Father to his Sons in College* (1843); *A Sermon on the Ruling Elderships in the Presbyterian Church, with an Appendix* (1843); *Thoughts on Public Prayer* (1849). He died in Princeton, N.J., Jan. 7, 1850.

MILLER, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Princeton, N.J., Jan. 23, 1816; son of the Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Sergeant) Miller. His uncle, Dr. Edward Miller (1760–1812) was, with Drs. Smith and Mitchell, founder of the *Medical Repository*, New York, 1797, and was professor of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1807. Samuel was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836; was tutor there, 1835–36; studied law, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practised there until 1841, when he entered Princeton Theological seminary. He was graduated in 1844; was ordained evangelist by the presbytery of New Brunswick, Oct. 5, 1844; was stated supply at Mount Holly, N.J., 1845–50, and pastor there, 1850–73; also served as a stated supply at Columbus, 1845–65, and at Tuckerton and Bass River, N.J., 1858–62, and was pastor at Oceanic, 1880–83. He was principal of the West Jersey Collegiate institute at Mount Holly, 1845–57. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1864, and was a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1869–83. His brother, Elihu Spencer (1817–1879), was a well known lawyer, law editor and author in Philadelphia. Dr. Miller published a *Report of the Presbyterian Church Case* (1840), and *Life and Writings of the Rev. Samuel Miller*, his father (2 vols., 1869). He died at Mount Holly, N.J., Oct. 12, 1883.

MILLER, Samuel A., geologist, was born in Coolville, Athens county, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1836. He attended Ohio university and the Cincinnati Law school; practised law in Cincinnati, 1860 and 1862–97; and edited a paper at Marietta, Ohio, 1861–62. He began the study of geology in early manhood, made important original researches, and collected many rare fossils and geological specimens and also a valuable scientific library. He was a member of the geological commissions of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. He received from Ohio university the degree of Ph.D. "for merit" in 1893. He contributed many articles to scientific magazines and to the proceedings of scientific societies, and is the author of: *North American Geology and Paleontology; Paleozoic Fossils; Mesozoic Fossils; Zenoic Fossils*, on which subjects he was a recognized authority. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1897.

MILLER, Samuel Freeman, justice, was born in Richmond, Ky., April 7, 1816. His father removed to Kentucky from Reading, Pa., in 1812, and he was brought up on the farm, and first attended the Richmond schools in 1828. In 1836,

after serving in a drug store as clerk for some time, he entered Transylvania university, and was graduated M.D., 1838. He practised first at Richmond, and afterward at Barboursville, Ky., but his profession becoming distasteful to him he studied law privately while practising medicine, was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1847, and engaged in successful practice at Richmond. He supported Taylor for the Presidency in 1848, and in the state constitutional convention of 1848 he favored emancipation. When the convention pledged Kentucky more firmly than ever to slavery he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850, where he was immediately recognized as a leader in his profession and of the Republican party. He was married in 1858 to the widow of Mr. Reeve, his law partner. He declined all public offices until 1861, when the death of Peter V. Daniel and John McLean and the resignation of John A. Campbell, had left three vacancies on the bench of the U.S. supreme court, and he was appointed associate justice to succeed Mr. Justice Daniel, July 16, 1862. He was for many years senior associate justice, and he wrote the opinion of the court confirming the decision of the supreme court of Louisiana in three slaughter-house cases in 1872, in which the scope of the fourteenth amendment was limited for the first time. Another important case in which he pronounced the decision was that of Kilbourn vs. Thompson, 1880, where the constitutional authority of either the senate or the house of representatives to punish non-members guilty of contempt was denied. He was one of the five associate justices appointed on the electoral commission in 1877, and his motion in the first case presented established the rule that was adopted as the final judgment of the commission, to the effect that congress had no right to go behind the returns of the legal officers of a state. Justice Miller was regarded by many as the leading member of the court. He was the principal orator at the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal constitution in Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1887. He received the degree of LL.D. from the State University of Iowa, 1862, Iowa college, 1876, the University of Michigan, 1887, and the National university, 1890, and that of D.C.L. from Georgetown university in 1870. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1890.

Sam F. Miller

MILLER, Stephen, governor of Minnesota, was born in Carroll, Pa., Jan. 7, 1816; grandson of Melchoir Miller, who came from Germany, about 1785, and settled in Pennsylvania. He received a fair education and engaged in business in Harrisburg, where he edited the *Telegraph*, a Whig journal, 1853–55. He removed to St. Cloud, Minn., in 1858; was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket, 1860. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 1st Minnesota volunteers, April 29, 1861; took part in the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, the Valley campaign and the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and was promoted colonel, 7th Minnesota volunteers, Aug. 24, 1862, and on Nov. 17, 1862, succeeded General Sibley in command at Mankato, Minn. He assisted in quelling the Indian outbreak, and had charge of the execution of thirty-eight disloyal Indians, Dec. 26, 1862. He commanded the district of Minnesota during General Sibley's absence in June, 1863, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 26, 1863. He commanded Fort Snelling, Minn., 1863–64, and resigned, Jan. 18, 1864, having been elected governor of Minnesota. He served as governor, 1864–65, and was field-agent of the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad, 1871–81. He died at Worthington, Minn., Aug. 18, 1881.

MILLER, Stephen Decatur, senator, was born in the Waxhaw settlement, Lancaster district, S.C., in May, 1787; son of William and Margaret (White) Miller. His father died when he was a child and he was afterward in charge of his mother's relatives. He was prepared for college under the Rev. Mr. Conser, and was graduated at South Carolina college in 1808. He studied law in the office of John S. Richardson of Sumter, S.C., and succeeded to the practice of Mr. Richardson, when the latter was elected attorney-general of the state in 1810. He maintained offices in Sumterville and Statesburg until 1816, when he was appointed a representative in the 14th congress, as an anti-Calhoun Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Mayrant in 1816, and in place of John S. Richardson, who refused to serve. He was re-elected to the 15th congress, serving 1816–19; was state senator, 1822–28, and governor, 1828–30. As a delegate to the state conventions of 1830 and 1832, he supported nullification. He was a U.S. senator, 1831–33, in 1833 resigned on account of ill health and in 1835 removed to Mississippi. He was married, first, in 1815, to Miss Dick of Sumter district. secondly, in May, 1821, to Mary Boykin of Kershaw. He died in Raymond, Miss., March 8, 1838.

MILLER, Warner, senator, was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1838; son of Hiram and ——— (Warner) Miller; grandson of Col. William Miller, an officer in the American Revolution, who married his first cousin, Martha, daughter of Elijah Miller; great-grandson of Anthony Miller, and great²-grandson of John Miller, who settled in Westchester county, N.Y., about 1680. Warner was graduated at Union college, 1860; taught Greek and Latin in Fort Edward collegiate institute, 1860–61; enlisted in the 5th N.Y. cavalry as private in 1861; served in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and was promoted for gallantry, having reached the rank of lieutenant when he took part in the battle of Winchester and was taken prisoner, and while in the hospital, was paroled. He returned to Fort Edward, N. Y., and found employment in a paper mill, soon becoming superintendent of the mill. He then organized a company to manufacture paper from wood pulp at Herkimer, N.Y., invented the machines and made the first wood pulp paper produced on a large scale in the United States. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; a member of the New York assembly, 1874 and 1875, and was a representative from the twenty-second New York district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–83, and on July 19, 1881, after a joint session of the legislature from May 31, he was elected U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas C. Platt, and he served from Dec. 5, 1881, to March 4, 1887. He secured the creation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Labor-Bureau. He was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention of October, 1881; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888; the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of New York in 1888, and in 1889 became a promoter of the Nicaragua ship-canal, and president of the company formed to carry out the project, which met with a succession of reverses, but in 1902 was still in the field awaiting favorable legislation to continue the project. He was married in July, 1864, to Caroline, daughter of Henry Churchill of Gloversville, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union in 1886, and from Syracuse university in 1891.

MILLER, Warren, representative, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, April 2, 1847; son of Lewis M. and Elizabeth Miller, and grandson of Stephen Kittson Miller. His parents removed about 1850 from Ohio to Virginia, where he was brought up on a farm. He attended the Ohio university, 1864–67: taught school; was admitted to the bar in 1871; practised in Jackson, W. Va., 1871–99; was assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county one year, and prosecuting attorney, 1881–89. He was a delegate-at-large from West Virginia to the Republican national convention of 1884, and supported James G. Blaine for President. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1890–91; was an unsuccessful candidate for judge of the supreme court of West Virginia in 1892; was a Republican representative from the fourth district of West Virginia in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895–99, and became judge of the sixth judicial circuit of West Virginia in 1901.

MILLER, William, founder of a religious sect, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1782; son of Capt. William and Paulina (Phelps) Miller; grandson of William and Hannah (Leonard) Miller and of the Rev. Elnathan Phelps, a Baptist minister. His grandfather removed from West Springfield, Mass., and settled on a farm in Pittsfield, Mass., about 1747, and his father served in the Revolution and removed to Low Hampton, N.Y., in 1786, where William was employed on the farm. His education was acquired chiefly through reading books which he procured with money earned by chopping wood. He was married, June 29, 1803, to Lucy Smith of Poultney, Vt., and engaged in farming there. He served as sheriff, 1809–10, and commanded a company of volunteers sent in 1812 to Burlington, where he was transferred to the U.S. army. He fought in the battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814, was promoted captain, and resigned from the army, June 25, 1815. During his residence in Poultney he became interested in the writings of Voltaire, Hume, Paine, Ethan Allen and others, and professed to be a deist, but was converted and joined the Baptist church at Low Hampton, to which place he removed in 1816. In 1818, at the close of two years' study of the Bible, he announced his conviction that in twenty-five years (1843 by Jewish time or 1844, Roman), Jesus Christ would appear in person to judge the world, and in 1831 he entered upon his self-imposed mission as a preacher on the topic of the second advent of Christ. He had been licensed to preach by the Baptist church at Low Hampton, but was never ordained. He spoke in Vermont and New York in the pulpits of all denominations, the Episcopal and Roman Catholic alone excluding him. People flocked to hear him and many were converted

Wm Miller

to his views. In 1839 he delivered his first course of lectures in Massachusetts. On March 14, 1844, he announced the second coming of Christ to be at hand. In October, 1844, after seven months' waiting, work was suspended by the Millerites and all repaired to their tabernacles, where they waited until the end of November, when they dispersed and affiliated with various sects. "Father" Miller continued to hold together about 50,000 disciples, and in April, 1845, a declaration of faith was agreed upon and the name "Adventist" adopted, which sect under various names increased steadily. He helped to establish in 1840, *The Signs of the Times and Exposition of Prophecy*, published in Boston, which afterward became the *Advent Herald*. He published many sermons and lectures, and his *Dream of the Last Day* was widely circulated. See biographies by Sylvester Bliss, James White and Joshua V. Himes. He died at Low Hampton, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1849.

MILLER, William, governor of North Carolina, was born in Warren county, N.C. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1802, and became a lawyer. He was attorney-general of the state, 1810; representative for Warren county in the house of commons, 1809–14; speaker of the house, 1812–13; governor of the state, 1814, 1815 and 1817; and state senator, 1821–22. In 1825 he was appointed by President Jackson *chargé d'affaires* at Guatemala, Central America, and he died at Guatemala la Nuevo shortly after reaching his post, in 1825.

MILLER, William Henry Harrison, cabinet officer, was born at Augusta, Oneida county, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1840; son of Curtis and Lucy (Duncan) Miller; grandson of Isaac and Irene (Miller) Miller, and of Samuel and Betsy (Stanhope) Duncan, and a descendant of Benjamin Miller, who came to Connecticut from Scotland in 1650. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended Whitestown seminary and was graduated at Hamilton college in 1861. He taught in the public schools of Maumee City, Ohio, 1861–62; served in the 84th Ohio volunteers, May–September, 1862, and studied law in the office of Morrison R. Waite (q. v.). He was married Dec. 23, 1863, to Gertrude A. Bunce of Vernon, N.Y. He was superintendent of the public schools of Peru, Ind., 1863–65; was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1865; practised at Peru, 1865–66, and at Fort Wayne, 1866–74, and entered the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines at Indianapolis, of which Gen. Benjamin Harrison was a partner, the firm becoming Harrison, Hines & Miller, and subsequently Harrison, Miller & Elam. Mr. Miller served as the confidential adviser of Gen. Benjamin Harrison long before and during the presidential campaign of 1888, and was appointed attorney-general in his cabinet, March 5, 1889. He served until the close of Harrison's administration in 1893 and then resumed the successful practice of law in Indianapolis, Ind., his son, Samuel D. Miller becoming a partner with him in the law firm of Miller, Elam & Foster. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., in 1889.

MILLER, William Read, governor of Arkansas, was born at Batesville, Ark., Nov. 27, 1823; son of John and Clara (Moore) Miller, and grandson of Simon and ——— (Rucker) Miller. He worked on his father's farm and attended school until 1843. He was married Jan. 23, 1849, to Susan E., daughter of Judge William C. Beyens of Arkansas. He was clerk of Independence county, 1848–54; state auditor, 1854–55, 1856–68, 1874–76, and 1887, and was appointed accountant of the Real Estate bank of Arkansas by Governor Conway in 1855. He studied law, 1848–68, as his official duties permitted; was disfranchised and declared ineligible to hold office under the constitution of 1868, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He practised law at Batesville, 1868–74; was Democratic governor of Arkansas, 1877–81, succeeding Gov. A. H. Garland, and his administration was rendered conspicuous by his uncompromising opposition to the repudiation of any part of the public debt. He retired to private life in 1881, but in September, 1886, was elected state auditor for the eighth time, serving from January to November, 1887. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 29, 1887.

MILLET, Francis Davis, artist, was born at Mattapoisett, Mass., Nov. 3, 1846; son of Dr. Asa and Huldah (Allen) Millet; grandson of Zebulon Millet, and a descendant of Thomas Millet (Boston, 1630), and Nicholas Byram (Plymouth, 1620). He attended the public schools of Bridgewater, Mass., and served as a drummer in the 60th Massachusetts regiment and as acting assistant contract surgeon with the Army of the Potomac, 1864–65. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and devoted himself to the study of art. He was a pupil at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, under Van Lerius and De Keyser, 1871–72, and won the silver medal of honor at the close of the first year and the gold medal the second year. He was secretary of the

Massachusetts commission to the World's Fair at Vienna in 1873, and was one of the jurors at the exhibition. He traveled in Hungary, Russia, Roumania and Turkey, painted in Italy, in 1874–75, and returned to America in the latter year.

Early in 1877 he settled in Paris, and at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 engaged as the correspondent of the New York *Herald* at the seat of war in Roumania. He afterward became war correspondent of the London *Daily News* and sent illustrations to the London *Graphic*. For his services during this war he received the Roumanian iron cross in 1877, the military orders of Chevalier of St. Anne and of St. Stanislas from the Russian government in 1877, and the war medals of Roumania and Russia. He was a juror of fine arts at the World's Fair, Paris, in 1878; received a medal at the exposition in New Orleans, 1885; one from the American Art association in 1887, and another at Paris in 1889. He was elected a National Academician in 1885. He was director of the decorations at the World's Columbian exposition, 1892–93, and after its opening directed all ceremonies, festivities and entertainments. He was a special correspondent of the London *Times* and *Harper's Weekly* at Manila, July to October, 1898. He was elected a member of the Sons of the Revolution; the Society of American Artists; the American Water Color society; the Institute of Painters of London, and an honorary member of the Architectural League of New York; and received the decoration of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the French government in 1901. He was married March 11, 1879, to Elizabeth Greely, daughter of Horatio Merrill of Portland, Maine. He published a translation of Tolstoi's "Sebastopol" (1889), and is the author of "A Capillary Crime and Other Stories" (1872); "The Danube" (1892); "The Expedition to the Philippines" (1899). His art work includes the decoration of Trinity church, Boston, Mass.; the New York state building, the Manufacturers' building, Music Hall and the Art building at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and a lunette in a bank at Pittsburgh, Pa. He designed the costumes for the representation of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, given by Harvard students at Cambridge in 1880. Among his paintings are portraits of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Samuel L. Clemens, exhibited at the National Academy of Design (1877); *Bashi Bazouk* (1878); *The Window Seat* (1884); *A Difficult Duet* (1886); *At the Inn*, Union League club; *A Cozy Corner*, Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts; *Between Two Fires*, National Gallery of British Art, London (1891); *Unconverted* and *The Expansionist*, Paris (1900); and *Accusation of Witchcraft*, Royal Academy (1901).

MILLIGAN, John Jones, representative, was born on Bohemia Manor, in Cecil county, Md.) Dec. 10, 1795; son of Robert and ——— (Jones) Milligan, grandson of George Milligan of Ayreshire, Scotland, and a descendant, maternally, of Mary Dyer, the Quaker martyr. He matriculated at the College of New Jersey in the class of 1814, but was dismissed just before graduation for a college prank. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1818, and practised in New Castle county, Del., until 1828, when he retired to his country estate near Wilmington. He was the Whig representative from Delaware in the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, 1833–39, and was judge of the superior court of Delaware from Sept. 19, 1839, until Sept. 16, 1864, when he resigned. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1834. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1875.

MILLIGAN, Robert, educator, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 25, 1814; son of John and Margaret Milligan. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1818 and settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he assisted his father on the farm until 1831, when an internal injury compelled him to abandon physical labor. He attended Dr. Gamble's classical academy in Pennsylvania, 1831–35, and became a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He opened and conducted a classical school at Flat Rock, Ky., 1837–39, and while there became a Campbellite. He left Kentucky to enter Yale college, but on reaching Western Pennsylvania he was persuaded by some disciples to enter Washington college, where he was graduated in 1840, and in 1842 he was formally ordained by the venerable Thomas Campbell. He was professor of English literature in Washington college, 1840–50, and professor of chemistry and natural philosophy there, 1850–52. He was married in January, 1842, to Ellen Blaine, daughter of James Russell. He was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in Indiana university, 1852–54; and professor of mathematics and astronomy in Bethany college, Va., 1854–59, where he co-operated with Alexander Campbell in building up the institution, and served as associate editor of the *Millennial Harbinger*. He was president of Kentucky university, formerly Bacon college Har-

rodsburg, Va., 1859–65, and on its removal to Lexington, Ky., he relinquished the office and was made president of and professor of sacred literature in the College of the Bible. He is the author of: *A Brief Treatise on Prayer* (1863); *Reason and Revelation* (1867); *Scheme of Redemption* (1868); *The Great Commission* (1871); *Analysis of the New Testament* (1874); *Commentary on the Epistles to the Hebrews* (1875). He died in Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1875.

MILLIKEN, Seth Llewellyn, representative, was born in Montville, Waldo county, Me., Dec. 12, 1831; son of William Milliken and grandson of John Milliken, a soldier in the Revolution. He attended Waterville college, and was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859. He paid his own tuition through college, and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in active practice. He represented Camden in the Maine legislature in 1858, and served as clerk of the court for Waldo county, 1859–71. He was married in 1859 to Lizzie S., daughter of Ambrose and Justina Arnold of Augusta, Maine. He removed to Bedford, Maine; was clerk of the Maine supreme judicial court for three terms; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1884; a Republican presidential elector in 1877; an unsuccessful candidate for representative from the fifth Maine district to the 47th congress in 1880; and was a representative from the third district of Maine in the 48th–54th congresses, 1883–97. He was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and secured from the 51st congress an appropriation of $9,000,000 for public buildings. He died in Washington, D.C., April 18, 1897.

MILLS, Albert Leopold, soldier, was born in New York city, May 7, 1854; son of Abiel Buckman and Anne (Warford) Mills, and grandson of John and Hannah (Buckman) Mills and of Moses and Catharine (Jewell) Warford. His paternal ancestors were New England colonists and his maternal ancestors settled on Long Island. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, June 12, 1879; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 1st cavalry, June 13, 1879; served in the department of tactics at West Point, and with his regiment on the Indian frontier, 1879–87, and participated in the Crow Indian campaign of 1887. He was married Nov. 15, 1883, at Brooklyn, N.Y., to Alada Thurston, daughter of the Rt. Rev. John Adams Paddock, D.D. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1889, and served in the Sioux campaign of 1890; and was appointed adjutant, Oct. 1, 1890, serving till Oct. 1, 1894. His regimental services were broken by a tour of duty as professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina Military academy at Charleston and as instructor in the departments of strategy and cavalry at the U.S. infantry and cavalry officers' school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general of U.S. volunteers, May 13, 1898, and as adjutant-general he was assigned to the second brigade, cavalry division, of the 5th army corps, June 10, 1898; served in the Santiago campaign, and participated in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba, where he was severely wounded. He was appointed superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, with the rank of colonel, Aug. 22, 1898, promoted captain of the 6th U. S. cavalry, Oct. 24, 1898; and was transferred to the 1st U.S. cavalry, Aug. 9, 1899. He was nominated by the President for brevet appointments of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba.

MILLS, Clark, sculptor, was born in Onondaga county, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1815. He was early left an orphan, and in 1828 he ran away from his uncle's home, went to New Orleans and was employed by a millwright. From there he went to Charleston, S.C., and engaged with a plasterer, and while experimenting he discovered a method by which he could take a cast from the living face and reproduce it in a plaster bust at small expense of time and labor. He devoted himself to this as a means of support, and in 1845 reproduced the plaster bust of Calhoun in marble by sculpture, which was purchased and placed in the city hall at Charleston in 1846, and he was awarded a gold medal by the city council. He educated himself as a sculptor, by making portrait busts of the prominent men of South Carolina. He was about to sail for Europe to study in Italy in 1848, when he was invited to make a design for an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson for the government. He completed a model in eight months and was obliged to learn the business of casting, there being no foundry or workmen in the United States capable of producing it in metal. The statue, cast from British guns taken in the war of 1812, was accepted and unveiled in Lafayette square, Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1853, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. This first effort to cast a large statue in metal in America was attended with much

labor and many delays and was completed at a personal loss to Mr. Mills of $7,000, which congress afterward repaid out of an appropriation of $20,000 voted for a copy to be erected in New Orleans, La. His second commission, a colossal equestrian statue of Washington at the battle of Princeton, for which congress appropriated $50,000, was unveiled at Washington, Feb. 22, 1860. He also cast a colossal statue of "Liberty" from Crawford's design, to surmount the dome of the capitol at Washington, and it was placed in position in 1863. He took a life mask of Lincoln a short time before the assassination. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1883.

MILLS, Cyrus Taggart, educator, was born in Paris, N.Y., May 14, 1819; son of William and Mary Mills, and grandson of Henry Mills. He was graduated from Williams college in 1844; attended the Union Theological seminary, 1844–47, and was ordained a Presbyterian minister, Feb. 2, 1848. He was married, Sept. 11, 1848, to Susan Tolman of Ware, Mass. He went as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. to Ceylon in 1849, having studied the Tamul language in college, and met with remarkable success, but his health failed, and he returned to America in 1855. He supplied a pulpit at Berkshire, N.Y., 1856–58, and in 1860 he went under the auspices of the A.B.C. F.M. to the Hawaiian islands as president of Oahu college, near Honolulu, a college for the education of the children of missionaries and foreign residents, and during his administration he greatly improved its financial and educational standing. In 1864 he returned to California, and in 1865 purchased a school known as Mary Atkins Seminary, and conducted it as the Benicia Seminary for Young Ladies, 1865–71, when he removed to Seminary Park, Alameda county, and erected new buildings, the institution becoming known as Mills Seminary. He eventually deeded the entire property to a self-perpetuating board of trustees to be held by them as a permanent institution for the higher education of women. In 1885 it was chartered as a college and became known as Mills College and Seminary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on President Mills by Williams college in 1870. He died at Mills college, Cal., April 20, 1884.

MILLS, Darius Ogden, philanthropist, was born in North Salem, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1825; son of James and Hannah (Ogden) Mills and a descendant of a North of England family of that name which settled on Long Island about 1750, and afterward removed to Connecticut. He attended North Salem academy and Mt. Pleasant academy, Sing Sing, until 1841, when owing to the death of his father he was obliged to help support the family. He was a clerk in New York city, 1842–47, and cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Erie County, at Buffalo, N.Y., 1847–48, and business partner with his cousin, E. J. Townsend, who in December, 1848, agreed to extend the partnership to any business he could do in California, where, during 1849, he succeeded so well that he returned to Buffalo, closed out his business and settled in Sacramento as a merchant and banker in 1850. The growth of his banking business soon crowded out merchandise, and with his brothers James and Edgar he established a branch at Columbia, Cal. The bank of D. O. Mills & Co., was still under his ownership and control in 1902, as the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, the oldest bank of continuously unbroken credit in the state of California. In 1864 he organized and became president of the Bank of California, in San Francisco, with W. C. Ralston as cashier. In 1873 he resigned and went abroad, leaving the bank with a capital of $5,000,000 and a large surplus, which, by 1875, was lost and the bank in debt nearly $20,000,000, and Mr. Mills was asked to settle the affairs. He personally subscribed over $1,000,000; raised nearly $7,000,000 more, and in a short time reopened the bank. He retained the presidency until 1878, when he resigned, the bank being again on a firm basis. He was a large owner in the mines of the Comstock lode, held a controling interest in the Virginia and Truckee railroad leading to the mines in the vast forests above Lake Tahoe, which supplied timber for use in mining; held a controlling interest in the great quicksilver mines of the Pacific coast; and owned a large ranch near San Francisco, on which he built "Millbrae," his country residence. In 1880 he removed to New York city. He was a regent and treasurer of the University of California, 1868–80, and gave $75,000 to found the Mills professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy. He also presented to the state Larkin G. Mead's large marble group, "Columbus before Queen Isabella," placed in the rotunda of the

MILLS

state house, Sacramento. He built the Mills building in Broad street, New York; a system of hotels for respectable men of limited income, where meals and lodging are furnished at nominal prices to several thousand men daily; several model apartment houses for the use of refined families of small means, and a training school for male nurses, costing $100,000, which he presented to the city. He became a director in many New York corporations, and prominent in the philanthropic work of the metropolis. He was one of the first trustees of the Lick estate and of Lick observatory in California; was elected a trustee of the Metropolian Museum of Art, of the Museum of Natural History, and of the American Geographical society; president of the New York Botanical Gardens; chairman of the executive committee of the Fordham Home for Incurables, trustee of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund and a member of the leading social and political clubs of New York. He was married, Sept. 5, 1854, to Jane Templeton, daughter of James Cunningham of New York. She died in April, 1888. Their son Ogden engaged in banking, and their daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Whitelaw Reid.

MILLS, Elijah Hunt, senator, was born in Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 1, 1776; son of the Rev. Benjamin and Mary (Hunt) Mills, and grandson of Capt. Jonathan and Thankful (Strong) Hunt. His father, the first minister of Chesterfield, having settled there in 1764, was several times a representative in the Provincial legislature and in the general court, and was dismissed from the ministry at his own request on account of feeble health in 1774. Elijah was adopted by his uncle, Elijah Hunt, at the death of his father in 1785; was graduated at Williams college in 1797; was admitted to the bar and established a large practice at Northampton, Mass. He was married to Harriette, daughter of Joseph Blake of Boston, Mass. He established a successful law school in Northampton, with Samuel Howe and John Hooker Ashmun. He was a state senator in 1811, district-attorney for the county of Hampshire for several years, and was a Federal representative in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815–19. He was appointed U.S. senator, Dec. 1, 1820, as successor to Prentiss Mellen, resigned, and was elected for a full term in 1821, serving, 1820–27. He received the degree LL.D. from Williams in 1824. He died in Northampton, Mass., May 5, 1829.

MILLS, Herbert Elmer, educator, was born in Salem, N.H., Aug. 8, 1861; son of Edward and Esther (Butterworth) Mills, and grandson of Benjamin and Sarah (Wrigley) Butterworth. He attended the public schools of Woburn, Mass., and was graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., 1883, A.M., 1887. He was a teacher in the Marion Collegiate institute, New York, 1883–84, and the public schools of Palmyra, N.Y., 1884–86; a fellow at Cornell university, 1886–88, and instructor in ancient history, 1889–90, and became professor of economics at Vassar college in 1890. He was married, July 30, 1890, to Mary Louise Sansbury. He was elected a member of the American Economic association in 1887, and was president of the board of managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, N.Y. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Cornell in 1890. He is the author of: *Early Years of the French Revolution in San Domingo* (1891).

MILLS, Job Smith, bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, was born near Plymouth, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1848; son of Lewis and Ann (Smith) Mills, and grandson of Gideon Mills. He attended Bartlett academy, Plymouth, and was prepared for the ministry under private tutors. He was pastor of Otterbein university, 1874–80 and 1885–87, and was at Western college, Toledo, Ohio, as professor of English literature and rhetoric, 1887–90, professor of philosophy and president, 1890–92, and professor of philosophy, 1892-93. He was graduated from Illinois Wesleyan university, Ph.B. 1892, Ph.D. 1894. He was elected bishop of the United Brethren in Christ in 1893. He was twice married, first in 1870, to Sarah Ann Metzger of Chesterfield, Ohio, and secondly, in 1876, to Mary Keister of Scottdale, Pa. In 1896 he travelled in Western Africa, and in 1897 visited the universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, Jena, Oxford and Cambridge. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Otterbein university in 1884; that of D.D. by Westfield college and Lebanon Valley college in 1890, and that of LL.D. by Lane university in 1897. He was made a corresponding member of the Iowa Academy of Science and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is the author of: *Mission Work in West Africa* (1898); *Manual of Family Worship* (1900); *Essence of Christianity* (1894); *Outline of Sociology* (1895); *Some Difficulties in Cosmic Evolution* (1896).

MILLS, Joseph John, educator, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1847; son of Abner and Hannah (Furnas) Mills, and grandson of Enoch and Mary (Scott) Mills, and of Robert and Hannah (Wilson) Furnas of North Carolina, who were among the pioneer settlers of Warren county, Ohio. He entered the University of Michigan, 1865, but left before graduation to engage in teaching. He was principal of the public high school at Wabash, Ind., 1869–71; superintendent of the Wabash public schools, 1871–73, and assistant superintendent of the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind., 1873–74. He was elected president of Earlham college, Richmond, Ind., in 1884, and was appointed a member of the Indiana

state board of education in 1899. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Earlham college in 1878 and that of LL.D. by Harvard college, in 1890. He was married Aug. 27, 1878, to Emily, daughter of Michael Wanzer, a native of Connecticut. Their daughter, Gertrude Cartland, was graduated at Earlham college, 1898; was a graduate student there, 1888–89, and at Radcliffe, 1900.

MILLS, Robert, architect, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 12, 1781. He studied architecture under Benjamin H. Latrobe (q.v.), in Philadelphia; designed and supervised the erection of the fire-proof wings of Independence Hall, Philadelphia; the capitol building at Harrisburg, and designed and built the single arch bridge of 740 feet across the Schuylkill river. He was the architect and builder of the custom houses in New London and Middletown, Conn., and in New Bedford and Newburyport, Mass.; the marine hospitals at Charleston, S.C., and New Orleans, La., and the state penitentiary of Louisiana. He resided in South Carolina, 1820–37, and served part of the time as state architect and engineer. He was appointed U.S. architect by President Jackson in 1837, and designed and directed the erection of the Treasury building, the General Post Office building and the Patent Office building. He designed the Washington monument, Baltimore, Md., and the National Washington monument at Washington. The construction of this monument was commenced in 1848, discontinued

1856–77, and completed and unveiled Feb. 22, 1885. Mr. Mills intended the monument to be 600 feet high, square at the top and surrounded at the base by a circular colonnade or pantheon. The pantheon was omitted and the plain obelisk lacks 44 feet and 6¼ inches of the architect's intended height. He is the author of: *Statistics of South Carolina*, with a folio atlas (1826); *American Pharos, or Lighthouse Guide* (1832); and *Guide to the National Executive Offices* (1842). He died in Washington, D.C., March 3, 1855.

MILLS, Roger Quarles, senator, was born in Todd county, Ky., March 30, 1832; son of Charles Henley and Tabitha Buckner (Daniels) Mills, grandson of Nathaniel Mills of Orange county, Va., and a descendant of Charles Mills of Hanover county, Va. He removed to Texas in 1849, studied law with Reuben A. Reeves, Palestine; was admitted to the bar in 1852, before reaching his majority, and practised in Corsicana. He was married, Jan. 7, 1858, to Caroline R., daughter of Henry Jones of Navarro county. He was a representative in the Texas legislature, 1859–60; served as a private at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, and was lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 10th Texas infantry, C.S. A., which he commanded at the battle of Arkansas post. He commanded the Texas brigade at Chickamauga, after the disability of General Deshler; commanded his regiment at Missionary Ridge, where he was wounded; at New Hope church, May 27, 1864, and at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, where he was twice wounded. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth district of Texas in the 43d–52d congresses, 1873–92, and during Cleveland's first administration, 1885–89, he was chairman of the committee on ways and means and introduced into the house the "Mills bill" which was passed. He was a candidate for speaker of the house in 1891, but was defeated by Charles Frederick Crisp of Georgia. He resigned in June, 1892, to take his seat in the U.S. senate, having been elected to succeed Horace Chilton (q.v.), and he was elected for a full term from March 3, 1893, serving in all 1892–99. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1894. He is the author of several magazines articles, including: *New England and the New Tariff Bill; The Speakership; A Defective Census; The Wilson Bill;* and *The Gladstone and Blaine Controversy.*

MILLS, Samuel John, missionary, was born in Torringford, Conn., April 21, 1783; son of the Rev. Samuel John (1743–1833) and Esther (Robbins) Mills, and grandson of John and Jane (Lewis) Mills, and of Samuel Robbins of Canaan, Conn. His father was graduated at Yale, 1764, and was pastor at Torringford, 1768–1833. The son conducted a farm inherited from his maternal grandmother until 1806, when he abandoned it to enter college. He was graduated at Williams in 1809; was a resident graduate at Yale for a few months, 1809–10, and a student at the Andover Theological seminary, 1810–12. In 1810 he was one of four young men to communicate a paper expressing their deep interest in missions to the heathen, to the meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts at Bradford, which

resulted in the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was licensed to preach in 1812, and with the Rev. F. Schermerhorn of the Reformed Dutch church, made a missionary tour through southwestern United States under the patronage of the Connecticut and Massachusetts Missionary societies. He made a second tour in 1814–15, accompanied by the Rev. David Smith, and while in New Orleans, La., finding it impossible to purchase a Bible, he procured a supply in both French and English and distributed them. He was ordained at Newburyport, June 21, 1815; resided successively in Albany, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and in Washington, D.C., 1815–17, and was influential in establishing the American Bible society in May, 1816, and afterward the United Foreign Missionary society. He devoted himself to the elevation of the colored race in the United States and Africa. It was chiefly through his efforts that the synod of New York and New Jersey established a school for the training of young colored men as preachers and teachers of the African race in 1816. He served as the agent of this institution in the middle states, and in January, 1817, on the organization of the American Colonization society was chosen to explore the western coast of Africa and select the most eligible place for a settlement. The Rev. Ebenezer Burgess accompanied him on this mission, and they sailed for London, England, in November, 1817, and for Africa in February, 1818, reaching their destination in March, 1818. After fulfilling the duties of his mission Mr. Mills took passage from Sierra Leone for London in the brig *Success*, May 22, 1818. He published an account of his missionary tours in the southern and western parts of the United States in 1815. See *Memoirs of the Rev. Samuel J. Mills* by Gardner Spring (1854). He died at sea on the voyage from Sierra Leone to London, June 16, 1818.

MILLS, Susan Tolman, educator, was born in Enosburgh, Vt., Nov. 18, 1825; daughter of John and Elizabeth (Nichols) Tolman; granddaughter of Desire and Sarah (Howe) Tolman, and of Levi and Relief (Boutell) Nichols, and a descendant of Thomas Tolman, who landed at Nantasket, Mass., May 29, 1630, and was a member of the party that bought from the Indians the tract of land on which Dorchester and adjacent towns in Massachusetts were built. Her family removed from Vermont in 1836 to Ware, Mass., and she attended the public schools, the seminary at West Brookfield, Mass., was graduated from Mt. Holyoke seminary, Mass., in 1845, and was an instructor at Mt. Holyoke, 1845–48. She was married, Sept. 11, 1848, to the Rev. Cyrus Taggart Mills, and accompanied her husband to India, where she assisted him in his educational work. She was a teacher at Batticotta college, Jaffna, Ceylon, 1848–55; at Oahu college, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, 1860–64; returned to America, and removed with her husband to California in 1865. She was associated with Dr. Mills as a teacher at the Young Ladies' seminary, Benicia, Cal., 1865–71. They removed the seminary from Benicia to Seminary Park, Alameda county, Cal., in 1871, and she continued as Dr. Mills's assistant until his death in 1884, when she succeeded him as president and treasurer, also serving as teacher of Bible and theism. She donated the Mr. and Mrs. John Tolman scholarship of $5,000 in memory of her father and mother, and the Mr. and Mrs. Lucian A. Tolman scholarship of $5,000 in memory of her brother and sister.

MILLSON, John S., representative, was born in Norfolk, Va., Oct. 1, 1808. He attended an academy, began the study of law in 1824, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He settled in practice in Norfolk, was a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1848, and was a representative from the first Virginia district in the 31st–36th congresses, 1849–61. He took no part in the civil war. He died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1873.

MILLSPAUGH, Frank Rosebrook, third bishop of Kansas and 176th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Nichols, Tioga county, N.Y., April 12, 1848; son of Cornelius and Elmira (Rosebrook) Millspaugh, and of Dutch descent, his great-grandfather, Peter von Miltzbach, settling in Orange county, N.Y., with his wife, Elsie Kimbark, a French Huguenot refugee who boasted of royal blood. The next generation changed the name. His father removed to Faribault, Minn., in 1857, and there Frank attended the parish school kept by the Rev. James Lloyd Breck (q.v.). He was graduated from Shattuck Hall in 1870, and from Seabury Divinity school, B.D., 1873; was ordered deacon, June 22, 1873, ordained priest, June 21, 1874, and was a missionary in Minnesota, 1873–76. He was dean of Trinity cathedral, Omaha, Neb., 1876–86; continually represented the diocese as president of the standing committee and delegate to the general convention; was rector of St. Paul's church, Minneapolis, 1886–94, and dean of Grace cathedral, Topeka, Kan., 1894–95. He was elected

Frank R. Millspaugh

bishop of Kansas as successor to the Rt. Rev. Elisha Smith Thomas, his old professor, deceased, in 1895, and he was consecrated at Grace cathedral, Topeka, by Bishops Whipple, Tuttle, Spalding, Atwill and Brooke, Sept. 19, 1895. He received the degree of D.D. from Seabury in 1895.

MILMORE, Joseph, sculptor, was born in Sligo, Ireland, Oct. 22, 1842. His father, a teacher in Sligo, Ireland, died in 1851, and his mother, a descendant of Gen. Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, came to the United States with her family in 1851, and settled in Boston, Mass. Joseph was educated in the Quincy and Brimmer schools in Boston, and learned the trade of wood carver and cabinet-maker, which he abandoned for that of marble cutter. With his brother Martin he executed important monuments, including the "Sphinx" in Mount Auburn cemetery; the statuary forming the façade of the old Horticultural Hall, Tremont street, Boston, and the soldiers' and sailors' monument on Boston Common. He married Mary L. Longfellow of Cambridge, Mass., for his second wife, Feb. 14, 1885. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 10 1886.

MILMORE, Martin, sculptor, was born in Sligo, Ireland, Sept. 14, 1844. He came to America with his mother and elder brother, Joseph (q. v.), in 1851. He was a pupil in the Brimmer school, Boston; was graduated at the Boston Latin school in 1860, and during his school days was taught wood carving by his brother Joseph. He prepared for his life work in the studio of Thomas Ball, 1860–64, and then established a studio in Boston. He produced the "Philosopher" in 1863, which was purchased in Boston, and in the same year sent his statuette "Devotion" to the Sanitary Fair. He received a commission to execute statues of "Ceres," "Flora," and "Pomona," for the Boston Horticultural Hall, from Turner Sargent, in 1864, and in 1867 an order for the soldiers' monument at Forest Hills cemetery, Boston. He was later commissioned by the city of Boston, sculptor of the soldiers' and sailors' monument on Boston Common, and while designing it resided in Rome, Italy. It was unveiled 1877, and is considered his greatest work. He also executed: "America," at Fitchburg, Mass.; soldiers' monument at Charlestown, Mass.; statue of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, at West Point, N.Y.; "The Weeping Lion," at Colby university, Waterville, Me.; with his brother Joseph the "Sphinx," at Mount Auburn cemetery, Mass., and war monuments at Keene, N.H., and Erie, Pa. Notable among his busts are: Henry W. Longfellow (1864); Charles Sumner (1865), in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; Theodore Parker; George Ticknor (1868), in the Boston public library; Charles O. Whitmore; Henry Wilson; George T. Boutwell; Cardinal McCloskey; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Wendell Phillips (1869), a copy of which in bronze was presented to the Boston Public Library by the Wendell Phillips Memorial association, through A. Shuman, in March, 1900; Pope Pius IX.; General Grant; Abraham Lincoln; and Daniel Webster. He was engaged to be married to Mary L. Longfellow of Cambridge, Mass., at the timeof his death. A memorial, "Death and the Sculptor," by Daniel C. French, was placed over his grave at Forest Hills cemetery. He died at Roxbury Highlands, Boston, Mass., July 21, 1883.

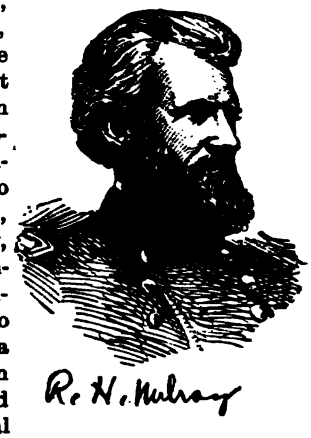
MILMORE MEMORIAL.

MILNOR, James, representative and clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1773; son of William and Ann (Brientnall) Milnor. His father engaged in trade and was interested in a fishery with General Washington before the Revolution, to which cause he rendered valuable assistance. James Milnor attended the Philadelphia grammar school, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, but was not graduated. He studied law with Mr. Howell, a Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, 1789–93, and withMr. Rawle, 1793–94; was admitted to the bar in 1794, and in the same year became an attorney for the court of common pleas of Montgomery county. He practised at Norristown, Pa., 1794–97, and at Philadelphia, Pa., 1797–1813. He was president of the Philadelphia Law society in 1794 and 1797; was elected a member of the Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in 1795, and served for several years as one of its counsellors. He was married, Feb. 28, 1799, to Eleanor, daughter of Henry Pawling of Norristown, Pa. He was a member of the Philadelphia common council, 1800; a member of the select council, 1805–10, and its president, 1808–09; and a Federalist representative in the 12th congress, 1811–13. He abandoned the law for theology, and on April 7, 1813, became a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a lay reader and catechist in St. John's church, Norristown, Pa., 1813–14; was ordered deacon, Aug. 14, 1814, and served as assistant at St. Peter's and the united churches in Philadelphia, 1814–16. He was ordained priest by Bishop White, Aug. 27, 1815, and was rector of St. George's church, New York city, 1816–44. He

was secretary of a committee chosen by the Philadelphia Bible society in 1816 to extend its operations, and on his removal to New York became actively connected with the American Bible society. He was a delegate from the American Bible society to the British and Foreign Bible societies, 1830, and was intrusted with securing an instructor in Paris for the New York asylum for the deaf and dumb. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He published *Oration of Masonry* (1811); *Thanksgiving Day Sermon* (1817); *A Plea for the American Colonization Society* (1826); *Sermon on the Death of De Witt Clinton* (1828); and *A Charitable Judgment of the Opinions and Conduct of Others Recommended*, delivered the Sunday before his death (1844). See *Memoir*, by Rev. John S. Stone, D.D. (1855). He died in New York city, April 8, 1844.

MILNOR, William, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1785; son of William and Ann (Brientnall) Milnor, members of the Society of Friends, and a brother of the Rev. James Milnor, D.D. (q.v.). His parents were both descendants of early Quaker settlers in Pennsylvania. He attended the Philadelphia grammar school, engaged in mercantile business with his father, and became prominent in the community. He was elected a Federalist representative from Philadelphia county in the 10th, 11th, 14th and 17th congresses, 1807–11, 1815–17 and 1821–22, resigning in 1822, when he was succeeded by Thomas Forrest. He also served as mayor and alderman of Philadelphia. He was the author of several political pamphlets. Shortly before his death he removed to Burlington, N.J., where he died, Nov. 11, 1843.

MILROY, Robert Houston, soldier, was born near Salem, Ind., June 11, 1816; son of Gen. Samuel and Martha (Houston) Milroy; grandson of Henry and Agnes (McCormack) Milroy, and great-grandson of John and Martha (Bruce) McElroy. John McElroy was the Earl of Annandale, Scotland, and a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce, and having been persecuted for joining in a revolution in Scotland, fled to Ireland in 1774 with his young wife, changing his name to Milroy and after a few years settled in Carlisle, Pa. Robert H. Milroy was employed on his father's farm and in his mills until 1840; was graduated from Norwich university, Vt., A.B. and M.M.S., in 1843, and began the study of law in Indiana in 1844. He served in the Mexican war as captain in the 1st Indiana volunteers, 1846–47; was graduated from Indiana university, LL.B., 1850, and practised at Delphi, Ind., 1850–53, and at Rensselaer, 1854–61. He was a member of the Indiana constitutional convention of 1850–51; and judge of the eighth judicial circuit court of Indiana, 1852. He recruited a volunteer company in April, 1861; was commissioned colonel of the 9th Indiana volunteers, April 26, 1861; served under McClellan in western Virginia, and was mustered out, July 30, 1861. He was mustered in again, Sept. 5, 1861, and in December, 1861, attacked the Confederates in front of Cheat Mountain Pass. He was promoted brigadier-general, Feb. 6, 1862, to rank from Sept. 5, 1861, and in January, 1862, assumed command of the Mountain Department. To put a stop to guerilla warfare in western Virginia, he directed that whenever a loyal citizen should be killed or his property destroyed by guerillas or rangers an appraisement of the property should be taken by Federal officers, and the number of lives taken recorded, and within twenty-four hours of the occurrence notice given to the Confederate sympathizers in the neighborhood of the loss, and the amount so appraised immediately paid to the widow or heirs; those failing to comply to be shot and their property burned. The order caused President Davis to appeal to General Halleck through General Lee, and Halleck ordered Milroy to revoke the order, which he did not do, but reported the full facts of all depredations already committed to President Lincoln, and the President sustained his position, and the order was not revoked. President Davis then made the order the subject of a special message to the Confederate congress, which body offered a reward of $100,000 for the body of General Milroy, dead or alive. He was attacked by Jackson at McDowell, in May, 1862, and held his ground till reinforced by Shields, who assumed command, and together they fought the battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862, and were forced back to Franklin. Jackson retired to Richmond, and Milroy's independent brigade was attached to Siegel's corps, Army of Virginia, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and his division of the 8th army corps, 9000 strong, occupied Winchester with McReynolds's brigade on observation at Berryville. On June 11, when asked about evacuating and joining Kelley at Harper's Ferry, he reported that he could hold the place against any force in the valley, and was authorized to re-



main. At that time he was unaware that Lee was on his march to invade the north. Ewell, with Early's and Edward Johnson's divisions, attacked him on two sides, June 15, and captured the outworks. On June 18, after fighting continually for three days against Longstreet's corps, Milroy was obliged to destroy his artillery and wagon train and retreat to Harper's Ferry, and in the movement he lost a large portion of his force, reported by Milroy to have been 3000 in killed, wounded and prisoners captured. He had successfully checked the advance of General Lee's army for three days, until his provisions were exhausted. This detention, it was claimed by General Milroy, enabled General Meade to make his dispositions at Gettysburg instead of at a point further north. General Milroy was placed under arrest by General Halleck, June 26, 1863. for evacuating Winchester without orders from General Schenck, his immediate commander. and was released May 13, 1864, and ordered to Nashville, Tenn., for duty, and he fought his last battle against Generals Forrest and Bates, defeating their combined forces on the old Murfreesboro battle-ground. He resigned from the army, July 26, 1865. He was elected a trustee of the Wabash and Erie canal company in 1868 ; was superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory, 1872–75, and Indian agent in Washington Territory, 1875–85. He was married May 17, 1849, to Mary Jane, daughter of Valerius Armitage of Indiana, and his widow and three sons survived him. He died in Olympia, Wash., March 29, 1890.

MILTON, Homer Virgil, soldier, was born in Milton Plantation, Louisville, Ga., in 1781 ; son of Capt. John and Hannah E. (Spencer) Milton. He was married May 17, 1801, to Elizabeth Robinson. He entered the U.S. army, was promoted major, May 3, 1808 ; lieutenant-colonel, September, 1810 ; was promoted colonel, 3d infantry, Aug. 15, 1813 ; took an active part in the war of 1812, distinguished himself in several engagements, and gained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His children were : John Milton, born April 20, 1807 (q.v.); Homer Virgil Milton, born April 2, 1813, and Jane Elizabeth Milton, born Aug. 23, 1815. He died at Milton Plantation, Louisville, Ga., April 2, 1822.

MILTON, John, soldier, was born in Halifax county, N.C., in 1740 ; son of John and Mary (Farr) Milton, and, according to tradition, a descendant of Judge Christopher Milton, brother of John Milton, the poet. His father was born in England, and came to North Carolina about 1734. He joined the Revolutionary army as an ensign in the 1st Georgia regiment, Jan. 7, 1776 ; was promoted 1st lieutenant ; and was taken prisoner at Fort Howe, Ga., in February, 1777, with Lieut. William Caldwell, on the surrender of that place, held as a hostage, and imprisoned in the castle at St. Augustine, Fla., until November, 1777. He was promoted captain, Sept. 15, 1777, and on his release returned to the army and served until the end of the war, retiring Sept. 15, 1782. He was secretary of the state of Georgia in 1777, 1781–83 and 1789, and on Dec. 6, 1778, at the approach of the British, removed the public records to Perrysburg by order of the governor. He engaged in planting after the war, and received the two votes of the Georgia electors for first President of the United States in 1789. He was a charter member of the (Georgia) Society of the Cincinnati. He was married to Hannah E. Spencer, and of their children, Gen. Homer Virgil Milton (q.v.), was an officer in the war of 1812. He died at Milton plantation, near Louisville, Ga., about 1804.

MILTON, John, governor of Florida, was born on the Milton plantation, near Louisville, Ga., April 20, 1807 ; son of Gen. Homer Virgil and Elizabeth (Robinson) Milton. He was educated in the academy at Louisville and in the law office of Roger L. Gamble, and established a large law practice. He was a strong states' rights advocate, and in 1832, while a resident of Columbus, Ga., was a candidate for representative in congress on the nullification issue, but was defeated. He removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1835, where he continued to practise successfully, and was captain of Alabama volunteers in the Florida Indian war of 1837–39. He removed to New Orleans, La., 1840, and had a large practice. In 1846 he removed to Florida ; was a Democratic representative in the Florida legislature in 1849 ; a presidential elector in 1849, and was war governor of Florida, succeeding Madison S. Perry, and serving 1861–65. He was twice married : first to Susan Amanda Cobb, and secondly, to Caroline Howze. He died near Marianna, Fla., April 1, 1865.

MILTON, William Hall, surveyor-general, was born near Marianna, Fla., March 2, 1864 ; son of Judge William Henry (q.v.) and Lucy Hall (Hearn) Milton. He attended the Marianna academy and the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Auburn, Ala. He was clerk and treasurer of Marianna, 1885–93 ; a representative in the Florida legislature, 1889–91 ; was admitted to the bar in 1890 ; was court commissioner, 1890–94 ; presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1892 ; U.S. surveyor-general of Florida, 1894–97 ; mayor of Marianna, 1898-99; president of the board of managers, Florida State Reform school, 1898–1902 ; and a prominent candidate for governor of Florida before the Democratic state convention of June 19, 1900. He was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a

member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, Nov. 23, 1893, to Sarah Smith Baker.

MILTON, William Henry, jurist, was born at Milton Plantation, Louisville, Ga., Dec. 4, 1829; son of Gov. John (q.v.) and Susan Amanda (Cobb) Milton. He attended a Catholic school in Mobile and was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1849. He was married, Dec. 8, 1857, to Lucy Hall Hearn. He served in the Confederate army first as private, then as adjutant-general of Florida, 1861; as captain of a cavalry corps in 1862, and as major of cavalry, 1863–65. He practised law in Marianna, Fla., after 1865; was chairman of the Democratic county executive committee, a member of the state executive committee, and of the first congressional district committee. He was judge of probate, 1874–76; state attorney of Florida, 1877–98; representative in the state legislature, 1881–83, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1885. He died in Marianna, Fla., Aug. 6, 1900.

MINER, Alonzo Ames, educator and clergyman, was born in Lempster, N.H., Aug. 17, 1814; son of Benajah Ames and Amanda (Carey) Miner, grandson of Charles Miner, and a descendant of Thomas Miner, of England, who came to Boston with Elder Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Connecticut in 1643. Alonzo attended and taught the public school, was associate principal of the academy at Cavendish, Vt., 1834–35, and principal of the scientific and military school at Unity, N.H., 1835–39. He was married, Aug. 24, 1836, to Maria S., daughter of Capt. Edmund and Sarah (Bailey) Perley of Lempster, N.H. He was received into the fellowship of the Universalist church in June, 1838, was ordained in June, 1839, and was pastor at Methuen, Mass., 1839–42; at Lowell, Mass., 1842–48; colleague of the Rev. Hosea Ballou at Boston, Mass., succeeding E. H. Chapin, and full pastor, 1852–95. He was president of Tufts college and professor of ethics and political economy, 1862–75. He found the treasury empty when he entered upon his duties, but when he resigned the assets of the college were nearly $1,000,000. He was the Fourth of July municipal orator in 1855; chaplain of the Massachusetts senate in 1864, and preacher of the last election sermon before the general court in 1884. He was a member of the state board of education, 1869–93; the projector of the Universalist publishing house and president of its board of trustees; chairman of the executive committee of Tufts college and of the American Peace society which he represented at the International Peace congress at Paris in 1889. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the National Reform association. He was Prohibition candidate for governor of Massachusetts, 1878, and for mayor of Boston, 1893; president of the Massachusetts Temperance alliance, and an overseer of Harvard college, 1861–67. In 1891 he gave $40,000 to Tufts college to build Miner Theological Hall. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Tufts in 1861; S.T.D. from Harvard in 1863, and LL.D. from Tufts in 1875. He edited *The Star of Bethlehem*, Lowell, Mass., and is the author of: *Bible Exercises* (1854 and 1884); and *Old Forts Taken* (1878 and 1885). He died in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1895.

A. A. Miner

MINER, Charles, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 1, 1780; son of Seth and Anna (Charlton) Miner; grandson of Hugh Miner, and a descendant of Thomas Miner the emigrant, 1630. Seth Miner was a printer; a commissioned officer in the Connecticut militia, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Charles attended school in Norwich, served part of an apprenticeship as a printer in New London, Conn., and in 1799 removed to the Wyoming Valley to take charge of his father's lands held under the Connecticut claim. He removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1802, and joined his brother Asher in publishing the *Luzerne County Federalist*, afterward *The Gleaner*, established in 1801. In 1804 he became sole proprietor. He represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1807–08. He was assistant editor of the *Political and Commercial Register* of Philadelphia for a time, and removed to West Chester, Pa., in 1816, where he established the *Village Record*, which he edited for several years. He was a Federalist representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825–29, and declined re-election. While in congress he opposed slavery, took an active interest in agriculture, and in silk culture, and he was the author of the report submitted by the chairman of the committee on agriculture. In 1834 he sold his paper and returned to Wilkesbarre, Pa. His wife was Letitia, daughter of Joseph Wright. He is the author of: *History of Wyoming* (1845); *Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe*, and the ballad "James Bird." He died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 26, 1865.

MINOR, Benjamin Blake, educator, was born at Tappahannock, Essex county, Va., Oct. 21, 1818; son of Dr. Hubbard Taylor and Jane (Blake) Minor, grandson of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth

(Taylor) Minor, of Spottsylvania county, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Aldridge) Blake, and great-grandson of Thomas and Alice (Thomas) Minor. These Minors probably came to Massachusetts with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and Thomas Minor removed to Virginia, where he married Alice Thomas in March, 1741. Benjamin Blake Minor attended Bristol college, Pa., 1833–34; the University of Virginia, 1834–37, graduating in several of its schools, and was graduated in moral and political science and law at the College of William and Mary, in 1839. He practised law in Petersburg, Va., 1840–41; in Richmond, 1841–43; owned and edited the *Southern Literary Messenger*, 1843–47; was principal of the Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, 1847–48, and founded the Home School for Young Ladies, Richmond, 1848. He was married, May 26, 1842, to Virginia Maury, daughter of the Rt. Rev. James Hervey Otey (q.v.). In 1845 he originated the historical department of the Society of Alumni of the University of Virginia; the same year was vice-president of the commercial convention at Memphis; in 1847 was a chief factor in the revival of the Historical society of Virginia of which he was made a life member; and was made a corresponding member of the historical societies of New York and Wisconsin; and secretary of the African Colonization society of Virginia and of the Virginia Bible society, which antedates the American Bible society. He resumed the practice of law in Richmond in 1848 and the same year was the mover and author of the memorial to the Virginia legislature that led to the erection of the Washington monument on Capitol square. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Virginia militia; was a warden, register and diocesan delegate of St. James's church, and one of the founders of the Richmond Male Orphan asylum. On July 4, 1860, he was elected president of the State University of Missouri, serving until the curators suspended the work of the university during the civil war. He was principal of a Female seminary in St. Louis, 1865–69; life insurance state agent and superintendent, and public lecturer, 1869–89, and in 1889 rejoined his family in Richmond, Va., and engaged in literary work. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the State University of Missouri in 1894, and in 1896 was made secretary of the Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He edited a complete edition of *Reports of Chancellor George Wythe, with a Memoir of the Author;* a new edition of Henning & Munford's *Virginia Reports*, and contributed to law journals in New York city.

MINOR, Edward Sloman, representative, was born at Point Peninsula, Jefferson county, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1840; son of Martin and Abigail (St. Ores) Minor. His parents removed to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled in Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where he attended the public schools. In 1852 they removed to Sheboygan county, where he worked on the farm and completed a common school education. He served in the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, gaining the rank of 1st lieutenant, 1861–65. He was married in 1867 to Tillie E., daughter of O. P. Graham, of Door county, Wis. He was superintendent of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal, 1884–91. He was a representative in the state assembly, 1879, 1881 and 1882; state senator, 1882–86; and president *pro tempore* of the senate 1886. He was a member of the Wisconsin fish commission for four years; was mayor of Sturgeon Bay, 1894, and was a Republican representative from the eighth congressional district of Wisconsin in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

MINOR, John Barbee, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., June 2, 1813; son of Launcelot and Mary O. (Tompkins) Minor; grandson of John of "Topping Castle," Caroline county, and Elizabeth (Cosby) Minor, and a descendant of Doodes Maindort, a sea captain from Holland who was naturalized by the Virginia house of burgesses, together with his son Doodes the Less. They were re-naturalized in October, 1675, and Doodes the Less adopted the family name Minor. John Barbee Minor attended Kenyon college, Ohio, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1833. He practised law in Botetourt county, Va., but in 1840 removed to Charlottesville to be a partner of his brother Lucian (q.v.). He was professor of law at the University of Virginia, 1845–95, and for several years had entire charge of the law school. On June 12, 1895, the fiftieth anniversary of his incumbency of the chair of law, a life-size marble bust of Mr. Minor was presented to the University library by the law alumni, inscribed: "He Taught the Law and the Reason Thereof, 1845–1895." The College of William and Mary conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He married first, Martha Macon Davis; secondly, Annie Fisher Colston, and thirdly, Ellen T. Hill, and had children by the first two marriages. He was editor of *Madison's Resolutions and Report* of 1798–99, (new ed. 1850); author of *Synopsis of the Law of Crimes and Punishments* (1869), and *Institutes of Common and Statute Law* (4 vols., 1875). He died at the University of Virginia, July 29, 1895.

MINOR, Lucian, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1802: son of Launcelot and Mary C. (Tompkins) Minor. He was graduated from the law department of the College of William and Mary, Virginia, in 1823; was commonwealth's attorney for Louisa county, 1828–52, but removed

to Charlottesville and edited a paper there. He was professor of law at William and Mary, 1855–58. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, a good classical scholar, and the friend and adviser of Mr. Thomas W. White, founder of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, to which he contributed extensively. He delivered before the alumni of the University of Virginia a eulogy of Prof. John A. G. Davis. Somewhat late in life he married Lavinia Price of Hanover county, by whom he had children. The Knights of St. Mathew erected in the cemetery at Williamsburg, Va., a monument to his memory. He is the author of a part of John A. G. Davis's "Guide to Justices" (1838); added notes to Daniel Call's "Virginia Reports"; revised and condensed the four volumes of Heming and Munford's reports into one, and wrote a tract on the "Reason for Abolishing the Liquor Traffic." His notes of travel on foot in New England were revised and published in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, 1834. He died in Williamsburg, Va., in 1858.

MINOR, Robert Crannell, painter, was born in New York city, April 30, 1839; son of Israel and Charlotte (Crannell) Minor; grandson of Seth Minor and of Isaac Van Hook Crannell, and a descendant of Elder Brewster. After studying painting under H. Boulanger and Joseph Van Luppen in Belgium and under Diaz at Barbizon, France, he opened a studio in New York city He was vice-president of the Société Artistique et Littéraire at Antwerp in 1874; was elected a member of the Society of American Artists; a National Academician in 1897, a member of the New York Sculpture society, the National Arts club, and the Lotus club; and president of the Salmagundi club of New York. He received various honors and medals for his work, and exhibited in New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago; in the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery, London, and in the Salons of Paris and Antwerp. His paintings include: *Evening* (1874); *Dawn* (1874); *Studio of Corot* (1877); *Under the Oaks* (1880); *The Wold of Kent, England* (1884); *The Cradle of the Hudson* (1885); *The Close of Day* (1886); *A Mountain Path* (1887).

MINOR, Virginia Louisa, reformer, was born in Goochland county, Va., March 27, 1824; daughter of Warner Minor, and a descendant of Capt. Doodes Maindort, the immigrant, 1673, who adopted the name of Minor. She was a student at the Academy for Young Ladies, Charlottesville, Va. In 1843 she was married to her kinsman, Francis Minor, and after 1846 made her home in St. Louis, Mo. She rendered valuable assistance to the wounded soldiers during the civil war, and in 1866 was prominent in promoting the woman suffrage movement in Missouri, organizing the Woman Suffrage association in 1866. In 1872 she brought the question before the federal courts, on the ground that suffrage was the right and not the mere privilege of women. The U.S. supreme court decided the case against her.

MINOR, William Thomas, governor of Connecticut, was born in Stamford, Conn., Oct. 3, 1815; son of Simeon H. Minor, and a descendant of Thomas Minor, who came from England, 1646, and settled at Pequot, near Stonington, Conn. He was graduated from Yale in 1834; taught school at Stamford, 1834–41; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practised in Stamford, 1841–68. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1846–54, state senator, 1854–55, and was nominated for governor of the state on the Native American ticket in 1856. As there was no popular election he was chosen governor by the legislature and served 1856–58. He was U.S. consul-general at Havana, Cuba, 1864–67, and while there secured the detention of the Confederate ram *Stonewall Jackson*, Capt. T. J. Page, until he had communicated with his government. He was judge of the superior court of Connecticut, 1868–73. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1855. He was married in 1849, to Mary C., daughter of John W. Leeds of Stamford, and his son Charles W. Minor was elected a representative in the Connecticut legislature in 1882. Governor Minor died at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 13, 1889.

MINOT, Charles, pioneer railroad manager, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 30, 1810. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831, and practised law in Boston, 1831–41. He was superintendent of the Boston and Maine railroad, 1841; of the Erie, 1842–54; of the Michigan Southern, 1854–59; of the Erie, 1859–64, and its consulting manager, 1864–66. He instructed the builders of the chief railroads of the United States. He died in Somerville, Mass., Dec. 10, 1866.

MINOT, Charles Sedgwick, biologist, was born in West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 23, 1852; son of William and Katherine (Sedgwick) Minot; grandson of William Minot, and a descendant of George Minot, one of the founders of Dorchester, Mass. He was graduated in chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.B., 1872, and studied biology in Leipzig, Paris, Würzburg and at Harvard, where he took the degree of S.D. in 1878. He was lecturer on oral pathology and surgery at Harvard Dental school, 1880–83; and was lecturer on embryology at the Harvard Medical school, 1880–83; instructor in histology and embryology, 1883–87; assistant professor, 1887–92, and professor from 1892. He was made a fellow of the Harvard Medical school

in 1880; was active in the founding of the American Society for Physical Research; and in 1887 he invented one form and in 1896 a second form of microtome, both of which make sections automatically for microscopic study. He was married, June 1, 1889, to Lucy, daughter of David Fosdick of Groton, Mass. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Philadelphia Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Science, the Anatomischen Gesellschaft, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Biological Society of Paris, and the Academy of Sciences in Turin; was elected general-secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885, vice-president of its biological section in 1890, and president in 1901; president of the American Society of Naturalists in 1894, and was an original trustee of the marine biological laboratory at Wood's Holl. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1894. He is the author of: *Human Embryology* (1892); *Bibliography of Vertebrate Embryology* (1893), and numerous carefully prepared papers on biological subjects.

MINOT, George Richards, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1758; son of Stephen Minot, a prominent merchant of Boston. He was prepared for college by John Lowell; graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1778, A.M., 1781; and practised law in Boston. He was married to Mary Speakman of Marlboro, Mass. He was clerk of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1781–92; probate judge for the county of Suffolk, 1792 99, meantime serving as secretary of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1799 and judge of the municipal court of Boston upon its establishment in 1800, serving until 1802. He was a ruling elder in the First Church, Boston; a founder of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He edited three volumes of the "Collections" of the Massachusetts Historical society, and delivered many addresses, including an oration on the anniversary of the Boston massacre, on March 5, 1782; an address to the Charitable Free society, in 1795, and a eulogy on Washington in 1800. Besides his addresses published in pamphlet form and numerous articles in newspapers and magazines he is the author of: *History of the Insurrection in Massachusetts in 1786* (1786), and a *Continuation of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay from the year 1748, with an Introductory Sketch of Events from its Original Settlement* (2 vols., 1798 and 1803). He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1802.

MINTON, Henry Collin, clergyman, was born at Prosperity, Washington county, Pa., May 8, 1855; son of Matthias and Margaret (Hanna) Minton, and grandson of Matthias and Sarah (Lindley) Minton, and of John Vance and Lydia (McCollum) Hanna. His ancestor, Thomas Hanna, immigrated to America in 1764, and settled in southwestern Pennsylvania, where he left two sons, Robert and Thomas; Robert was the great-grandfather of Marcus A. Hanna (q.v.) and Thomas, the ancestor of Henry Collin Minton. He attended the private normal school at Claysville, Pa., was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882, and from the Western Theological seminary in 1882; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Duluth, Minn., 1882–83; and pastor elect of the Second Presbyterian church at Baltimore, Md., in 1883, but resigned on account of failing health and removed to San Jose, Cal., where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, 1884–91. He was elected Stuart professor of theology at the San Francisco Theological seminary in 1891. He travelled extensively in 1888–89, and in 1896 he read a paper before the Presbyterian ecumenical council in Glasgow, Scotland. He declined the presidency of Centre college, Ky., in 1897. He was married Feb. 4, 1891, to Claire Louise, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Augustus Smith of Philadelphia. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1892. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. in Philadelphia, 1901; chairman of the creed revision committee of the Presbyterian church, 1901, and lecturer on the L. P. Stone foundation in Princeton Theological seminary for 1901. He is the author of *Christianity Supernatural* (1900), and of numerous addresses and lectures.

MITCHEL, Charles Burton, senator, was born in Gallatin, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1815. He was graduated from the University of Nashville, in 1833, and from the Jefferson Medical college, in 1835. He practised in Washington, Ark., 1835–60; was a representative in the state legislature, 1848–52; receiver of public money at Washington, Ark., 1852–56, and in 1860 was elected U.S. senator from Arkansas, but upon the secession of his adopted state he returned home and was expelled from the senate, June 11, 1861. He was elected a C.S. senator in 1861, and served until his death, which occurred in Washington, Ark., Sept. 29, 1864.

MITCHEL, Ormsby McKnight, soldier, was born in Morgansfield, Ky., July 28, 1809. He attended the public schools of Lebanon, Ohio, and served as a clerk in a store at Miami, Ohio, 1822–25. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant,

and 2d lieutenant of 2d artillery, July 1, 1829. He served as assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy 1829–31; was on garrison duty at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., 1831–32, and resigned his commission, Sept. 30, 1832. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar and practised 1832–34. He was chief engineer of the Little Miami railroad, 1836–37, and was professor of mathematics, astronomy and philosophy at Cincinnati college, 1834–44. He was a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1841; lectured on astronomy in the principal cities of the United States, 1842–48, and founded and was director of the Mitchel observatory at Cincinnati, 1845–59. He raised nearly all the money for the erection of the observatory and in 1842 he went to Europe to purchase the astronomical apparatus. The corner stone of the pier for the great telescope was laid in 1843 by John Quincy Adams. He was adjutant-general of the state of Ohio, 1841–48; chief engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, 1848–49 and 1852–53, and a director of the Dudley observatory, Albany, N.Y., 1859–61. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 9, 1861, and commanded the Department of the Ohio, Sept. 19 to Nov. 13, 1861. He was engaged in the Tennessee and North Alabama campaign with the Army of Ohio under General Buell, 1861–62; took part in the occupation of Bowling Green, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., the march to Huntsville, Ala., Feb.–April, 1862, and in the action near Bridgeport, Ala., April 30, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, April 11, 1862, and took possession of the railroad from Decatur to Stephenson by means of the famous locomotive chase by which the control of Northern Alabama was secured to the Federal authorities. On account of a dispute with his superior officer, General Buell, he tendered his resignation to the secretary of war, and was transferred to the command of the Department of the South, and of the 10th army corps, operating in South Carolina, on Sept. 17, 1862. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1851, and that of LL.D. by Washington college, Pa., in 1853, and by Hamilton, N.Y., in 1856. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the

American Philosophical society, and an associate member of the Royal Astronomical society of London. He edited and published the *Sidereal Messenger*, 1846–48; invented in 1848 a chronograph for automatically measuring and recording right ascensions by an electro-magnetic mechanism, and in 1849 he invented an apparatus for the correct measurement of great differences of declination. He edited a revised edition of Elijah H. Burritt's "Geography of the Heavens," and is the author of: *The Planetary and Stellar Worlds* (1848); *The Orbs of Heaven* (1851); *A Concise Elementary Treatise of the Sun, Planets, Satellites and Comets* (1860); and *The Astronomy of the Bible* (1863). He died of yellow fever at Hilton Head, S.C., Oct. 30, 1862.

MITCHELL, Alexander, representative, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1817; son of John Mitchell, a farmer of Aberdeenshire. He received a commercial education, studied law, and entered a banking house in Peterhead. In 1839 he came to America as secretary of the newly organized Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, Milwaukee. The company did a large banking business and in 1858 was reorganized into a state bank. During the financial panic of 1861 Mr. Mitchell saved many of t Western banks from ruin. He was elected the first commissioner of the Milwaukee debt commission. Upon the consolidation of the several railroad lines centering around Milwaukee into the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, he was made president, and he was also president of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, 1869–70, and of the Western Union railroad company. He was a Democratic representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75. His bequests to hospitals and charitable organizations, both Protestant and Catholic, aggregated $50,000. He died in New York city, April 19, 1887.

MITCHELL, Charles Le Moyne, representative, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 6, 1844; son of Edward A. and ——— (Fitch) Mitchell. He was graduated at Cheshire academy in 1863. He traveled in Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1863–66, and in 1866 entered the manufacturing firm of the Winchester Repeating Arms company at New Haven as a director, and also became a director of the Meriden Britannia company at Meriden, Conn., and of the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York city. He represented East Haven in the state legislature in 1878; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1879; and a Democratic representative from the second Connecticut district in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87. He removed to New York in 1887, and became president of the Mitchell, Vance & Co. corporation. He died in New York city, March 1, 1890.

MITCHELL, David Bradie, governor of Georgia, was born in Scotland, Oct. 22, 1766. His uncle, Dr. David Bradie of Savannah, Ga., was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Savannah, 1778, and died while confined on the prison ship. He was made his uncle's heir under his will and took possession of the property in Savannah in 1783, when only seventeen years of age. He studied law under Gov. William Stephens; was clerk of the committee to revise the criminal code; solicitor-general of the state, 1795–96; a representative from Savannah in the Georgia legislature in 1796; major-general of militia, 1804–09, and governor of the state, 1809–11 and 1815–17. He resigned in 1817 to accept the appointment from President Monroe of agent to the Creek Indians, and on Jan. 22, 1818, he concluded a treaty at the Creek agency. The state legislature placed a memorial slab in the state capitol, and subsequently named a county in his honor. He died at Milledgeville, Ga., April 22, 1837.

MITCHELL, Donald Grant, author, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 12, 1822; son of Alfred and Lucretia (Woodbridge) Mitchell, and grandson of the Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchell. His father (born 1790, died 1831), was graduated from Yale in 1809, and was a Congregational minister in Norwich, Conn. Donald attended the academy at Ellington, Conn., kept by Judge John Hall, and was graduated from Yale in 1841. He was editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and was elected to deliver the farewell class address. His health being feeble, he worked on the (so-called) Woodbridge farm of his maternal grandfather, in Salem, Conn., 1841–44, and thus acquired a taste for agriculture. He won a silver medal from the New York Agricultural society for plans of farm buildings, and subsequently became connected with the *Albany Cultivator* (now the *Country Gentleman*), as foreign correspondent. He spent two years (1844–46) in travel on the continent and in England, gathering material for his first book, "Fresh Gleanings." Returning to America in the latter part of 1846, he spent some months in travel through the Southern states and in Washington. In the winter of 1847–48 he entered upon the study of law in a New York office, but unable to bear the confinement involved, he sailed again for

Donald G. Mitchell

Europe shortly after the outbreak of the revolution of 1848; his second book, "The Battle Summer," relates to this period. In 1849–50 he published, anonymously, "The Lorgnette"—a book of social studies in satirical vein. In May, 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce, U.S. consul at Venice, and before leaving for his post he married, May 31, 1853, Mary F., daughter of William B. Pringle of Charleston, S.C. On their return in 1855 they established a home on a farm near New Haven, which they called "Edgewood," and where Mrs. Mitchell died Dec. 5, 1901. Mr. Mitchell was elected a member of the council of Yale art school in 1865; was judge of industrial art at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and U.S. commissioner to the Paris exhibition of 1878. He was lecturer on English literature at Yale university, 1884–85, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by that institution in 1878. He edited, in connection with Dr. Holmes, the *Atlantic Almanac* in Boston, 1868–69, and later was connected editorially with the *Hearth and Home* in New York. He is the author of: *Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Field of Continental Europe* (1847); *The Battle Summer* (1849); *The Lorgnette, or Studies of the Town by an Opera Goer* (2 vols., 1850); *The Reveries of a Bachelor* (1850)—the first chapter having been originally published in the *Southern Literary Messenger* under the title, *A Bachelor's Reverie* (1849):— *Dream Life* (1851); *My Farm of Edgewood* (1863); *Seven Stories with Basement and Attic* (1864); *Wet Days at Edgewood* (1865); *Dr. Johns: Being a Narrative of Certain Events in the Life of a Congregational Minister of Connecticut* (1866); *Rural Studies* (1867); *About Old Story Tellers* (1877); *Bound Together*, which includes *Titian and His Times*, a lecture delivered before Yale Art school (1884); *English Lands, Letters and Kings* (4 vols., 1897); and *American Lands and Letters* (2 vols., 1897–99). He also compiled with his brother Louis an elaborate genealogy of the *Woodbridge Family* (1883), and *Daniel Tyler*, a memorial volume (1883). Many of his earlier books were published under the pen name "Ik Marvel."

MITCHELL, Edward Cushing, educator, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 20, 1829; son of Sylvanus E. and Lucia (Whitman) Mitchell, and grandson of Judge Nahum Mitchell and of Judge Ezekiel Whitman. He attended Yarmouth academy, Maine, and was graduated from Waterville college in 1849; from the Newton Theological institution in 1853, and was resident graduate, 1853–54. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry, July 13, 1854; was pastor at Calais, Maine, 1854–56; at Brockport, N.Y., 1857–58, and at Rockford, Ill., 1858–63. He was professor of

biblical interpretation, theological department, Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill., 1863–70, and of Hebrew and Old Testament literature after the schools became the Baptist Union Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1870–76. He was professor of Hebrew at Regent's Park college, London, England, 1876–77 ; president of the Baptist Theological school at Paris, France, 1878–82, and president *pro tempore* of Roger Williams university, at Nashville, Tenn., 1884–85. In the winter of 1883–84 he reorganized the colored schools of the south under the American Home Missionary society, and in 1887 he was president of Leland university, New Orleans, La., 1887–1900. He was married first in 1854 to Maria, daughter of Sendel and Eliza Morton of Middleboro, Mass. ; she died in February, 1888, and he was married secondly in 1890, to Marcia Savage of Bath, N.Y. He received from Colby the degree of A.M. in 1863, and that of D.D. in 1870. He delivered a course of lectures on "Biblical Science and Modern Discovery," before the Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1883, and also lectured before the Hebrew school, Morgan Park, Ill., in Worcester, Mass., and in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1884–85. He edited : *The Present Age*, Chicago, Ill., 1883–84 ; Benjamin Davies's *Hebrew Lexicon* (1880), and Mitchell's edition of Gesenius's *Hebrew Grammar* (1883). He is the author of *Guide to the Authenticity, Canon and Text of the New Testament* (1881); *Les Sources du Nouveau Testament* (Paris, 1882), and an *Elementary Hebrew Grammar and Reading Book* (1884). He died in New Orleans, La., March 2, 1900.

MITCHELL, Elisha, educator, was born in Washington, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793 ; son of Abner and Phœbe (Eliot) Mitchell, and great-grandson of the Rev. Jared Eliot (q.v.). He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1816 ; taught school on Long Island, 1813–16 ; was tutor at Yale, 1816–17 ; studied at Andover Theological seminary, 1818, and was licensed to preach. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of North Carolina, 1817–25 ; professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy, 1826–27, and chairman of the faculty, 1835–36. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Hillsborough, N.C., in August, 1821, and combined the work of the ministry with that of his professorship. He was state surveyor for many years, and in that capacity visited and made observations of the various sections of North Carolina. He determined that the highest mountains in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains are those of the Appalachian range, in North Carolina, and that the highest peak is Black Dome. While endeavoring to find the exact altitude of this peak he lost his life by falling over a precipice, some forty feet, into a pool of water.

MITCHELL

His remains were taken to Asheville for burial, but in response to the wishes of the mountaineers they were buried on the highest point of Black Dome mountain in 1858, Bishop Otey of Tennessee pronouncing the funeral oration. The peak was subsequently named Mitchell's Peak, in his honor, and the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of the University of North Carolina was established to his memory. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Alabama in 1838. He contributed many monographs on the subjects of mineralogy, botany and chemistry to the *American Journal of Science*, and is the author of *Report on the Geology of North Carolina* (1826–27); *The Elements of Geology* (1842); *Manual of Chemistry*. The date of his death is June (probably 27), 1857.

MITCHELL, George Edward, soldier and representative, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 3, 1781 ; son of Dr. Abraham and Mary (Thompson) Mitchell, and grandson of Dr. Ephraim Thompson of Maryland. Dr. Abraham Mitchell was a native of Lancaster county, Pa. ; settled previous to 1767 at Elkton, Cecil county, Ind. ; practised medicine there, and during the Revolutionary war converted his house into a hospital for the Continental soldiers. George studied medicine under his father and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated June 5, 1805. He practised with his father at Elkton, 1806–12 ; was representative in the state assembly, 1808, and a member of the executive council of Gov. Edward Lloyd, 1809–12. He raised a company of volunteers in Cecil county, 1812 ; was appointed major of the 3d U.S. artillery, May 1 ; was at Camp Albany, N.Y., May to November, 1812, and in command of Sacket Harbor, 1812–13. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 3, 1813 ; took part in the Canada campaign, and commanded Fort Niagara during the latter part of 1813. He commanded the rear-guard of the second division of the Northern army while on its march from French Mills to Sacket Harbor, in February, 1814, and the fortifications at Oswego, N.Y., April to May, 1814, and on May 5 and 6 boldly defended Oswego from the British, but was finally forced to retreat. He received the thanks of his superior officer for his

bravery at Oswego, was brevetted colonel U.S.A. in August, 1814, and succeeded General Gaines to the command of the Army of the Centre. The legislature of Maryland complimented his bravery and the governor presented him with a sword. He was married May 28, 1816, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Conway) Hooper of Dorchester county, Md. He succeeded General Scott in command of the Fourth Military department, and on June 1, 1821, resigned his commission and returned to his home in Cecil county, Md. He was a representative in the 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1823–27, 1829–32, and during Lafayette's visit to America, 1824, he was chairman of the congressional committee appointed to introduce the honored guest to the representatives of the people. He died in Washington, D.C., June 28, 1832.

MITCHELL, George Washington, educator, was born in Lexington, Mo., July 26, 1842. He attended the public and private schools of Lexington, and was ordained to the Christian Union ministry in 1878. He was married in 1864 to Josephine Harris of Ray county, Mo. He was pastor of the Christian Union church at Holt, Mo., 1878–98, and was elected president of Christian Union college, Grand Union, Mo. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Christian Union college in 1894. He edited *Light and Truth*, a religious and educational journal.

MITCHELL, Henry, hydrologist, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 16, 1830; son of William and Lydia (Coleman) Mitchell. He attended private schools and early devoted himself to the study of physics. He received an appointment on the U.S. coast survey in 1849, and was first employed in connection with the primary triangulation of New England; subsequently he was assigned to duty on the tides and currents of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. He was assistant to the commissioners on harbor encroachments at New York, 1859; consulting engineer and member of the U.S. advisory council for Boston harbor, 1860–67; for Portland harbor, 1878; Providence, R.I., 1877; for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., 1876–80, and the harbor of Philadelphia, Pa., 1880–85. In 1874 he represented the coast and geodetic survey in the board of engineers for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and after the jetties at the South Pass were decided upon he served gratuitously on the Eads advisory board. He was subsequently appointed by the President a member of the Mississippi River commission, representing the coast and geodetic survey, and served for nine years. In 1868 he was sent abroad by the coast and geodetic survey, and before his return he made an inspection of the Suez canal, under authority from and at the expense of M. de Lesseps. He was appointed one of the professors of the Agassiz field school at its foundation, but could not serve practically. In 1869 he was appointed professor of physical hydrography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and served for a brief period. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1867. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1863; a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1870, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1885. He is the author of: *Reclamation of Tide-Lands and Its Relation to Navigation* (1869); *Inspection of the Terminal Points of the Proposed Canal through Nicaragua and the Isthmus of Darien* (1874); *Physical Survey of New York Harbor* (1876); *Relative Elevations of Land and Sea* (1877); *Physical Hydrography of the Gulf of Maine* (1879); *Circulation of the Sea through New York Harbor* (1886); *The Under-Run of the Hudson* (1888). He died in New York city, Dec. 1, 1902.

MITCHELL, Hinckley Gilbert, educator, was born in Lee, Oneida county, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1846; son of James and Sarah Gilbert (Thomas) Mitchell; grandson of Milo and Ann (Hinckley) Mitchell, and of John and Sarah (Gilbert) Thomas; great-grandson of Barnabas Mitchell of Connecticut, who served as a soldier in the Revolution and afterward became one of the first settlers of Remson, N.Y., and a descendant of Ensign John, brother of Thomas Hinckley, governor of Plymouth Colony. His maternal grandfather was a native of Nevin, Wales. He attended Falley seminary at Fulton, N.Y., and was graduated from the Wesleyan university in 1873 and from the school of theology of Boston university in 1876. He studied Old Testament exegesis at Leipzig university 1876–79, receiving the degree of Ph.D. He joined the Central New York conference of the M.E. church; was stationed at Fayette, N.Y., 1879–80, and was tutor in Latin and instructor in Hebrew at the Wesleyan university, 1880–83. He was married, June 29, 1880, to Alice, daughter of Joshua R. Stanford of Alton, Ill. He became instructor in Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis at Boston university in 1883, and professor of the same in 1884, when he also became secretary of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis and editor of its *Journal*. He was the second (annual) director of the American School of Oriental Study and Research at Jerusalem, 1901–02. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Mt. Union college in 1888 and by Wesleyan university in 1901. He is the author of *Final Constructions of Biblical Hebrew*, doctor's dissertation (1879); *Hebrew Lessons* (1897); *Amos: an Essay in Exegesis* (1900); *Isaiah, a study of Chapters I–XII* (2d ed., 1900);

The World before Abraham (1901); also a translation of Piepenbring's work on *New Theology of the Old Testament* (1889), and numerous articles in theological journals.

MITCHELL, James S., representative, was born at Rossville, York county, Pa., in 1784, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated at the Friends' meeting-house school near his home in Warrington township, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a Democrat in politics and represented York county in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1812–14, and in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821–27. In 1827 he removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and a few years later to Belleville, Ill., where he died in 1844.

MITCHELL, James Tyndale, jurist, was born in Belleville, Ill., Nov. 9, 1834; son of Edward Phillips and Elizabeth (Tyndale) Mitchell; grandson of James and Ann G. (Walton) Mitchell; and a descendant of Edward Mitchell who came from England to Charleston, S.C., in 1700. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. He was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1857; served with the emergency troops in 1862 and 1863; was assistant city solicitor, 1860–63, and editor-in-chief of the *American Law Register*, 1861–87. He was elected judge of the district court of Philadelphia in 1871, and under the new constitution of 1875 he was transferred to the court of common pleas, which office he held till 1888, when he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was appointed one of the three commissioners to report on the acts of the Colonial assembly not printed and to edit and publish the statutes at large from 1681 to 1800. He served as president of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, a member of the American Philosophical society, member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Order of the Cincinnati, and president of the Harvard club of Philadelphia. The degree of LL.B. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1860 and that of LL.D. by the Jefferson Medical college, Pa., in 1872, and by Harvard in 1901. He edited *Williams on Real Property* (1872), and is the author of *History of the District Court of Philadelphia* (1875); *Mitchell on Motions and Rules* (1879); *Reports on the Early Statutes of Pennsylvania* (1886); *Fidelity to Court and Client in Criminal Cases*, an address before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association (1899), and *John Marshall*, an address before the Law Association of Philadelphia on the celebration of the centenary of his installation as chief justice, Feb. 4, 1801.

MITCHELL, John Ames, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 17, 1845; son of Asa and Harriet (Ames) Mitchell; grandson of Charles Cushing and Hannah (Clift) Mitchell and of Oliver and Sarah (Angier) Ames, and a descendant of Experience Mitchell, Plymouth, 1623. His parents were natives of Plymouth county, Mass., and there his early education was obtained. He was prepared for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., and attended the Lawrence Scientific school at Harvard, 1864. He studied architecture in the office of Ware & Van Brunt, Boston, Mass., 1865–67, and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1867–70, and established himself as architect in Boston, in 1871. He went to Paris in 1876 for the purpose of studying art, and was a pupil of Julian, and of Albert Maignan. He exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1880 and received honorable mention for his work. He also produced a series of etchings entitled *Croquis de l'Exposition* (1879). He settled in New York city on his return in 1880, and in January, 1883, established *Life*, an artistic and satirical illustrated journal. He conducted its literary and art department from its first issue. He was married, June 30, 1885, to Mary Hodges, daughter of John Mott of Salem, Mass. He is the author of: *The Summer School of Philosophy at Mt. Desert* (1881); *The Romance of the Moon* (1886); *The Last American* (1889); *Life's Fairy Tales* (1893); *Amos Judd* (1895); *That First Affair* (1896); *Gloria Victis* (1897); *The Pines of Lory* (1901).

MITCHELL, John H., senator, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 22, 1835; son of John and Jemima Mitchell, and grandson of John Mitchell of Scotch-German ancestry. His parents moved to Butler county in 1837, where he attended a private school and the Witherspoon institute. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and removing to California practised in San Luis Obispo and San Francisco until 1860, when he went to Portland, Ore. He was corporation attorney for the city of Portland, 1861–62. At this time there was a strong sentiment in the Pacific states in favor of the establishment of a Pacific Coast Republic. The scheme gained considerable headway, and Mr. Mitchell's eloquence and influence were employed in support of the Union. On this issue he was elected to the state senate in 1862,

and in 1864, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee and the last three terms as presiding officer of the senate. He was married Feb. 25, 1862, to Mattie E. Price of Portland, Ore. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Home Guards in 1865. He was a candidate for the caucus nomination for U.S. senator in 1866, when but thirty-one years of age, but was defeated in the caucus by one vote. He was professor of medical jurisprudence in the Willamette university, Salem, Ore., 1867–71; was a Republican U.S. senator from Oregon, 1873–1879, and was defeated for re-election in 1878, the legislature being Democratic. In 1882 he was the caucus nominee of his party but was defeated by a bolt. He was again elected to the U.S. senate in 1885, and re-elected in 1891, serving continuously, 1885–97. In the caucus of the Republican members of the legislature, Jan. 10, 1897, there being forty-eight members present, two more than a majority of the whole legislature, he was unanimously declared the nominee of the Republican party for U.S. senator to succeed himself; twenty-eight members of the House, however, refused to take the oath of office during the entire session, thus destroying a quorum and preventing a vote for senator, and also preventing the passage of any appropriation or other acts during the entire session. During his service of three terms he was chairman at different times of the committees on privileges and elections, claims, mines and mining, and transportation routes to the seaboard, and a member of the judiciary, joint library and other committees. He succeeded in obtaining appropriations of nearly $3,000,000 for the construction of a system of canal and locks at the Cascades on the Columbia and secured the passage of a bill through the senate making an appropriation of $2,600,000 to build a ship railway at The Dalles of the Columbia, which failed in the house. After March 3, 1897, he continued his law practice as counsel for large railroads and other corporations in Portland, Ore. He was, on Feb. 23, 1901, elected for the fourth time to the U.S. senate for a full term, to succeed George W. McBride, his name being first presented on the fifty-third ballot, when he was elected.

MITCHELL, John Inscho, senator and jurist, was born in Tioga township, Pa., July 28, 1838; son of Thomas Kinney and Elizabeth Ann (Roe) Mitchell, and grandson of Richard and Ruby (Kinney) Mitchell, who removed from Hartford Conn., to Tioga county, Pa., in 1792. He attended the public schools of Tioga county and the University of Lewisburg, 1857–59; taught school, 1859–61, and in 1862 enlisted in the 136th Pennsylvania regiment and was commissioned captain. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1864, and practised in Tioga county. He was district attorney of the county, 1868–72; edited the *Tioga County Agitator*, 1870, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1872–76. He was twice married, first in October, 1860, to Jeannette Baldwin, who died in 1869, and secondly in February, 1871, to Mary Alice Archer. He was a Republican representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81; was U.S. senator, 1881–87; president judge of the court of common pleas, fourth district of Pennsylvania, 1888–99, and in 1900 was elected a judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania for the term ending in 1910.

MITCHELL, John Kearsley, physician, was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., May 12, 1798; son of Dr. Alexander and ——— (Kearsley) Mitchell. Dr. Alexander Mitchell came from Scotland to Virginia in 1786, and died in 1806. John Kearsley Mitchell attended the colleges of Ayr and Edinburgh, Scotland, 1806–16; studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Chapman in Philadelphia, 1816–17, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. To recuperate his health he shipped as surgeon and made three voyages to China and the East Indies. In 1822 he began practice in Philadelphia. He was lecturer on the institutes of medicine and physiology at the Philadelphia Medical institute, 1824–26; professor of chemistry there, 1826–33; professor of chemistry at the Franklin Institute, 1833–41, where he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry as applied to medicine and the arts, 1833–38, and was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Jefferson Medical college, 1841–58. He was married to Sarah Matilda, daughter of Alexander Henry, and had eight children, one of whom was Silas Weir Mitchell (q.v.). He was also visiting physician to the Pennsylvania hospital and to the City Hospital of Philadelphia during two epidemics. He is the author of: *Saint Helena, a Poem by a Yankee* (1821); *On the Wisdom, Goodness and Power of God as Illustrated in the Properties of Water* (1834); *Indecision: a Tale of the Far West, and other Poems* (1839); *On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers* (1849), and *Five Essays on Various Chemical and Medical Subjects* (1858). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1858.

MITCHELL, John Lendrum, senator, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1842; son of Alexander (q.v.) and Martha (Reed) Mitchell, and grandson of John Mitchell, a farmer of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and of Seth Reed, a native of New England, and one of the earliest settlers of Milwaukee. He attended the public schools of Milwaukee, the military school at Hampton, Conn., and the universities of Dresden, Munich and Geneva. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in

the 24th Wisconsin volunteers in 1861, was promoted 1st lieutenant on the staff of General Sill, and was subsequently made chief of ordnance on the staff of Gen. Absalom Bayard and served until 1864, when his eyesight failed, forcing him to resign. He was a state senator, 1872–73 and 1875–76. He was married July 11, 1878, to Harriet, daughter of Abraham Becker of South Worcester, N.Y. He was president of the Milwaukee school board, 1884–85; a member of the Democratic national committee, 1888–92, and chairman of the Democratic congressional committee in 1892. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Wisconsin in the 52d congress, 1891–93, and U.S. senator, 1893–99. He was president of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society, and the Northwestern Trotting-Horse Breeders' association and a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers from 1886, and vice-president of the board in 1895. He was president of the 24th Wisconsin regimental organization for some years, manager of the Milwaukee Home for Disabled Veterans; vice-president of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., and an officer or stockholder in other commercial and financial institutions of his native city.

MITCHELL, Lucy Myers, archæologist, was born in Oroomiah, Persia, March 20, 1845; daughter of the Rev. Austin H. Wright, for twenty years a missionary and physician among the Nestorians. She was educated at Mount Holyoke seminary, Mass., 1859–64, and in 1864 went back to Persia with her father, returning to the United States in 1865. In 1867 she was married to Samuel S. Mitchell, an artist, of Morristown, N.J. They spent the greater part of their married life in Europe where she acquired a knowledge of the Syriac, Arabic, French, German and Italian languages, and where she began her philological researches. In 1873, while in Leipzig, she became interested in the study of classical archæology, which she continued in Rome, Florence, Munich, Berlin and London. She gave a series of lectures to women in Rome, Italy, 1876–78, on Greek and Roman sculpture; was elected a member of the Imperial Archæological Institute of Germany in 1884, being the second woman admitted, and while in Berlin, 1884–86, made a special study of Greek vases and vase paintings for a work on that subject. She was in Switzerland for the benefit of her health, 1886–88. She prepared a dictionary of the modern Syriac language, the unpublished manuscript of which is owned by the University of Cambridge, England. She is the author of a *History of Ancient Sculpture*, and its companion volume of plates, *Selections from Ancient Sculpture* (1883). She died in Lausanne, Switzerland, March 10, 1888.

MITCHELL, Margaret Julia, actress, was born in New York city in 1832. She first appeared in children's rôles in Burton's Chambers Street theatre, New York city, and in 1851 played Julia in "The Soldier's Daughter." She subsequently acted in "Kathie O'Shiel"; "Satin in Paris"; "The Young Prince"; "The French Spy"; "Love's Chase" (1854); "Fanchon" (1860); "Mignon Lorie, The Pearl of Savory"; "Little Barefoot"; "Nan the Good-for-Nothing" and "Jane Eyre", winning especial recognition as Fanchon. She was married, Oct 15, 1868, to Henry Paddock, and traveled as a star under his management. She subsequently retired from the stage, and made her home at Elberon, N.J.

MITCHELL, Maria, astronomer, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 1, 1818; daughter of William and Lydia (Coleman) Mitchell, birthright members of the Society of Friends. She attended the school kept by her father and later became a student and assistant of Cyrus Pierce. Her father was a professional astronomer employed to rate the chronometers of the great fleet of whalers that sailed from Nantucket in those days, and in his observatory she served as recorder before she was fifteen years of age. In time, father and daughter, amply supplied with instruments by Harvard college, the U.S. Military academy and the coast survey, ventured upon systematic explorations of distant star groups and nebulæ. Miss Mitchell discovered a new comet in 1847, and received the gold medal offered by King Frederick IV. of Denmark to any one discovering a telescopic comet. The Cantons of Switzerland voted her a similar recognition and a bronze medal was struck for her by the republic of San Marino, Italy. She was employed in the astronomical work of the coast survey occasionally, and when the *American Nautical Almanac* was instituted by the government she was placed on its regular staff of computers. She traveled in Europe, 1858–59, and while in England was a guest at the Royal Observatory and at the home of Sir John Herschel. In Scotland she visited Rear-Admiral Smythe, and on the continent she was everywhere received with cordial sympathy. She even made an inspection of the papal observatory under a "dispensation," denied to Mrs. Mary Fairfax Somerville, the English scientist.

Maria Mitchell

During her stay in Europe her American friends, under the leadership of Elizabeth Peabody of Boston, raised a sufficient sum of money to buy for her a new telescope more powerful than the one owned by her father. After removing with her father to Lynn, Mass., she built there an observatory, where she pursued her investigations until 1865, when upon the establishment of Vassar college she was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the Vassar observatory. She resigned her position in 1888 on account of failing health. Her resignation was not accepted, but an indefinite leave of absence was granted her with full pay. At the meeting of the Vassar alumnæ association in 1888 at a reception given in her honor, it was voted to endow the chair of astronomy as a memorial to her and $40,000 was pledged for that purpose. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon her by Rutgers Female college in 1870, that of LL.D. by Hanover in 1882 and Columbia in 1887. She was the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, first as honorary member in 1848, and subsequently as fellow, and up to 1902 there had been no other women so honored. She was also a member of the American Institute and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was twice elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Women, at Syracuse in 1875 and at Philadelphia in 1876. She edited "Astronomical Notes" in the *Scientific American*, based on calculations made by her students, and wrote many scientific papers. She died in Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1889.

MITCHELL, Nahum, jurist, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 12, 1769; son of Cushing and Jennet (Orr) Mitchell; grandson of Col. Edward and Elizabeth (Cushing) Mitchell; great-grandson of Edward and Alice (Bradford) Mitchell, and great²-grandson of Experience Mitchell, who immigrated to America in the ship *Ann* in 1623, settled at Plymouth, Mass., removed to Duxbury in 1631, and later to Bridgewater; and also a descendant of Maj. John Bradford of Kingston. Nahum Mitchell was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1792. He studied law in Plymouth, Mass., was admitted to the bar in November, 1792, and practised in Bridgewater. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years; was a representative in the 8th congress, 1803–05; judge of the court of common pleas, 1811–21, and chief-justice, 1819–21. He served in the governor's council, 1814–20; was treasurer of the state, 1822–27, and was appointed chairman of the commission for exploring and laying out the Boston and Albany Railroad route in 1827. He was a commissioner to settle the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island and subsequently between Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was librarian and treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical society and president of the Bible Society in Plymouth county. He is the author of a Grammar of Music: *The Brattle Street Collection of Church Music* (1810); *The Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music* (1812); *History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater* (1840), and a series of articles on the *History of Music*, published in the Boston *Euterpiead*. He died in East Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 1, 1853.

MITCHELL, Nathaniel, governor of Delaware, was born near Laurel, Del., in 1753. He led a company in the Continental army at the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth; was adjutant of Colonel Dagworthy's battalion; and was subsequently with Colonel Patterson's battalion of the flying camp and with Colonel Grayson's additional Continental regiment. He was transferred to Colonel Grist's regiment, and in 1779 he became brigade-major and inspector to Gen. Peter Muhlenburg. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1786–88, and in 1804 he was elected governor of Delaware and served by re-elections until 1810, when he was succeeded by Joseph Haslet. He died near Laurel, Del., Feb. 21, 1814.

MITCHELL, Robert B., governor of New Mexico, was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 4, 1823. He attended Washington college, Pa., studied law, and practised in Mansfield, 1844–46. He served throughout the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant in a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and in 1847 resumed the practice of his profession. He removed to Kansas in 1856, and became an active advocate of the free-state policy. He was a representative in the territorial legislature, 1857–58; treasurer, 1858–61; colonel of 2d Kansas volunteers, and his regiment, with two companies of the 1st Iowa, were being led by General Lyon in the battle of Wilson's Creek when the General was killed and Colonel Mitchell was severely wounded. He subsequently raised a regiment of cavalry; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded the 9th division, 3rd army corps, Army of the Ohio, in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. He was governor of New Mexico, 1865–67, and in 1867 removed to Washington, D.C., where he died, Jan. 26, 1882.

MITCHELL, Samuel Thomas, educator, was born in Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1851. He attended the public schools of Cleveland and Cincinnati, and was graduated from Wilberforce university in 1873; taught school in Wilmington, Ohio, 1873–75; was licensed to preach in 1875, and taught school in Springfield, Ohio, 1875–80. He was principal of Lincoln institute at Jefferson City, Mo., 1879–84; received his A.M. degree from Wilberforce in 1881, and was elected president

of Wilberforce university and professor of intellectual philosophy and logic there in 1884. He was the first president of the Missouri State Teachers' association, held at Jefferson City in 1875, and was a vice-president of the educational congress at the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. He was a member of the general conference of the African M. E. church in 1884, and was elected president of the American Association of Educators of Colored Youth. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the State University of Kentucky in 1889.

MITCHELL, Silas Weir, physician and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1829; son of Dr. John Kearsley and Sarah Matilda (Henry) Mitchell. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1848, but severe illness compelled him to leave near the close of his senior year. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical college in 1850, and settled in practice in Philadelphia, gaining world-wide recognition as a specialist on nervous diseases, and being also well known through his researches in physiology and toxicology. He was connected at various times with several hospitals and dispensaries in Philadelphia as physician or consulting physician, and during the civil war was in charge of Turner's Lane U.S. hospital, established for the treatment of injuries to the nervous system, and was also an inspector of the sanitary condition of the army. He was elected a member and officer in the principal medical societies in America; a corresponding member of the British Medical association, 1860; of the Société Académique de la Loire Inférieure, 1872; of the London Medical society, 1878; honorary member of St. Andrews Medical Graduate association, 1867; foreign associate of the Medical Society of Norway, 1871; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1853; the American Philological society, 1862; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1865; the National Academy of Sciences, 1865, and the American Philosophical society, 1865; a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1856, and twice president; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1875, and of the Carnegie Institution on its foundation 1992. He was married, first in 1858 to Mary Middleton, daughter of Alfred Elwyn and Mary

Weir Mitchell

(Middleton) Mease, who died in 1864; and seccondly in 1875 to Mary, daughter of Gen. Thomas and Maria (Biddle) Cadwalader of Philadelphia. Dr. Mitchell received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard, 1886, Edinburgh, 1890, and Princeton, 1895, and that of M.D. from the University of Bologna, 1888. His medical papers written between 1850 and 1900 include upwards of 150 titles and record scientific investigations of marked importance and originality. He became even more widely known, however, through his works of fiction and poetry. Among his more important contributions to scientific literature may be noted: *Researches on the Venom of the Rattlesnake* (1860); *Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves* (1864); *Reflex Paralysis* (1864); *On Malingering, Especially in Regard to Simulation of Diseases of the Nervous System* (1864); *On Injuries of the Nerves and their Consequences* (1872); *Fat and Blood and How to Make Them* (1877); *Diseases of the Nervous System, Especially in Women* (1881); *Clinical Lectures on Nervous Diseases* (1890). His lighter works, chiefly works of fiction and poems, include: *In War Time*, novel (1862); *Wonderful Stories of Fuz-buz, the Fly, and Mother Grabem, the Spider* (1867); *Wear and Tear; or, Hints for the Overworked* (1870); *Thee and You* (1880); *Hephzibah Guinness* and other stories (1880); *A Draft on the Bank of Spain* (1880); *The Hill of Stones*, verse (1882); *Roland Blake*, novel (1884); *A Masque* and other poems (1887); *Doctor and Patient, a Series of Essays* (1887); *Far in the Forest*, a story (1888); *The Cup of Youth*, drama (1889); *The Psalm of Death* and other poems (1890); *François Villon*, poem of dramatic narration (1890); *Characteristics*, running dialogues (1892); *Mr. Kris-Kringle: A Christmas Tale*, juvenile (1893); *The Mother*, and other poems (1893); *When all the Woods are Green*, novel (1894); *Philip Vernon*, drama in verse (1894); *A Madeira Party*, novel (1895); *Collected Poems* (1896); *Memoir of Owen Jones*, biography (1896); *Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker*, novel (1897); *The Adventures of François*, novel (1899); *Autobiography of a Quack* and *The Case of George Dedlow* (1900); *Dr. North and His Friends*, novel (1900); *The Wager*, poems (1900); *Circumstance*, novel (1901); *New Samaria* (1902). He is also the author of contributions to magazines.

MITCHELL, Stephen Mix, delegate, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 9, 1743; son of James and Rebecca (Mix) Mitchell; grandson of the Rev. Stephen Mix, and great-grandson of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton. His father immigrated to America from near Paisley, Scotland, about 1720. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766; was a tutor at Yale, 1766–69; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1772, and commenced to practise in

Wethersfield, 1772. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783–88; was associate justice of the county court of Hartford county, 1779–90, and its presiding judge, 1790–93. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1793, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Roger Sherman, and served until March 4, 1795. He was judge of the superior court, 1795–1807, and its chief justice, 1807–14. He was presidential elector in 1801, and voted for John Adams. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1807. He was married in 1769 to Hannah, daughter of Donald and Arminal (Toucey) Grant of Newtown, Conn., and their son Alfred (1790–1831), a Congregational minister, was the father of Donald Grant Mitchell (q.v.). Judge Mitchell died in Wethersfield, Conn., Sept. 30, 1835.

MITCHELL, Thomas Rothmahler, representative, was born at Georgetown, S.C., about 1783. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Charleston, S.C., in 1808. He settled in practice at Georgetown, S.C., and was a representative in the 17th, 19th, 20th and 22d congresses, 1821–23, 1825–29 and 1831–33, defeating Col. Robert B. Campbell of Brownsville, and being defeated for the 18th, 21st and 23d congresses by Colonel Campbell, who was his political opponent at every election, 1820–34. He died at Georgetown, S.C., Nov. 2, 1837.

MITCHELL, William, astronomer, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 20, 1791. He was one of the "birthright" members of the Society of Friends, as were also his ancestors for a century before. He was prepared to enter Harvard college, but the war of 1812 prevented, and he taught school for several years and developed a taste for astronomy in association with Walter Folger (q.v.). He was for many years cashier of the Pacific bank at Nantucket, where from the cupola of the bank building and from observatories in the yard, he and his daughter Maria (q.v.) made long series of observations in connection with the coast survey studies of the figure of the earth. He furnished time and rated chronometers for the whale ships; he also gave lectures in Boston and other cities as means of support for his large family. The last eight years of his life were spent with his daughter at the observatory of Vassar college. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1848 and by Harvard in 1860. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1857–65, and chairman of the committee of the observatory. He was a member of various scientific societies, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He contributed articles on astronomy to the *American Journal of Science* and other publications. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 19, 1868.

MITCHELL, William, jurist, was born in New York city, Feb. 24, 1801; son of the Rev. Edward and Cornelia (Anderson) Mitchell. He was graduated at Columbia with first honors, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823. He was admitted to the bar in 1823 and settled in practice in New York city, becoming a solicitor in chancery in 1824, counselor-at-law in 1826, and counselor-in-chancery in 1827. He was married in 1841 to Mary P. Berrian of New York. He was a master in chancery in New York, 1840–43; justice of the supreme court for the first district of New York, 1850–57; judge of the old high court of appeals 1857–58, and chief justice, 1858–60. He again practised law in New York city from 1860 until 1885, when he retired. He was vice-president of the New York Bar association two terms. He received the degree LL.D. from Columbia in 1863. He edited *Blackstone's Commentaries*, with reference to American cases. He died in Morristown, N.J., Oct. 6, 1886.

MITCHILL, Samuel Latham, senator, was born in North Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 20, 1764. He studied medicine under his maternal uncle, Samuel Latham, and under Dr. John Bard of New York, and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, M.D. in 1786. He returned to New York city, where he practised medicine and studied law with Robert Yates. In 1788 he was U.S. commissioner appointed to make a treaty with the Iroquois Indians, and was present at the council held at Fort Stanwix in 1788 that resulted in the purchase of the lands held by the Five Nations in western New York. He was a member of the state assembly, 1790–92 and 1797–99; professor of botany in Columbia college, 1792–95, and of natural history, chemistry and agriculture, 1792–1801, and a Democratic representative in the 7th and 8th congresses, 1801–04; U.S. senator, as successor to John Armstrong, resigned, 1804–09, and representative in the 11th and 12th congresses, 1809–13. While at Columbia he aided in establishing the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Manufactures and Useful Arts, 1793–94, and also made a geological survey of the state. He was professor of natural history in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1808–20, and professor of materia medica and botany there, 1820–26; vice-president of the medical department of Rutgers college, New Bruns-

Sam'l Mitchill

wick, N.J., 1826–30; surgeon-general of the state militia, 1817–22, and a founder of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 1815, the New York Literary and Philosophical society, 1816, and the Lyceum of Natural History, 1817, of which last he was president, 1817–23. He helped to establish the *Medical Repository* in 1797 and was its editor-in-chief, 1797–1813. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1788 and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. The extent of his political knowledge won for him the title of the "Congressional Directory." He was also known as the "Nestor of American Science." He is the author of: *Address to the Fredes or People of the United States* (1804); *Address on the Completion of the Erie Canal* (1825); several poems and nursery songs, a humorous book, *A Picture of New York*, and numerous scientific papers. He died in New York city, Sept. 17, 1831.

MIZNER, John Kemp, soldier, was born in Geneva, N.Y., March 2, 1837; son of Lansing B. Mizner. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1856; served in the 2d dragoons on the frontier, 1857–61; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1857; 1st lieutenant, May 9, 1861; was transferred to the 2d cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861, and served in the defenses of Washington, D.C., 1861–62. He was promoted captain, Nov. 12, 1861; was appointed colonel of the 3d Michigan cavalry, March 7, 1862; commanded the regiment in the operations against Island No. 10, resulting in its capture; participated in the Mississippi campaign and the siege of Corinth; commanded the cavalry brigade in the pursuit of the Confederates and in guarding the railroad, and had several skirmishes with the Confederate cavalry, May to September, 1862. He commanded the cavalry division, Army of the Mississippi, in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and in the pursuit of the enemy to Ripley in October, 1862. He was brevetted major U.S.A., Oct. 4, 1862, for Corinth. He was chief of cavalry of the district of Jackson, Tenn., in 1863, and engaged in the skirmishes at Brownsville and Clifton. He was chief of cavalry of the left wing of the 16th army corps, in the operations in northern Mississippi, May to September, 1863; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel U.S.A., June 12, 1863, for gallantry at Panola, Miss., and commanded a brigade of cavalry, 1863–64. He operated in Missouri and Arkansas, 1864–65, and took part in the last operations against Mobile, Ala., 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He commanded a brigade and the post at San Antonio, Texas, and was acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of General Merritt the latter part of 1865; commanded military districts in Texas, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Feb. 12, 1866. He served on frontier duty, 1866–84, commanding important posts in New Mexico and Arizona, and the recruiting depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1884–86. He was promoted major and transferred to the 4th cavalry, Jan. 26, 1869; lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 8th cavalry, Jan. 9, 1886; and commanded Fort Brown and Concho, Texas, 1886–88, and Fort Meade, Dakota, 1888–90. He was promoted colonel and transferred to the 10th cavalry, April 15, 1890; was promoted brigadier-general U.S.A., May 26, 1897, and was retired June 7, 1897. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 8, 1898.

MOAK, Nathaniel Cleveland, lawyer and author, was born at Sharon, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1833. His father was a farmer and he attended the district school and the academies at Cherry Valley and Cooperstown, N.Y., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He practised in Sharon, N.Y., 1856–67; and in 1867 became a member of the law firm of Smith, Bancroft & Moak in Albany, N.Y. He made a reputation as a trial lawyer in the case of Joseph H. Ramsay *versus* James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, for the possession of the Susquehanna railroad, in which he appeared as counsel for the plaintiff. He was district attorney of Albany county, 1872–75. He lectured before the Albany Law school upon "Books, Their Use and Abuse," and "Courts and Judicial Systems." He collected a large law library containing all the English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian reports; all the state and Federal reports, besides law periodicals and text books. This library was purchased by the widow and daughter of Judge Douglass Boardman, former dean of the law faculty of Cornell, 1887–91, and justice of the New York supreme court, and presented to the law school of Cornell university in 1893. He contributed articles upon *Bribery* and *Capital Punishment* to the encyclopædias, wrote for various legal periodicals, and published: *Clarke's Chancery Reports* with notes (1869); *Moak's English Reports* (35 vols., 1872–84); *Moak's English Digest* (2 vols., 1872), and *Moak's Edition of Van Santvoord's Pleadings* (1873). He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1892.

MOELLER, Henry, R. C. bishop, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1849; son of Bernard and Teresa (Witte) Moeller. He attended St. Joseph's parochial school, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856–63; St. Francis Xavier college, Cincinnati, 1863–69, and studied philosophy and theology, Rome, Italy, 1869–76. He was ordained in the church of St. John Lateran, Rome, June 10, 1876; was pastor of St. Patrick's, Bellefontaine, Ohio, 1876–77; professor at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, 1877–79; temporary secretary to Bishop Chatard, Indianapolis, Ind., 1879–80, and chancellor of the

archdiocese of Cincinnati and secretary to Archbishop Elder, 1880–1900. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1900, succeeding the Rt. Rev. John Ambrose Watterson, who died, April 17, 1899. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the propaganda at Rome in 1876.

MOELLER, Louis Frederick Charles, artist, was born in New York city, Aug. 5, 1855; son of Charles and Helene (Weyhe) Moeller, grandson of Louis and Eva Weyhe, and a descendant of Karl Moeller of Kiel (Holstein), Germany. His father was a decorative painter, and Louis studied the art under his instruction. He studied drawing in New York under Professor Willmarth at the National Academy of Design, 1869, and at Munich, Germany, under Frank Duveneck and Theodor Dietz, 1874. He returned to the United States in 1880 and not having the means to establish himself as an artist, devoted himself to decorative painting for several years. His first painting exhibited at the National Academy was "A Girl in a Snow-Storm" (1882); his second, "Puzzled" (1884), took the Hallgarten prize. He opened a studio in New York city in 1883, and devoted himself to genre painting. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1884 and an academician in 1894. He was married, Jan. 14, 1891, to Mrs. Marianne Hennins, daughter of Dr. Borasfeldt, of Hanover. His paintings include: *Morning News* (1885); *Stubborn* (1886); *A Siesta* (1888); *A Doubtful Investment* (1889); *Bluffing* (1890).

MOERDYKE, Peter, educator and clergyman, was born in Biervliet, Province of Zeeland, Netherlands, Jan. 29, 1845; son of James and Maria (Faas) Moerdyke. His ancestry is both Huguenot and Dutch. His parents came to America in 1849 and settled in Michigan. He attended the district schools of Kalamazoo, 1851–57; Holland academy at Holland, Mich., 1859–62; and was graduated from Hope college, Holland, Mich., A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869. He studied at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America at Holland, Mich., 1866–69; was ordained and installed as pastor of the Reformed churches of Macon and South Macon, Mich., in June, 1869; was assistant professor of Greek and Latin in Hope college, 1871–73; pastor of the First Reformed church at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1873–91; and was appointed pastor of Trinity Reformed church at Chicago, Ill., in 1891. During his pastorate at Grand Rapids he was appointed by the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America lector in Biblical Greek and exegesis, and served as such, 1884–86. He was elected stated clerk of the board of superintendents of the Seminary at Holland, Mich., in 1883; stated clerk of the particular synod of Chicago in 1885; stated clerk of the classis of Illinois in 1895, and served as a member of the council of Hope college for many years. He was vice-president of the General Synod of the Reformed church in 1888. He was twice married, first on Sept. 1, 1869, to Fannie J. Guy, of Holland, Mich., who died in July, 1880, and secondly on June 4, 1883, to Maria Perry of Troupsburg, N.Y. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Heidelberg university, Tiffin, Ohio, in 1889. He frequently delivered addresses and sermons in the Dutch language. He is the author of: *History of the Churches and Benevolent Associations and Institutions of Grand Rapids, Mich.* (1890), and numerous contributions in the Dutch and English languages to the leading periodicals.

MOFFAT, Edward Stewart, engineer, was born in Oxford, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1844; son of James Clement and Ellen (Stewart) Moffat. He was matriculated at the College of New Jersey in the class of 1863, but left college in September, 1861, to enlist in the 9th New Jersey volunteers and was promoted 2d lieutenant, May 16, 1862, and on March 3, 1863, was appointed to the signal corps. He was brevetted first lieutenant and captain, and was mustered out Aug. 11, 1865. He received his degrees, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, with his class, and was graduated at the Columbia School of Mines, New York city, E.M., 1868, first in his class and gold medalist. He was adjunct professor of mining and metallurgy at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1868–70. Through the friendship of Alexander Pardee he was put into railroad work, and served as superintendent of the Port Oram iron works at Dover, N.J., 1870–76; of the Secaucus iron works, at Secaucus, N.J., 1876–78, and of the Muskenetcong iron works at Stanhope, N.J., 1878–82. He was superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company at Scranton, Pa., 1882–87; general manager of the company, 1887–92, and president and general manager, 1892–93. He was a member of, and held offices in, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to whose transactions he contributed scientific papers. He was married, Oct. 16, 1872, to Anna Robeson, daughter of Prof. W. McCartney, of Easton, Pa., and had sons, Edward Stuart Moffat and Douglas Maxwell Moffat. He died at Scranton, Pa., Aug. 4, 1893.

MOFFAT, James Clement, educator, was born in Glencree, Gallowayshire, Scotland, May 30, 1811; son of David Douglas and Margaret (Clement) Moffat, persons of humble station. He was a shepherd boy until 1827, and worked at the printer's trade, 1828–33, meantime preparing himself for college. He immigrated to the United States in 1833: entered the College of New Jersey at the expense of a Mr. Douglas, and was graduated valedictorian, A.B., 1835, A.M.,

1838. He was a tutor in a family in New Haven and post graduate student at Yale, 1835–37; a tutor in Greek at the College of New Jersey, 1837–39; professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette college, Pa., 1839–41, and of Roman language and literature and of modern history at Miami university, Ohio, 1841–52. He was licensed

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

to preach by the presbytery of Oxford, Ohio, in January, 1851; ordained in October, 1851; was professor of Greek and Hebrew in the Cincinnati Theological seminary, 1852–53, and professor of Latin language and history in the College of New Jersey, 1853–54, of Greek language and literature, 1854–63, and lecturer on Greek literary history there, 1861–77. He was Helena professor of church history in Princeton Theological seminary, 1861–88, and professor emeritus, 1888–90. He received the degree D.D. from Miami in 1853. He was married, first, Oct. 13, 1840, to Ellen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stewart of Easton, Pa. She died, July 15, 1849, and he was married, secondly, to Mary B., daughter of Professor Thomas J. Matthews of Miami university, Ohio. By his first marriage he had three children: a son and daughter who died in infancy, and a son, Edward Stewart (q.v.), and by his second marriage ten children: two sons and a daughter, who died in infancy; James Douglas, Princeton, 1873, architect, New York city; Henry, physician, Yonkers, N.Y.; Alexander, Princeton, 1884, electrical engineer and foot-ball authority; William David, and three daughters. He was the author of: *A Rhyme of the North Country* (1847); *Life of Dr. Chalmers* (1853); *Introduction to the Study of Æsthetics* (1856, 2d edition, 1860); *Comparative History of Religions* (1871–73); *Song and Scenery, or a Summer Ramble in Scotland* (1874); *Alruyn, a Romance of Study* (poem, 1875); *The Church in Scotland* (1882); *Church History in Brief* (1885); *The Story of a Dedicated Life* (1887). He died in Princeton, N.J., June 7, 1890.

MOFFAT, James David, educator, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, March 15, 1846; son of the Rev. John and Mary Ann (McNeelan) Moffat; grandson of James Moffat of Scotland, and of George McNeelan of Homeworth, Ohio. He was graduated at Washington and Jefferson college, A.B., 1869; studied at Princeton Theological seminary, 1869–71; was licensed to preach, April 14, 1871, and ordained by the presbytery of Washington, May 8, 1873. He was a stated supply at the Second Presbyterian church, Wheeling, W. Va., of which his father was pastor, 1871–73; was assistant pastor there, 1873–75, and succeeded his father as pastor, 1875–82. He was married, Sept. 6, 1876, to Elizabeth Dalzell, daughter of Henry Crangle of Wheeling, W.Va. He was elected president of Washington and Jefferson college, Nov. 16, 1881, assumed the presidency, Jan. 1, 1882, and was officially inaugurated, June 20, 1882. He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover college, Indiana, in 1882; from the College of New Jersey in 1883, and that of LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He was an editorial contributor of the *Presbyterian Banner* at Pittsburg, Pa., 1893–99, and became one of its editors in 1900.

MOHR, Charles (Carl) Theodor, botanist, was born in Esslingen, Würtemberg, Germany, Dec. 28, 1824; son of Louis M. Mohr. He attended scientific schools in Germany and was a member of August Kappler's exploring expedition to Dutch Guiana in 1845. He immigrated to America upon the outbreak of the California gold fever in 1849, and engaged in business as a pharmacist at Louisville, Ky., 1853–57, and at Mobile, Ala., 1857–92. He was married, March 12, 1852, to Sophia Roemer of Louisville. He explored the forests of the Gulf states for the 10th census, 1880–81, and in 1892 he retired from business and engaged in forestry and botanical research. He was chosen botanist of the geological survey of Alabama in 1884 and was elected agent of the forestry division of the U.S. department of agriculture in 1889. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Alabama in 1890. He was elected a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science; the Torrey Botanical club of New York; the Massachusetts Horticultural society; the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; was an honorary member of the state pharmaceutical associations of Louisiana, Missouri and Ohio; a member of the committee of revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia in 1890; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a non-resident member of the Washington Academy of Sciences and the Society of American Foresters. He is the author of: *The Timber Pines of the Southern United States* (1896); *Plant Life of Alabama* (1901), and contributions to the *National Herbarium.* He died in Asheville, N.C., July 17, 1901.

MOLDENKE, Charles Edward, Egyptologist, was born in Lyck, East Prussia, Oct. 10, 1860; son of the Rev. Edward Frederick and Elise (Harder) Moldenke. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1861, was graduated at Columbia university, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882, and studied theology in the Lutheran Theological seminary at Philadelphia, Pa., 1879–80. He was a student in the universities of Halle and Strassburg, Germany, 1880–84, received the degree Ph.D. from the latter in 1884, and made a specialty of Egyptology, studying under Johannes Dümichen. He returned to the United States in 1884, was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in New York city in 1885, was pastor of Lutheran churches in New York city, Jersey City Heights and Mt. Vernon, N.Y., and devoted his leisure to literary work. He resigned from the ministry, December, 1900, to give all his time to Egyptology. He was married, Sept. 26, 1894, to Sophia Meta, daughter of John D. Heins of New York. He is the author of: *The Egyptian Origin of Our Alphabet* (1886); *The Trees of Ancient Egypt* (1886); *The New York Obelisk* (1891); *The Tale of the Two Brothers* (1898); *Egyptian Classics* (1900).

MOLDENKE, Edward Frederick, educator and clergyman, was born at Insterburg, East Prussia, Aug. 10, 1836. He was graduated at the college in Lyck in 1853, and studied theology at the University of Königsberg, 1853–55, and at the University of Halle, 1855–57. He was licensed to preach in 1857, and admitted to the Lutheran ministry in 1858. He was principal of the church school at Eckersberg, Prussia, in 1859, and instructor in the gymnasium at Lyck, 1859–61. He was married, Oct. 2, 1859, to Elise, daughter of Councilor A. Harder of Prussia. He was sent as a traveling missionary to the synod of Wisconsin in July, 1861, and preached throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota until 1864, when he became professor of theology in the Theological Seminary of the Wisconsin Synod at Watertown and professor of German and mathematics in the Lutheran college at Watertown in 1865. He was pastor of a German and Polish congregation in Johannisburg, East Prussia, 1866–69; and established Zion's Lutheran church in New York city in 1869, which was afterward united with St. Peter's Lutheran church of which he became pastor in 1871. He was elected president of the general council of the Lutheran church in North America in 1895. He received the degrees M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Rostock, Germany, in 1865, and D.D. from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1887. He was editor of several Lutheran papers, and established and edited *Siloah*, the first and then only German monthly for home missions, 1882–89. He was a member of the select committee with Drs. Schmucker and Späth that prepared the German *Kirchenbuch*. He contributed to a Berlin religious journal a series of articles entitled *Five Years in America* (1868–70), and a *Church History of New York* (1870–73). He edited *Darstellung der modernen deutschen Theologie vom Lutherischen Standpunkte aus* (1865), and is the author of: *Das heilige Vaterunser* (1878); *Luther-Büchlein*, a poem (1879), and a collection of *Lectures* given in Cooper Institute, New York.

Edward F. Moldenke

MOLINEUX, Edward Leslie, soldier, was born in London, England, Oct. 12, 1833; son of William and Maria (Leslie) Molineux. He came to the United States with his parents in 1834, and settled in New York city. He was educated at the Mechanics Society school in New York city, and in 1854 joined the Brooklyn City Guard, 13th Artillery. He enlisted as private in the 7th New York volunteers in 1861, and was influential in organizing the 23d regiment and the 11th brigade of the New York national guard. He was commissioned brigade-major and subsequently lieutenant-colonel in 1862; and in the same year organized for the war the 159th volunteers, and was its lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He joined General Banks in his expedition to New Orleans in December, 1862, and was severely wounded in the action at Irish Bend, April 14, 1863, and invalided to New York. He patroled the river front of New York under General Butler during the draft riots in July, 1863, returning to the front as soon as his wounds permitted, the same month. He served as assistant inspector-general of the 19th army corps during the Red River campaign on the staff of Gen. W. B. Franklin, and as a commissioner for the exchange of prisoners; was made military commander of La Fourche district, Louisiana, and organized the Louisiana Union Scouts in 1864; was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 19th army corps, and also commanded a temporary division of his own and the 3d brigade, 1st division, at Monette's Ferry, where he was opposed by the Confederate brigade of H. P. Bee. He commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, 19th corps, throughout the Shenandoah campaign, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallantry at Fisher's Hill, Winches-

ter and Cedar Creek. He commanded Savannah, Ga., January to June, 1865, and the district of northern Georgia, with headquarters at Augusta, June, 1865, and at the latter place received the thanks of the inhabitants at the close of the war. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed brigadier-general of the 11th brigade, N.Y. state militia in 1880, and was promoted major-general of the 2d division in 1885. After the close of the war he resumed his business as a manufacturer of paint in New York city.

MOLINEUX, Marie Ada, author, was born in Centreville, Alvarado county, Cal., granddaughter of James McHard Kast Molineux of Boston and a descendant of Robert Molineux of Boston, born 1760. She removed to Boston and received her early education at Chauncy Hall school. She was graduated from Boston university, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1880, Ph.D., 1882, and studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She devoted herself to the study of bacteriology; taught psychology; was secretary of the Boston Browning society, and gained recognition as a lecturer on literary, artistic and scientific topics, being perhaps best known as a leader in the study of Browning. She is the author of: *A Phrase Book from the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning* (1896), and contributions to various periodicals.

MOMBERT, Jacob Isidor, church historian, was born in Cassel, Germany, Nov. 26, 1829. He received his early education in his native place, and engaged in business in England. He studied at the universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg, 1853-56, was ordered deacon in the Established Church, London, England, in 1856, and was sent to Canada, where he was ordained priest in 1857. He was curate of Trinity church, Quebec, 1857–59, and rector of St. James, Lancaster, Pa., 1859–70; of St. John's, Dresden, Germany, 1870–76; of Christ church, Jersey City, N.J., 1877–79; of St. John's, Passaic, N.J., 1879–82, and after 1882 devoted himself to literary work. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He was married, July 5, 1860, to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg of Lancaster, Pa. He translated Tholuck's *Psalms* (1856), and Lange's *Commentary on the Catholic Epistles* (1867); edited with prolegomena Tyndale's *Five Books of Moses* from the edition of 1530 in the Lenox library, New York city, together with the Pentateuch in the Vulgate, Luther's and Matthew's Bible (1884). He is the author of: *Authentic History of Lancaster County, Pa.* (1868); *Faith Victorious*, or life of the Rev. Johann Ebel, Archdeacon of Königsberg, Prussia (1882); *Handbook of the English Versions of the Bible*, with comparative tables (1883); *Great Lives, a Course of History in Biography* (1896); *History of Charles the Great* (1888); *Short History of the Crusades* (1894); and *Raphael's Sistine Madonna*.

MONAGHAN, James Charles, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1857; son of James and Mary Ann O'Neill (Brown) Monaghan. He was obliged to work for a living at an early age and obtained employment in a cotton mill at Salem, Mass., and later at Providence, R.I. He attended evening schools and in 1873 entered Mowry's academy. He was graduated from Brown university in 1885. He was a member of the city council and school board of Providence; canvassed the country for Grover Cleveland in 1884, and was U.S. consul at Mannheim, Germany, 1886–89. He was a student at Heidelberg, 1889–90, and studied law and engaged in newspaper work in the United States, 1890–93. He was prominent in the canvass for Cleveland in 1892, and was U.S. consul at Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany, 1893–99. He was elected professor of commerce at the University of Wisconsin in 1899. He was a delegate to the World's commercial congress of 1899, and delivered an address before the convocation of the regents of the University of New York in 1900.

MONAGHAN, John James, R. C. bishop, was born in Sumter, S.C., May 23, 1856; son of Thomas and Margaret (Bogan) Monaghan, who came from Ireland in 1850. He attended St. Charles college, Md., 1872–76, and St. Mary's Theological seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 19, 1880. He was assistant priest at St. Joseph's, and later at St. Patrick's, Charleston; was rector at Greenville, S.C., 1882–87; pro-rector at the Cathedral, Charleston, and chancellor of the diocese, 1887–88. He was assistant to the vicar-general at St. Patrick's, Charleston, 1888–97, and was consecrated bishop of Wilmington in the Pro-Cathedral at Wilmington, May 9, 1897, by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Curtis and Northrop.

MONDELL, Frank Wheeler, representative, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, 1860; son of Ephraim and Nancy (Goold) Mondell. His parents died before he reached the age of six, and he was taken into the family of a Congregational minister who moved to Iowa, where he lived on a farm until he was eighteen years old, and attended the district school in winter, also receiving some instruction at home. He engaged in mercantile business, in mining, and in railway construction in various states and territories until 1887, when he settled at New Castle, Wyoming Territory, and engaged in the development of coal mines and oil wells in and about Newcastle and Cambria, and was influential in

establishing and building up the city of New Castle of which he was mayor, 1888–95. He was a member of the state senate, 1890–94, and president of that body, 1892–94. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1900; was the representative at large from Wyoming in the 54th congress, 1895–97; was assistant commissioner of the General Land Office, 1897–99, and the representative at large from the state in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899–1905.

MONEY, Hernando de Soto, senator, was born in Holmes county, Miss., Aug. 26, 1839; son of Peirson and Tryphena (Vardaman) Money, and grandson of James and Mary (Pendry) Money, and of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Vardaman. His paternal ancestors were English, originally Norman, the old spelling of the name being De Morney; and his first ancestor in America landed in New York. He was graduated at the University of Mississippi, LL.B., 1860, and served in the Confederate army up to Sept. 26, 1864, when he was forced to resign on account of defective eyesight. He was married Nov. 5, 1863, to Claudia, daughter of George Boddie of Hinds county, Miss. He settled in law practice in Carollton, and also engaged in planting. He was a representative from the fourth Mississippi district in the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1875–85, and in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97. He was elected to the U.S. senate, January, 1896, for the term beginning March 4, 1899. On Oct. 8, 1897, he was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator James Z. George, Aug. 14, 1897, and in January, 1898, he was elected for the remainder of the term expiring March 4, 1899, when his own term began.

MONFORT, Francis Cassatt, clergyman and author, was born in Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., Sept. 1, 1844; son of the Rev. Joseph Glass (q.v.) and Hannah (Riggs) Monfort, and grandson of the Rev. Elias Riggs. He was graduated at Wabash college, Ind., A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867; attended McCormick Theological seminary in 1865; Lane Theological seminary in 1866; the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the University of Berlin, Germany, 1867–69; was ordained by the presbytery of Cincinnati in 1870, and was pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1869–73. He was married, May 17, 1871, to Anna Louisa, daughter of William S. Hubbard of Indianapolis, Ind. He became associated with his father and his brother, E. R. Monfort, in editing the *Herald* and *Presbyter* at Cincinnati, in 1873, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1879–88. He was prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian church. He received the degree D.D. from Wooster university, Ohio, in 1883. He is the author of: *Sermons for Silent Sabbaths* (1884); *Socialism and City Evangelization* (1887); *The Law of Appeals* (1893) and *Ecclesiastical Discipline* (1900).

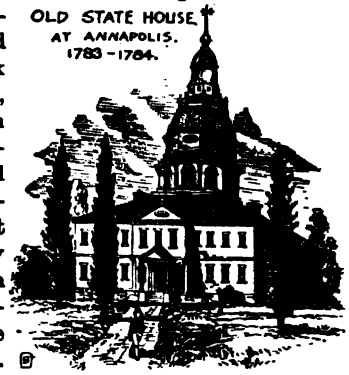
MONFORT, Joseph Glass, clergyman, was born in Warren county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1810; son of the Rev. Francis and Sophia (Glass) Monfort; grandson of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Cassatt) Monfort, and of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wilson) Glass, and a descendant of John Monfort, the emigrant from Holland, 1630, and of Zebulon Riggs, who came from Ireland in 1627. He was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837, and was prepared for the ministry at the Theological seminary, New Albany, Ind., 1835–36. He established in 1836, in connection with Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, the *Presbyterian Herald* at Louisville, Ky., and edited it, 1836–37. He was licensed by the presbytery of Oxford in September, 1837; succeeded his father as pastor at Hamilton, Ohio, 1837, and was pastor at Greensburg and Sandy Creek, Ind., 1838–42. He was married, Oct. 8, 1839, to Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Elias Riggs, of New Providence, N.J. He was agent for the Theological seminary at New Albany, Ind. (which became McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill.), 1842–44, and pastor at Greensburg, Ind., 1844–55. He became editor of the *Presbyterian of the West* in 1855; changed its name to *The Presbyter* in 1860, and in 1869 united it with the *Christian Herald* at Cincinnati under the name *Presbyter and Herald*, and continued to edit it alone until 1873, when he was joined by his sons, E. R. and Francis C. Monfort (q.v.). He was president of Glendale Female college, Ohio, 1856–65; a member of the joint committee on the reunion of the Presbyterian churches in 1866, and author of the Newark, Ohio, memorial, signed by seventy clergymen and forty ruling elders favoring reunion. He was a trustee of Hanover college, 1847–84; of Lane Theological seminary, 1870–94, and a director of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. He was also treasurer of Lane Theological seminary, 1871–83, and a member of the church extension committee and of the boards of domestic and foreign missions. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Centre college, Ky., in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Hanover college, Ind., in 1884.

J. G. Monfort

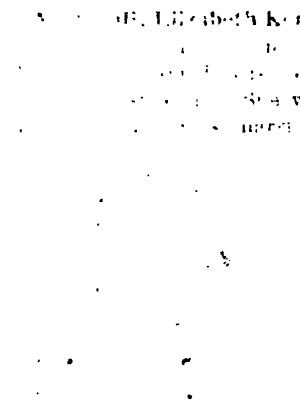
MONROE, Elizabeth Kortright, wife of President Monroe, was born in New York city in 1768; daughter of Capt. Lawrence Kortright, an officer in the British army. She was educated in New York city, and was married in 1786 to James Monroe, while he was delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress. They removed to Philadelphia in 1790, whither the seat of government had been transferred after the adoption of the Federal constitution, and was a resident of that city while Monroe was U.S. senator, 1790–94. She was in France, 1794–96, and while there visited the wife of the Marquis de Lafayette, who had been condemned to death and with her two children was confined in the prison of La Force. Mrs. Monroe interested herself in behalf of the prisoner and soon after her visit the execution of Madame Lafayette was postponed and she was subsequently liberated. Mrs. Monroe returned with her husband to America in 1796, and settled in Virginia and was with him at Richmond, 1799–1802, while her husband was governor of Virginia; at the Court of St. James, London, 1803–06; and in Washington, 1811–17, when her husband was secretary of state. When the war of 1812 broke out and the capital was threatened she retired with her two daughters, Eliza and Maria, to her country seat at Oak Hill, Loudoun county, Va. She continued to make Washington her home after the declaration of peace with Great Britain, and was mistress of the White House, 1817–25. Of her two children, Eliza, born and educated in France, was married in 1820 to her cousin, Samuel L. Gouveneur of New York city, and was the first daughter of a President to be married at the White House, and Maria was married to George Hay of Virginia, who was afterward appointed U.S. judge by President John Quincy Adams. At the close of Monroe's second term in 1825 they removed to Oak Hill, Va., where Mrs. Monroe died in 1830.

Elizabeth Monroe

MONROE, James, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., April 28, 1758; son of Spence and Eliza (Jones) Monroe, and nephew of Joseph Jones (1727–1805) (q.v.). The Monroes came to Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century and were of Scottish origin. James Monroe attended the College of William and Mary for a short time and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was one of the twenty-five students to enter the military service. He enlisted in the Continental army at Washington's headquarters in New York city and was appointed lieutenant in the 3d Virginia regiment under Col. Hugh Mercer. He took part in the battles of Harlem, White Plains and Trenton, and while leading the advance guard at Harlem Heights he was severely wounded in the shoulder. He served as a volunteer aide with the rank of major on the staff of the Earl of Sterling and engaged in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and was recommended by General Washington for a commission in the state troops of Virginia. He was not given a field commission as he desired, but the effort led to his gaining the friendship of Governor Jefferson, who sent him as military commissioner to collect information regarding the condition and aspects of the army in the south. This commission gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but interrupted his services in the field. In 1782 he was elected to the state assembly and he also served as a member of the executive council. He was a delegate to the Continental congress assembled in New York city, 1783–86, and while in congress he presented his bill for the temporary government of the newly acquired north western territory by the United States. This bill was the paramount issue of the congress, 1784–87, and Monroe twice crossed the Alleghenies to become familiar with the condition of the country. It was finally settled by the ordinance of Sept. 13, 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory. Mr. Monroe was chosen one of the nine judges to decide the boundary question between Massachusetts and New York in 1784, and resigned this position in 1786, as both the states in question were opposed to his views as to the right of free navigation of the Mississippi and neither was likely to accept his judgment in the question at issue. He was married in 1786 to Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Kortright of New York city. After the expiration of his three years' service in congress he engaged in the practice of law in Fredericksburg, Va. He was elected a delegate to the state assembly and was a member of the state convention that met at Richmond in 1788 to consider



OLD STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS. 1783-1784.



...E. Elizabeth Kortright, ...of Presi... ...Yorkcity in 1768; ... Kortright and other ... She was educated in New ... ... in 1786 to James Monroe, who he was ... from Virginia to the Continental Congress. They ... Paris and ... whether the ... of government ... by a transfer ... Latter the people ... of the Federal ... and were ... a result of that ... city ... Monroe ... U.S. senator, ... 91. She was in ... 1794-96, and while there assisted ... of Mme. Lafayette, who had ... to ... and with her two ... was confined ... Prison of La Force. ... Monroe interested herself in behalf of the ... and it was through the exertions of Madame Lafayette ... postponed and she was ... Mrs. Monroe returned ... husband to America in 1796, and settled in Virginia ... with him at Richmond, 1799-1802, while her husband was governor of Virginia; at the Court of St. James, London, 1803-06; and in Washington, 1811-17, when her husband was secretary of state. When the war of 1812 broke out and the capital was threatened she retired with her two daughters, Eliza and Maria, to her country seat at Oak Hill, Loudoun county, Va. She continued to make Washington her home after the declaration of peace with Great Britain, and was mistress of the White House, 1817-25. Of her two children, Eliza, born and educated in France was married in 1820 to her cousin, Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York city, and was the first daughter of a president to be married at the White House, and Maria was married to George Hay of Virginia, who was afterward appointed U.S. judge by President John Quincy Adams. At the close of Monroe's second term in 1825 they removed to Oak Hill, Va., where Mrs. Monroe died in 1830.

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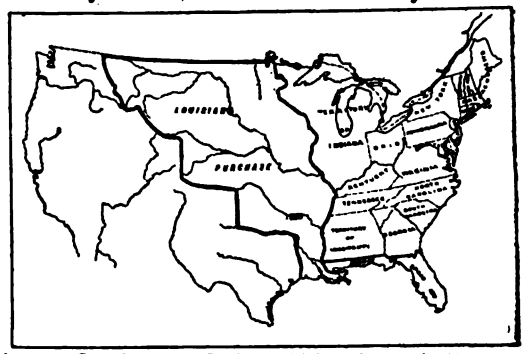
upon the outbreak of the ... was one of the two ... military ... army at Williamsburg ... York city and was ... 3d Virginia regiment ... He took part in the ... Plains and Trenton ... was wounded in the ... was promoted for ... took part in the ... the Earl of Sterling ... the British ... and was recommended ... for a command ... He was engaged in the ... street for the office ... ship of Governor J. ... fully commissioned ... in the New York campaign ... soon. ... lieutenant-colonel, ... in the field. In ... assumed civil duties ... elected ... the ... congress appointed ... in New York ... city, 1783-86, ... and while ... congress he ... served ... his bill ... for the temporary ... government ... of the newly ... acquired ... western terri... ...ory by the ... United States. ... This bill was the ... gress, 1784-85, and ... Although ... to secure ... tion of the ... the old name of ... point of the Natural ... was chosen one of the ... boundary question ... New York in 1784 ... 1786, as both ... to his views as to the ... the Mississippi and ... his judgment in the ... married in 1786 to ... reputable descendant of ... extensive ... he engaged in the ... burg, Va. He was elected ... assembly and was a member ... tion that met at Richmond ...

James Monroe

the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. With Patrick Henry, William Grayson and George Mason he was opposed to consolidation, fearing the formation of a monarchy and predicting conflict between the state and the national authorities and that a President once elected might continue for life. It was only on condition that certain amendments should be made to the instrument that he finally consented to its ratification. The first of the U.S. senators elected from Virginia were Richard Henry Lee and William Grayson. Upon the death of Grayson on March 12, 1790, Governor Beverley Randolph appointed John Walker to fill the vacancy, and on the assembling of the Virginia legislature James Monroe was elected to complete the term, and for a full term beginning March 4, 1791. He took his seat in the senate, Dec. 6, 1790, and was succeeded, Dec. 7, 1795, by Stevens Thomson Mason, Senator Monroe having been appointed by President Washington U.S. minister to France. While in the senate he was an aggressive anti-Federalist and as such did not support Washington's administration and was especially hostile to his secretary of the treasury. He objected to the confirmation of many of the President's appointments, notably those of Gouverneur Morris as U.S. minister to France and of John Jay as U.S. minister to England, but notwithstanding his opposition and greatly to his surprise he was appointed by Washington to succeed Morris to France. He arrived in Paris at the close of the French revolution and in the excitement of the time did not receive official recognition until Aug. 15, 1794. At his official reception on that date he addressed the Convention in cordial terms, but was severely criticised in the United States when his report reached the government, being charged with exceeding his authority. Secretary of State Randolph feared that his expressed friendliness to France might offend the British ministry, but after receiving all the dispatches from Monroe, he better understood the situation and it was not till Senator Pickering took up the portfolio of state that Monroe was replaced by the appointment of Charles C. Pinckney, the date of his recall being Aug. 22, 1796. He printed his instructions, his correspondence with the French and United States governments, his speech, and letters received from the American residents at the French capital, in a pamphlet which was issued in Philadelphia as "A View of the Conduct of the Executive." He was elected governor of Virginia on the anti-Federalist ticket, serving, 1799–1802. Upon the election of Thomas Jefferson as President, Monroe was returned to France as an additional plenipotentiary, and with Robert R. Livingston secured a treaty with that country, ceding Louisiana to the United States, which negotiation resulted in the payment of $15,000,000 by the United States for the American territory then owned by France, known as the territory of Louisiana. On the completion of his mission in France in 1803 he went with Charles Pinckney to negotiate a treaty with Spain and thence to London as U. S. minister at the court of St. James, where he was joined in 1806 by William Pinckney, sent to act as a commissioner with him in securing a cessation of aggressions as exercised by the British government against neutrals. In 1807 he was sent to Spain to negotiate for the purchase of Florida by the United States. This mission was unsuccessful and he returned to London, where, with William Pinckney, he concluded the treaty with Great Britain after long negotiations. The treaty failed to provide against the impressment of American seamen and secured no indemnity for loss sustained by Americans in the seizure of their goods and vessels, and the President refused to send it to the senate. Monroe returned to the United States and drew up a defence of his official conduct. He was for a third time elected a delegate to the state assembly, and in 1811 was again elected governor of Virginia, which office he filled for a few months, when he was appointed by President Madison secretary of state as successor to Robert Smith, who resigned, April 1, 1811, and he held the portfolio until March 4, 1817. He also acted as secretary of war, 1814–15. While a member of the cabinet, hostilities commenced between the United States and Great Britain; the public buildings at Washington were burned, and the country was greatly depressed. He gained much praise for the measures he adopted for the safety of the national capital and for the prosecution of the war. At the Republican (Democratic) caucus held in Washington, D.C., March 16, 1816, he was nominated for President of the United States, with Daniel D. Tompkins of New York for Vice-President. Rufus King of New York was the candidate of the Federalist party for President and John Eager Howard of Maryland for Vice-President. In the election Monroe and Tompkins received the support of 183 electors, while



MONROE

King received 34 electoral votes; the votes for Vice-President being: Howard 22, James Ross of Pennsylvania 5, John Marshall of Virginia 4, and Robert G. Harper of Maryland 3. James Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817, and appointed John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts secretary of state; continued William H. Crawford of Georgia as secretary of the treasury; appointed Isaac Shelby of Kentucky as secretary of war, which appointment was declined by General Shelby and George Graham of Virginia, chief

THE WHITE HOUSE,-1820

clerk, was appointed *ad interim*, being succeeded by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina the same year. He continued Benjamin W. Crowninshield of Massachusetts as secretary of the navy, and on his resignation in November, 1818, appointed as his successor Smith Thompson of New York, on whose appointment to the supreme bench Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey succeeded him. In the attorney-general's office he requested Richard Rush of Pennsylvania to continue in office, but soon after appointed him U.S. minister to England, and appointed William Wirt of Virginia his successor. He secured the continuance of the services of Return J. Meigs, Jr., of Ohio, as postmaster-general until 1823, when he appointed John McLean of Ohio as his successor. The foreign missions were filled by: Richard Rush to Great Britain; James Brown of Louisiana to France; George W. Campbell of Tennessee to Russia, succeeded in 1820 by Henry Middleton of South Carolina; John Forsyth of Georgia to Spain, followed in 1823 by Hugh Nelson of Virginia. His only appointment to the supreme bench was that of Smith Thompson of New York to be associate justice in 1823. The administration of President Monroe was unattended by any great political discussion and the general prosperity and healthy growth incident to a period of peace and to the acquisition and settlement of new territory resulted in the appearance of no opposition to the continuation of his administration for another term and in 1820 no nominations were made by either party. In the election of November, 1820, 231 electors were favorable to his re-election, and his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, secured the support of the one other elector. Vice-President Daniel D. Tompkins secured 218 electors, Richard Stockton of New Jersey eight, Daniel Rodney of Delaware four, Robert G. Harper of Maryland and Richard Rush of Pennsylvania one each. President Monroe's second election was thus practically unanimous, the party he represented meeting with no opposition, a unique instance in the history of American politics. He continued his cabinet as composed during his first administration, making the few changes noted under that head. In his message to congress in 1823 President Monroe referred to the proposed intervention of the allied powers of Europe as indicated by the news of the proceedings of the congress of Verona, October-December, 1822, where a project had been discussed to aid Spain in recovering her domain in America, in these words: "We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and in another place: "The American continents by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." This unwritten law at once consistent with international rights and justified by self-defence became known and respected as the "Monroe Doctrine," and has been maintained by the United States on all subsequent occasions, notably in matters relating to the Isthmus of Panama; in the case of French intervention in Mexico under Maximilian, and in the Nicaragua canal treaty, signed Nov. 18, 1901, following which Secretary of State Hay said: "The briefest expression of our rule of conduct is, perhaps, the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. With this simple chart we can hardly go far wrong." During his administration President Monroe made a formal visit to the principal cities of the northern and southern states. On Feb. 22, 1819, the purchase of the Floridas was concluded by a treaty with Spain, thus giving the United States control of the entire Atlantic coast from the St. Croix to the Sabine. Although favoring internal improvements, he vetoed the Cumberland Road bill, May 4, 1822, holding that congress had no authority to make appropriations for internal uses, unless of national significance, but he also believed that the minor improvements of the interior should be left to the separate states. The national reception of the Marquis de Lafayette as the nation's guest occurred, 1824–25, during Monroe's administration. At the close of his second administration in 1825 he retired to his county seat at Oak Hill, Loudoun county, Va., and subseqently went to live with his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, then postmaster of New York city. He was financially embarrassed and intended to enter upon the practice of the law in New York, but he found serious obstacles in his health and age, and not even his prestige as an Ex-President served to procure him clients. He

lived the life of a recluse,—indeed many persons did not know of his residence in New York city until the news of his death was published. The citizens of the city of New York united to do him honor and the funeral held July 7, 1831, was a public one. The remains were buried in the Marble cemetery on Second Street, New York. On April 6, 1858, the general assembly of Virginia appropriated $2000 for their removal to his native state, and on July 4, 1858, they were reinterred with appropriate honors in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. The degree of A.B. was conferred on him by William and Mary college in 1775; and that of LL.D. by Harvard college in 1817, by Dartmouth college in 1817, and by the College of New Jersey in 1822. His name was one of the thirty-seven in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen" submitted for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, and received nineteen votes, sixteen in the class receiving a larger number. He is the author of: *A Memoir to Prove the Rights of the People of the West to the Free Navigation of the Mississippi* (1786); *A View of the Conduct of the Executive as to the Mission to the French Republic* (1797), which caused political excitement, gained for Monroe election as governor of Virginia, and on the copy of the work owned by President Washington were written animadversions that were subsequently published. He left in MS. *Philosophical History of the Origin of Free Governments* and *The People the Sovereigns* (1867). He left a large number of MSS., including his correspondence and state papers, which were purchased by congress and deposited in the library. Samuel Waldo wrote *Tour of James Monroe through the Northern and Eastern States, with a sketch of his Life* (1819); John Quincy Adams wrote *Life of James Monroe with a Notice of his Administration* (1850); George F. Tucker, *Concise History of the Monroe Doctrine* (1858); Daniel C. Gilman in American Statesmen series, *Life of James Monroe* (1883); and *Demonstration at Removal of Remains of James Monroe* was published (1858). He died in New York city, July 4, 1831.

MONROE, James, educator and representative, was born at Plainfield, Conn., July 18, 1821. He attended Plainfield academy, and engaged for several years in teaching in the public schools of Windham county. He was an agent of the Anti-Slavery society, 1841–44, and was graduated from Oberlin college, Ohio, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1850, and from the Theological seminary of Oberlin college in 1849. He was a tutor at Oberlin college, 1846–48; professor of rhetoric and belles lettres, 1848–63, and devoted considerable time to raising money for the college. He was a representative from Lorain county in the state legislature, 1856–60; state senator 1860–63, and president *pro tempore* of the senate, 1862–63. In 1863 he resigned his seat in the senate and his professorship at Oberlin, to accept the U.S. consulship at Rio de Janeiro tendered him by President Lincoln, and he held the office until 1870, having also served in 1869 as chargé d'affaires *ad interim*. He was a Republican representative from the fourteenth, eighteenth and seventeenth Ohio districts respectively in the 42d–46th congresses, 1871–81, and was chairman of the committees on education and labor. He was professor of political science and modern history at Oberlin 1883–98. He is the author of: *Lectures, Addresses and Essays*, delivered before the students of Oberlin. He died in Oberlin, Ohio, July 6, 1898.

MONSER, John Watson, librarian, was born in London, England, Nov. 5, 1838; son of George and Eliza (Watson) Monser. He attended Holloway school, London, 1844–48, and Eureka college, Ill., 1854–61. He was married, Oct. 8, 1861, to Laura M. Hook. He taught school in various places in Illinois, 1862–73, rising to the position of principal of Atlanta school. He was ordained a minister in the Christian church in 1859. He served through the civil war as chaplain of the 76th Illinois volunteers; was chaplain of the Kansas house of representatives, 1874–75; pastor at Warrensburg, Mo., 1876–79; and chaplain of the Iowa state senate. In 1887 he was appointed librarian of the Missouri State university. His published works include: *Encyclopœdia of Evidences* (1882); *Follies of Free Thought* (1872); *Types and Metaphors of the Bible* (1886); *Sunday School Commentary* (1884–88); and contributions to periodicals.

MONTAGUE, Andrew Jackson, governor of Virginia, was born in Campbell county, Va., Oct. 3, 1862; son of Judge Robert Latane (q.v.) and Cordelia Gay (Eubank) Montague. He was prepared for college by private tutors and at academies, and was graduated from Richmond college, Va., in 1883. He taught school, 1882–84; was graduated B.L. from the University of Virginia in 1885; and was admitted to the bar Oct. 1, 1885. He established a successful practice in Richmond; was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. district attorney July 1, 1893, and resigned in August, 1897, but was appointed *ad interim*, serving until Dec. 31, 1897. He was attorney-general of Virginia, 1898–1902, and was elected governor of Virginia, Nov. 5, 1901, for the term 1902–06. He was married, Dec. 11, 1889, to Elizabeth Lyne Hoskins.

MONTAGUE, Andrew Philip, educator, was born in Essex county, Va., Sept. 27, 1854; son of the Rev. Howard Williams (1810–1876) and Mildred Columbia (Broaddus) Montague, and grandson of the Rev. Philip Montague and of the Rev Dr. Andrew Broaddus. He attended Aberdeen academy, Va., and the University of Virginia,

Charlotteville, where he was a special graduate in 1875. He was tutor in Latin at Columbian university, 1875–79; adjunct professor of Latin, 1879–82; professor of Latin, 1882–97; took the graduate degree of Ph. D. in 1888; was principal of the preparatory school, 1884–97, and dean of the university, 1895–97. He was married, Nov. 3, 1881, to May, daughter of Judge Joseph Christian, at one time president of the supreme court of Virginia. He was appointed president of Furman university, South Carolina, in 1897. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1879 by the Columbian university, and that of LL.D. by Richmond college, Va., in 1895. He is the author of: *Letters of Cicero* (1889) and *Letters of Pliny* (1891).

MONTAGUE, Robert Latane, jurist, was born at Ellaslee, Middlesex county, Va., May 23, 1819; son of Lewis Brooke and Catherine Street (Jesse) Montague; grandson of Lewis and Catherine (Brooke) Montague, and of John and Elizabeth (Street) Jesse, and a descendant of Peter Montague, who came from Boveney, Parish of Burnham, Buckinghamshire, England, to America in 1621, and when he reached his majority in 1624 engaged in planting, first at James City and subsequently in Upper Norfolk county, Va. Robert was educated at Fleetwood academy, King and Queen county; studied law under Judge Lomax at Fredericksburg, Va., and was graduated LL.B. at the College of William and Mary in 1842, pursuing a post-graduate course at that institution in 1842. He settled in practice in Middlesex county, and stumped the state for Polk and Dallas in the presidential campaign of 1844. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1850–52; a Democratic presidential elector in 1853 and 1857, and was a commonwealth attorney of Middlesex county for several years. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Virginia on the ticket with Gov. John Letcher in 1860; was president of the Virginia secession convention in 1861; a member of the executive council to organize the Virginia troops for service in the Confederate army and to appoint officers, and was a representative in the Confederate congress, 1863–65. He represented Middlesex county in the house of delegates in 1873; and was judge of the eighth judicial district of Virginia, 1875–80. He was moderator of the General Baptist association of Virginia for several years. He was married, Dec. 14, 1852, to Cordelia Gay, daughter of Joseph C. Eubank of Essex county, Va. He died in Middlesex county, Va., March 2, 1880.

MONTAGUE, William Lewis, educator, was born in Belchertown, Mass., April 6, 1831; son of Ephraim and Laura (Sabin) Montague; grandson of Jedediah and Dorcas (Grover) Montague, and of Thomas Sabin, and a descendant of Richard and Abigail (Downing) Montague. Richard Montague was a native of Boveney, parish of Burnham, Buckinghamshire, England, and a brother of Peter, who settled in Virginia in 1621. Richard came to Wells, Maine, about 1640, removed to Boston, in 1646, to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1651, and to Hadley, Mass, in 1659. William L. Montague graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858; taught Latin and Greek in Williston seminary, 1855–57; tutored in Latin and mathematics at Amherst, 1857–58, and was an instructor in Latin and French there, 1858–62. He was married, Aug. 19, 1858, to Rebecca Waterman, daughter of Capt. Henry Pope of Halifax, Mass. He was licensed to preach, Feb. 14, 1860, and subsequently supplied various Congregational churches. He was assistant professor of Latin language and literature and instructor in French at Amherst, 1862–64, professor of French, 1864–68, professor of the French, Italian and Spanish languages, 1868–91; professor of Italian, 1891–95; librarian, 1864–78; registrar, 1860–80, and director of the Amherst summer school of languages, 1884–96. He spent the years 1865–66 and 1871–72 in study and travel in Europe, and engaged in literary work in Paris, 1896–1900. After his return to Amherst in 1900 he engaged in compiling and editing the second volume of the Alumni Record, in private teaching and in lecturing on Dante and the Divine Comedy. He was made a member of the Société de Linguistique de Paris, the American Philological association and the Modern Language Association of America, and received the degree Ph.D. from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1893. He edited *The Quarter Centennial Record of the Class of '55, Amherst College* (1880); *Biographical Record of the Alumni and Non-Graduate Members of Amherst College 1821–96* (2 vols., 1883 and 1901); *Modern Italian Readings* (1893); and *La Fille de Roland, par Henri de Bornier*, with introduction and notes, (1895); and is the author of: *Comparative Grammar of the Spanish Language* (1873); *Manual of Italian Grammar* (1874); *Introduction to Italian Literature* (1875; 2d ed., 1879); and *Genealogy of the Montague Family* with George W. Montague (1885).

MONTGOMERY, Alexander Brooks, representative, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Dec. 11, 1837; son of William Withers and Catharine Ann

(Brooks) Montgomery; and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Withers) Montgomery and of Alexander Brooks. His paternal grandfather came from the north of Ireland in 1798, and his Withers and Brooks ancestors were early settlers of Kentucky from Virginia. He was graduated at Georgetown college, Ky., A.B., 1859, A.M., 1861, and at the Louisville Law school in 1861. He engaged in farming at Elizabethtown, Ky., 1861-70, and in the latter year began the practice of law. He was county judge of Hardin county, 1870-74; a member of the Kentucky senate, 1877-81, and a Democratic representative from the fourth Kentucky district in the 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d congresses, 1887-95, serving on the committee on ways and means; and he participated in framing and passing what was known as the Wilson tariff bill. In 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the commission to the five civilized Indian tribes (known as the Dawes commission) and served till October, 1897.

MONTGOMERY, George, R.C. bishop, was born in Daviess county, Ky., Dec. 30, 1847; son of Pius and Harriet (Warren) Montgomery; grandson of Thomas and Clotilda (Drury) Montgomery, and of Charles and Monica (Wilson) Warren. He attended St. Charles college at Ellicott City, Md., 1871-75; was prepared for the priesthood and was ordained at Baltimore, Md., by Archbishop Gibbons, Dec. 20, 1879, and was sent to California. He was consecrated bishop of "Tmui" and coadjutor bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, with right of succession, at San Francisco, Cal., April 8, 1894, by Archbishop Riordan assisted by Bishop Brondel and Bishop Scanlon. Upon the resignation of Bishop Mora, he suceeeded to the bishopric and on Sept. 1, 1902, was recommended to the pope by the propaganda at Rome as coadjutor to Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco.

MONTGOMERY, Henry Eglinton, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1820; son of John Crathorne and Elizabeth Henrietta (Philips) Montgomery; grandson of John and Mary (Crathorne) Montgomery, and of Henry and Sophia (Chew) Philips, and a descendant of William and Isabel (Burnett) Montgomerie. William Montgomerie, a native of Brigend, Ayrshire, Scotland, immigrated to America with his wife and children, in 1701-02, and settled in Monmouth county, East Jersey. Henry E. was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, studied law in Philadelphia, 1839-40, and was attaché to the U.S. legation, Denmark, 1841-42. He was a student at the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1842-43. and at Nashotah, Wis., 1843-46. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1846, and advanced to the priesthood the same year. He was rector of All Saints' church Philadelphia, Pa., 1846-55, and of the Church of the Incarnation, in New York city, 1855-74. He was vice-president of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission society, a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary society and a director of other institutions connected with the church. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He was married to Margaret Augusta, daughter of Judge James and Janette Maria (Tillotson) Lynch of New York city. He died in New York city, Oct. 15, 1874.

MONTGOMERY, John Berrien, naval officer, was born in Allentown, N.J., Nov. 17, 1794; son of Dr. Thomas West and Mary (Berrien) Montgomery; grandson of Alexander and Eunia (West) Montgomery, and of Judge John and Margaret (Eaton) Berrien, and a descendant of William and Isabel (Burnett) Montgomerie, Monmouth county, N.J., 1701. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, June 4, 1812, and served on Lake Ontario on the *Hamilton*, *Madison* and *General Pike*, 1812-13; volunteered for service on Lake Erie under Commodore Perry; joined the *Niagara*, and for his service, Sept. 10, 1813, received a sword and the thanks of congress. He took part in the blockade, and in the attack on Mackinaw,

FORT MACKINAW.

Aug. 4, 1814; assisted in the destruction of a British block-house and gun-brig, and was actively engaged until the close of the war, returning to New York in 1815. He sailed under Com. Stephen Decatur for Algiers and took part in the successful operations against the pirates in the Mediterranean. He cruised on board the *Hornet* and *Cyane* on the African coast, 1817-20; and was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818. He was married in 1821 to Mary, daughter of William and Delia (Harned) Henry of New York. He served on the *Erie* of the Mediterranean station, 1821-26; was executive officer of the *Peacock* in the West Indian in 1828, was transferred to the flagship *Erie* off Havana, and commanded it in a cruise off the coast of Mexico. He served on recruiting service in Philadelphia, Pa., and New

York, 1833–35; was executive officer of the *Constitution* in 1835, when that vessel brought Edward Livingston, U.S. minister to France, back to the United States, during the indemnity agitation, and in command of the receiving ship *Columbus* at Boston, Mass., 1837–39. He was promoted commander Dec. 3, 1839; was on recruiting services 1839–44; commanded the *Portsmouth*, 1844–47, and during that time planted the U.S. flag at San Francisco, Sonoma, New Helvetia and Santa Clara, Cal.; maintained the blockade of Mazatlan, Mexico, under great difficulties, and in March and April, 1847, hoisted the first U.S. flags at Cape St. Lucas, San Jose and La Paz in Lower California, which ports were held until the close of the Mexican war. He also bombarded and captured Guaymas on the Gulf of California with the frigate *Congress* in October, 1847. He served as executive officer of the U.S. navy yard at Washington, D.C., 1849–51; was promoted captain Jan. 6, 1853, commanded the *Roanoke*, April to August, 1857, and served on shore duty, 1857–59. He commanded the Pacific squadron with the *Lancaster* for his flagship, 1859–62; the U.S. navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., 1862–63, and the U.S. navy yard at Washington, D.C., 1863–65. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; rear-admiral, July 25, 1866, and was placed on waiting orders at his own request, Sept. 1, 1869. He died in Carlisle, Pa., March 25, 1873.

MONTGOMERY, Joseph, delegate, was born in Paxtang, Dauphin county, Pa., Sept. 23, 1733; son of John and Martha Montgomery, who emigrated from the north of Ireland prior to 1730. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1755, A.M., 1758, and was principal of the grammar-school connected with the college, 1755–60. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia, in 1759, and was ordained by the presbytery of Lewes, in 1761. He held several pastorates in Pennsylvania, 1761–69, and was minister in charge of the churches at New Castle and Christiana Bridge, Del., 1769–77. He was chaplain of Col. W. Smallwood's Maryland regiment in 1777, a delegate to the general assembly of Pennsylvania, 1780–81, and was chosen by that body in 1783 to be one of the commissioners to settle the difficulty between the state and the Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming valley, serving 1783–87. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from Pennsylvania, 1780–84; recorder of deeds and register of wills for Dauphin county, 1785–94; one of the original land-owners of the city of Harrisburg and justice of the court of common pleas for Dauphin county, 1785–94. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Reed of Newton, and sister of President Joseph Reed of Pennsylvania. She died at Georgestown, Md., March, 1769, and he married secondly Rachel (Rush) Boyce, widow of Angus Boyce, born 1742, died at Harrisburg, July 28, 1796. See "Life of Joseph Montgomery" by John M. Forster (1879). He received the honorary degree A.M. from Yale and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1760. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 14, 1794.

MONTGOMERY, Richard, Revolutionary soldier, was born at Convoy House, near Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1736; son of Thomas Montgomery, a member of the British parliament from Lifford. He was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, and entered the 17th regiment of foot as ensign, Aug. 21, 1756. His regiment was ordered to Halifax, N.S., and he took part in the siege of Louisburg under Gen. James Wolfe in 1758. He was promoted lieutenant for his bravery on this occasion, and in 1759 he joined the expedition under Sir Jeffrey Amherst to relieve General Abercrombie. He served in the command of Colonel Haviland in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in July, Crown Point in August, and Montreal, Sept. 7, 1759; was promoted adjutant, May 15, 1760, ordered to the West Indies in 1762, was commissioned captain, May 5, 1762, and took part in the campaign against Martinique and Havana. He returned to New York, and at the close of the war with France in 1763, received permission to return to England, where he resided until 1773, when he became embittered, as his claims for military advancement were neglected. As a result he sold his commission in the army, returned to America in 1773, and purchased a farm of sixty acres at King's Bridge, Westchester county, N.Y. He was married July 24, 1773, to Janet, daughter of Judge Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston and removed to Rhinebeck, N.Y., where he resided until he joined the Continental army. He was a delegate to the 1st Provincial congress held in New York city in May, 1775, and in June, 1775, was commissioned one of eight brigadier-generals in the Continental army and became second in command to Gen. Philip Schuyler. He left Rhinebeck with his wife and her brother, Edward Livingston (q.v.), then a mere lad, and they made the journey in a coach to the residence of Gen. Philip Schuyler at Saratoga where he parted with his wife with the assurance "that she would never have cause to blush for her Montgomery." On account of the disability of General Schuyler, Montgomery was placed in command of the expedition to Canada. The invasion was undertaken without proper preparation and its movements were controlled chiefly by circumstances. He proceeded by way of Whitehall, and after many hardships reached Ticonderoga where he learned that Sir Guy Carleton was organizing a naval force on Lake Champlain to prevent the Americans from

crossing the St. Lawrence. Montgomery took possession of the Isle aux Noix on Lake Champlain, and with 1000 men laid siege to St. Johns and Chambly, which surrendered to him, and advanced toward Montreal, which capitulated, Nov. 12, 1775, and for this victory he was made major-general by congress. By the capture of Montreal he obtained possession of all the military stores in the town, and of eleven vessels in the harbor, General Carleton having with great difficulty retreated to Quebec. The central object of the expedition now only remained; as Montgomery wrote in a letter to his father-in-law, Robert R. Livingston, "until Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered." He effected a junction with Arnold, who had a force of 700 men, before the walls of Quebec, Dec. 3, 1775. The combined attack was made on both sides of the place, Dec. 31, 1775, Montgomery leading his little force of 500 men in the midst of a heavy snow-storm. The first barrier, Près de Ville under Cape Diamond, was carried, and Montgomery at their head shouted "Men of New York, you will not fear to follow where your general leads!" The little army pushed forward. In the windows of a house which overlooked the second barrier, two cannon had been placed, which, upon Montgomery's appearance on a little rising ground, were discharged. Montgomery and his two aids, McPherson and Captain Chessman, being in advance, were instantly killed. His soldiers with those of Arnold became at once demoralized and the British troops pursued the defeated army from the city and captured about 400 men. Montgomery's body was found partly covered by the snow and the British commander ordered him buried within the walls surrounding the powder magazine, and accorded the body the honor of a military burial. After reposing for forty-two years, his remains were removed at the request of the legislature of the state of New York to New York city and interred in St. Paul's chapel churchyard. The journey from Quebec to New York was attended by civic honors, notably at Albany, July 4, 1818, and on the voyage down the Hudson on the steamer *Richmond*, passing Montgomery Place, the home of the widow, who viewed the vessel from the portico. The death of Montgomery was deeply felt by friend and foe, and congress proclaimed its "grateful remembrance, respect and high veneration." The city of New York erected a monument under the portico of St. Paul's chapel on the Broadway front. A tablet was also erected upon the spot where he fell at Quebec, by the Sons of the American Revolution in 1901. Mrs. Montgomery survived her husband for fifty-two years and after completing the home commenced by the general in 1774 at Rhinebeck Flats, known as the "Rhinebeck Place," removed to the immediate east bank of the Hudson above Barrytown, where she erected "Montgomery Place" which continued to be her home up to the time of her death in November, 1827. General Montgomery died at Quebec, Canada, Dec. 31, 1775.

WHERE MONTGOMERY FELL.

MONTGOMERY, Thomas, representative, was born in Nelson county, Va., previous to 1779; son of William Montgomery, and grandson of William Montgomery, who removed with his wife and sons and their families to Kentucky from Virginia in 1779, and in 1780 settled near the head of Greene river about twelve miles from Logan's fort. In March of that year, William Montgomery the elder was killed in an attack on the settlement by the Indians. Thomas received a thorough English education, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Stanford, Ky. He served as judge of the circuit court of Lincoln county; was a Democratic representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15; was elected to the 16th congress to fill out the unexpired term of Tunstall Quarles, Jr., and to the 17th congress, serving 1820–23. He died at Stanford, Ky., April 2, 1828.

MONTGOMERY, William, representative, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Dec. 29, 1789; son of William and Hannah (Forbus) Montgomery, and grandson of William and Margaret Montgomery, who came to Pennsylvania from Scotland in 1680, and shortly afterward settled in Guilford county, N.C. He studied medicine with an old German physician and practised in Albright's, Orange county, N.C. He married, April 24, 1814, Sarah Albright, also of German ancestry, and they had ten children. He was elected state senator from Orange county in 1824 and served continuously with but one intermission until 1834. He was a Democratic representative in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835–41, and in 1840 declined re-election. He died at Albright's, N.C., Nov. 30, 1843.

MONTGOMERY, William, representative, was born in Canton township, Pa., April 11, 1818; son of William (1792–1858) and Elizabeth (Kelly) Montgomery. His father was a native of Armagh, Ireland, son of William (1745–1774), grandson of Joseph (1703–1774), great-grandson of

Joseph born in Ayrshire, 1680, a near relative of Sir James Montgomery of the Skelmorlie line. William, Jr., was graduated at Washington college in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was appointed district-attorney by Governor Smith in 1845. He was married in 1845 to Matilda, daughter of Elisha and Phœbe (Gross) Duval, of Hagerstown, Md. She died Feb. 21, 1895. He was a Democratic representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, and a leading orator of the party in congress and in the state. He was the author of the "Crittenden-Montgomery Resolution" on the admission of Kansas to the Union. He left, besides his widow, three sons: Andrew Jackson, who married Martha G. Black of Washington county, and had two children, Elizabeth and George; James, who married Lillian Ritner, and had one son William who resided in Philadelphia; and William, who died in 1880. William Montgomery, the representative, died in Canton township, Pa., April 28, 1870.

MOOAR, George, educator, was born in Andover, Mass., May 27, 1830; son of Benjamin and Susanna (Cummings) Mooar; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Phelps) Mooar, and a descendant of Abraham Mooar who settled in Andover, Mass., about 1686, and married Priscilla, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Farnum) Poor. He attended Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1855. He was married, Oct. 5, 1855, to Sarah A. Comstock of Centerbrook, Conn. He was ordained Oct. 10, 1855; was pastor of the South Congregational church at Andover, Mass., 1855–61; removed to Oakland, Cal., where he was pastor of the First Congregational church, 1861–82, and of the Plymouth Avenue church, 1874–88; professor of systematic theology and church history in the Pacific Theological seminary, 1870–92, and was appointed professor of apologetics and church history in 1892. He was a member of the commission of twenty-five appointed by the national council of Congregational churches to prepare a creed and catechism for the church, 1881–84. He received the honorary degree S.T.D. from Williams in 1868. He was associate editor of the *Pacific*, 1863–86, and editor, 1886–96, and is the author of: *Historical Manual of the South Church, Andover* (1859); *Handbook of the Congregational Churches of California* (1863); *The Religion of Loyalty* (1865); *The Prominent Characteristics of the Congregational Churches* (1866) and a volume of sermons. He also prepared for press *Genealogy of the Mooar and Cummings Families.*

MOODY, Dwight Lyman Ryther, evangelist, was born in Northfield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1837; son of Edwin and Betsey (Holton) Moody. The Moodys came to America in 1627, and the Holtons in 1630. On the death of his father in 1840 his mother was left with the care of her nine children, and Dwight worked at a neighbor's farm for his board, and attended school. He was later employed in a printing office at Clinton, Mass., and again as a farm hand at Northfield. In 1851 he went to Boston and was employed by his uncle, Samuel Holton, in his shoe-shop and later as traveling salesman, 1851–54. He was connected with Wiswall's boot and shoe house in Chicago, 1854–60, earning over $5000 the first year and retiring with a capital of $7000.

D. L. Moody

Meantime, he joined the Plymouth church, where he hired a pew in the church agreeing to fill it with young men every Sunday. He visited on the men at their rooms, stopped them on the street and even called them out of saloons, and in a short time he rented six pews for the accommodation of his guests. He taught a class in a Sunday-school mission in North Wells street; gathered in his pupils from the street, and soon the school had a larger attendance than could be accommodated. In 1858 he opened a Sunday school on North Market Hill, where, with the assistance of John V. Farwell, then the largest dry-goods merchant in Chicago, and Isaac H. Binch, president of a Chicago bank, he began the work that eventually developed into the Chicago branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was an officer, and the Chicago Avenue church with an attendance of fifteen hundred, of which he became the unordained pastor. In retiring from business in 1860, he devoted himself and his capital to religious work. He was a member of the Christian commission during the civil war. The Chicago Avenue church, the Y.M.C.A. buildings, and Mr. Moody's house were destroyed by the fire of 1871, and he at once succeeded in raising money to rebuild them. With Ira D. Sankey he visited Europe in 1873 and instituted a series of daily religious services in London and the larger cities of England. They returned to America in 1875 and organized similar meetings all over the United States. In 1883 they again engaged in evangelistic work in Great Britain. On one of his visits to England Mr. Moody preached to an audience of seventeen thousand people. He was the founder, in 1879, of the Northfield seminary

for girls, and in 1881 he organized the Mt. Hermon school for boys. In 1897, on his sixtieth birthday, his friends presented him with $30,000, with which he erected a chapel for the Mt. Hermon school. He was married, in July, 1862, to Emma, daughter of F. H. Revell, of Chicago, Ill. His son William Revell Moody, editor of the *Record of Christian Work*, succeeded him as head of the Northfield schools, and wrote a life of his father, published in 1900, by F. H. Revell Co., N.Y. Mr. Moody's published works include: *Best Thoughts and Discourses* (1876); *Glad Tidings* (1876); *The Second Coming of Christ* (1877); *The Way and the Word* (1877); *Great Joy* (1877); *Arrows and Anecdotes* (1877); *Secret Power* (1881); *The Way to God and How to Find It* (1884); *Heaven; Weighed and Wanting; Men of the Bible; The Overcoming Life; Thoughts for the Quiet Hour; Pleasure and Profit of Bible Study; Sowing and Reaping; Sovereign Grace; Prevailing Prayer;* and collections of stories, anecdotes, and sermons. He died at East Northfield, Mass., Dec. 22, 1899.

MOODY, Gideon Curtis, senator, was born in Cortland, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1832; son of Stephen and Charlotte (Curtis) Moody, and grandson of Gideon Curtis. He attended the public schools and academy at Cortland, and studied law at Syracuse, N.Y. He removed to Indiana in 1852, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for Floyd county, Ind., in 1854, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1860–61, from Jasper county. He enlisted in the volunteer army as captain in the 9th Indiana infantry in April, 1861, was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and subsequently commissioned captain in the 19th U.S. infantry. He resigned his commission in 1864, and removed to Dakota in May, 1864. He was a representative in the territorial legislature, 1867–69 and 1874; was speaker of the house, 1868–69 and in 1874, and was associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota Territory, 1878–83. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1888 and 1892; was a member of the South Dakota constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1885; was chairman of the judiciary committee in both conventions, and was chairman of the committee that drafted and presented a memorial to congress, asking for the admission of South Dakota as a state, which was consummated, Nov. 3, 1889. On Oct. 16, 1889, he was elected U.S. senator for the short term expiring March 3, 1891. He was appointed in 1891 a member of the commission to revise and codify the statutes of South Dakota.

MOODY, William Henry, representative, was born in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 23, 1853; son of Henry Lord and Melisha Augusta (Emerson) Moody, grandson of William Moody, and a descendant of William Moody, born in York, England, who came to Newbury, Essex county, Mass. in 1634. He removed with his parents to Danvers, Mass., and was graduated from Phillips Andover academy in 1872, and from Harvard college in 1876. He studied law in the office of Richard H. Dana of Boston, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practised in Haverhill, Mass. He was city solicitor, 1888–90, district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts, 1890–95; chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Republican state convention, 1896; chairman of the Republican state convention of 1898; a Republican representative from the sixth district of Massachusetts in the 54th congress, 1895–97, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Gen. William Cogswell, May 22, 1895, and in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903. In 1901, after the adjournment of the 56th congress, he visited Cuba to study the conditions as existing there.

MOODY, William Vaughn, author and teacher, was born in Spencer, Ind., July 8, 1869; son of Francis Burdette and Henrietta Emily (Stoy) Moody. His father was engaged in the river steamboat transportation between Pittsburg and New Orleans, as was his grandfather, who was also a builder of steamboats. His great-grandfather, a pioneer settler of Indiana, built the first brick house in the state. William attended the public schools of New Albany, Ind., and in 1886, on the death of his parents he taught school in southern Ohio, meanwhile continuing his own studies. He later taught in New York state, and in 1889 entered Harvard, where he was graduated, class poet, in 1893. He took a post-graduate course, 1893–94; received the degree of A.M., 1894; was assistant instructor in English at Harvard and Radcliffe colleges, 1894–95, and was appointed instructor in English at the University of Chicago in 1895. He traveled extensively in Europe, and studied chiefly in England and Italy. He edited *Complete Poetical Works of Milton, with a new translation of the Latin Poems* (1899), and various other English classics. He is the author of: *The Masque of Judgment, a Lyrical Drama* (1900); *Poems* (1902); and contributions to magazines.

MOODY, Zenas Ferry, governor of Oregon, was born in Granby, Mass., May 27, 1832; son of Maj. Thomas C. and Hannah M. (Ferry) Moody, and grandson of Gideon Moody, a Revolutionary soldier. He removed to Oregon in 1851, as a member of the first U.S. surveying party which established the initial point of the Willamette meridian. In 1853 he settled in Brownsville, Ore., and was married to Mary Stephenson. He was inspector of U.S. survey in California in 1856, and subsequently resided in Illinois, but returned

to The Dalles, Ore., in 1862. He established himself at Umatilla, and in 1866 he built the steamer *Mary Moody*, and afterward aided in organizing the Montana Transportation company. He engaged in mercantile pursuits at Boise City, 1867–69; returned to The Dalles, and had charge of the Wells-Fargo Co.'s business. He was state senator in 1872; a representative in the state legislature and speaker in 1880, and was elected Republican governor of the state in 1882, defeating Joseph H. Smith, the Democratic candidate. He served as governor, 1882–87, but during his administration failed to correct the swamp-land policy by which it was claimed by the Democratic party the state lost a considerable sum, and he was defeated for re-election in 1886 by Sylvester Pennoyer, Democrat.

MOON, John Austin, representative, was born in Albemarle county, Va., April 22, 1855; son of William F. and Marietta (Appling) Moon, grandson of John D. and Mary (Barclay) Moon, and of Austin M. and Jennett (Johnson) Appling. He removed with his parents to Bristol, Va., in 1857, and to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1870. He attended King college, Tenn.; was admitted to the bar in Alabama, and was city attorney of Chattanooga, 1881–82; a member of the state Democratic executive committee, 1888; special circuit judge of the fourth judicial circuit, 1889–1901; judge of that circuit, 1891–92, by appointment of the governor, and was elected circuit judge, serving 1892–94, when he was re-elected for a term of eight years. He was a Democratic representative in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905, and a delegate at large from Tennessee to the Democratic national convention of 1900.

MOONEY, Edward Ludlow, artist, was born in New York city, March 25, 1813. He attended the public schools of New York, and in 1831 he began his art studies in the night classes at the National Academy of Design. He engaged in business as a sign painter until 1837, when he studied painting under Henry Inman. He received the first gold medal ever awarded by the National Academy of Design. He studied portrait painting under William Page, and subsequently opened a studio in New York. He was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1839, and an academician in 1840. His portraits include Commodore Perry, Governor Seward, Achmet Ben Aman, and a large number of southern public men. He died in New York city, in July, 1887.

MOONEY, James, ethnologist, was born in Richmond, Ind., Feb. 10, 1861; son of James and Ellen (Devlin) Mooney, of county Meath, Ireland, who removed to the United States in 1852. After attending the schools of Richmond he worked at the printer's trade for six years. He began the study of Indian ethnology in 1873, with the collection of material for an atlas and geographic dictionary of the native tribes of both Americas. He interested himself in Gaelic studies, and was an organizer and local officer of the Land League movement, 1880–81. In 1885 he removed to Washington, where his work received recognition from the Bureau of Ethnology, which published his list of tribes as the basis of the "Cyclopedia of Indian Tribes." Soon after he began researches among the Cherokees, and finally succeeded in discovering and securing the whole secret ritual of their priesthood, of which specimen formulas were published in the 7th annual report of the bureau in 1891. The entire number constitute the largest body of native aboriginal literature in existence. Later he turned his attention to the South Atlantic tribes. In 1890 he was commissioned to study the ghost dance among the plains tribes, believed to be contemplating a general uprising. In the next year he began extensive collections and industrial studies for the World's Fair, among the western tribes from Dakota to Arizona, following this with work for subsequent minor expositions. Having become interested in the Kiowas as a typical plains people he gave several years to that tribe with the purpose of embodying the results in a monographic series for the bureau of Ethnology. He is the author of: *Indian Tribal Names and Synonyms North of Mexico* (1885); *Medical Mythology of Ireland* (1887); *Funeral Customs of Ireland* (1888); *Holiday Customs of Ireland* (1889); *Cherokee Ball Play* (1890); *Sacred Formulas of the Cherokees* (1891); *Siouan Tribes of the East* (1894); *The Messiah Religion and the Ghost Dance* (1896); *The Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians* (1898); *Myths of the Cherokee* (1901); and numerous shorter papers.

MOONEY, Joseph Francis, clergyman, was born at Mast Hope, Pike county, Pa., July 8, 1848; son of Patrick and Mary (Winter) Mooney; and grandson of Richard and Margaret (Clarke) Mooney, and of John and Margaret (Kirby) Winter. His parents emigrated from Ireland in 1842. He received his primary education in public and private schools in Kingston, N.Y.; attended St. Vincent's college, Latrobe, Pa., and was graduated at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., A.B., 1867, A.M., 1868. He was ordained priest in St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, N.Y., in 1871; was professor of philosophy in St. Joseph's seminary, 1871–79; pastor of St. Patrick's church, Newburg, N.Y., 1879–90, and in 1890 was made pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, New York city. He was made vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York in

1892; domestic prelate by Pope Leo XIII., in 1896, and received the degree of Ph.D. from St. Mary's college, Md., 1886, LL.D. from St. John's, Fordham, in 1889, and from Notre Dame university in 1896.

MOONEY, William, patriot, was born in New York city, of Irish parents. As early as 1765 he was leader of the "Sons of Liberty" of New York, an organization that had been formed in 1735 to oppose the Colonial policy of the British government, and which upheld John Peter Zenger (q.v.), publisher of the New York *Weekly Journal*, when he was tried for publishing seditious libels. Upon the passing of the stamp act, this society was foremost in its denunciation of the acts of Parliament, and the name was retained by the patriots in New York until the formation of the Whig and Tory parties, when Mooney joined the Whigs and the Sons of Liberty disbanded. He engaged in business as an upholsterer in New York. He was one of the original founders of the Columbian Order, in 1786, which was in corporated in 1789 as the Society Tammany and he was the first man to sign its constitution. This organization was formed as a secret patriotic benevolent society in political opposition to the Order of the Cincinnati. It upheld the principles of Thomas Jefferson, in opposition to the Federal system, each member at his initiation being compelled to repeat the assertion to sustain the state institutions and resist a consolidation of power in the general government. Mooney proposed the name in honor of Columbus, the system of Indian government to be instituted through an official head known as the Great Father, but it was changed to Society of Tammany in honor of Chief Tammany, and the official head was called the grand sachem. Mooney was appointed first grand sachem, May 12, 1811. He was elected by the voters of New York city keeper of the almshouse, which office he held for many years. The date of his death is not known, but he was alive as late as 1831, and was then mentioned as the last of the original members of the Society of Tammany.

FIRST TAMMANY HALL-1811.

MOOR, Wyman Bradbury Sevey, senator, was born in Waterville, Maine, Nov. 8, 1811; son of Daniel and Rebecca (Spring) Moor. He was graduated from Colby university, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He practised in Waterville, 1834–49; was a representative in the state legislature, 1839–42; attorney-general of the state, 1844–48, and was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Dana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Fairfield, serving from January to June, 1848, when Hannibal Hamlin was elected to fill the balance of Senator Fairfield's term. He practised law in Bangor 1849–52, and in Waterville, 1852–57, and in 1857 was appointed by President Buchanan, U.S. consul-general at Montreal, Canada, where he served until the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861. He engaged in furnishing army supplies and in the tobacco business, 1861–69. He removed to Lynchburg, Va., in 1866, and died there, March 10, 1869.

MOORE, Alfred, associate justice, was born in Brunswick county, N.C., May 21, 1755; son of Judge Maurice and Anne (Grange) Moore, and a descendant of Roger Moore, a leader of the Irish rebellion of 1641. His first ancestor in America emigrated from the Barbadoes prior to the accession of Charles II. to the throne, and settled in South Carolina. In 1764 Alfred Moore was sent to Boston, Mass., to complete his education, when he learned military tactics and was offered a commission in the army. He was admitted to the bar in 1775, and on Sept. 1, 1775, was appointed captain in the 1st North Carolina regiment, commanded by his uncle, James Moore, and took part in the campaign resulting in the British defeat at Moore's Creek, February, 1776. He was then ordered to assist in the defense of Charleston; engaged in the attack on Fort Moultrie, in June, 1776, and after the repulse of the British at Charleston, drilled his regiment at Wilmington. He resigned his commission, March 8, 1777, on account of the misfortunes of his family in North Carolina, where he recruited a troop of guerillas, and so annoyed the British that Major Craig sent a detachment to his plantation which plundered and burned his house and left him destitute. He was attorney-general of North Carolina as successor to James Iredell, 1779–90, when he resigned and retired to his plantation. He was the unsuccessful Federalist candidate for U.S. senator in 1795; was elected a judge of the state supreme court in 1798, and was appointed by President

A. Moore

Washington associate justice of the U.S. supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Iredell, Oct. 20, 1799. He resigned in 1804 on account of failing health. He was married to Susan Eagles, and of his children, Alfred, (1783–1837) became a well-known lawyer in Wilmington, and was a representative in the state legislature and for several sessions speaker of the house. Justice Moore died in Bladen county, N.C., Oct. 15, 1810.

MOORE, Andrew, senator, was born in Canniscelle, Augusta county, Va., in 1752. He was admitted to the bar in 1774. He served under Gen. Andrew Lewis in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., Oct. 10, 1774, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the patriot army, was commissioned lieutenant, joined General Gates's army in the north, and took part in the battle of Saratoga, being present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He resigned in 1779 with the rank of captain, and was commissioned brigadier-general of state militia and major-general in 1808. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1781–89, and as a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1788 he was conspicuous in declining to change his course as first marked out by his constituents and in persistently refusing to join the popular revolt against the adoption of the instrument. He was a representative from Virginia in the 1st–4th congresses, 1789–97; was again a representative in the state legislature, 1797–1800, and a representative in the 8th congress, serving from March 5, 1804, till Nov. 6, 1804, when he was appointed to succeed W. C. Nicholas, resigned, as U.S. senator. When the legislature met he was elected to complete the term of A. B. Venable, resigned, which term expired, March 3, 1809. He was U.S. marshal for Virginia, 1810–21. He was a trustee of the Augusta academy, founded in the year 1749 by Robert Alexander, under its first charter, 1782, and his name heads the list of trustees upon the organization of the college under the name of the College of Washington in Virginia, in 1796, which act was repudiated by the board of trustees, Jan. 31, 1797. He served as trustee of the college under its various names, 1782–1821. He died in Lexington, Va., April 14, 1821.

MOORE, Andrew Barry, governor of Alabama, was born in Spartanburg district, S.C., March 7, 1806. He removed to Alabama in 1826, taught school for two years in Perry county, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was a representative in the state legislature several terms, being speaker three terms. In 1848 he was nominated as a presidential elector on the Whig ticket; was circuit judge of Alabama, 1852–57; was elected as a Democrat, governor of the state in 1857, and was twice re-elected, serving 1857–61. At the outbreak of the civil war he directed the seizure of the U.S. forts and arsenals in Alabama, before the secession of the state, and at the close of his term of office in 1861 he was appointed special aide-de-camp to Gov. John Gill Shorter, his successor. He was arrested for treason and imprisoned in Fort Pulaski in 1865. and upon his release he resumed his law practice in Marion, Ala., where he died, April 5. 1873.

MOORE, Aubertine Woodward, author and musician, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Sept. 27, 1841; daughter of Joseph Janvier and Elizabeth Graham (Cox) Woodward; sister of Joseph Janvier Woodward (q.v.); granddaughter of William Wallis and Susan (Janvier) Woodward, and of Justice and Betsey (Paschall) Cox, and a descendant of Col. Moses Woodward of Portsmouth, N.H., an officer in the Continental army, and on the maternal side, of Philadelphia Quakers, and of Swedes who settled on the Delaware during the reign of Queen Christina. Her father and paternal grandfather were well-known publishers in Philadelphia. She studied music with Carl Gaertner and became an efficient pianist. Her earliest writings, under the pen-name "Auber Forestier," consisted chiefly of translations from the German and musical criticisms. During a year's visit to California, 1869–70, she contributed descriptive articles to newspapers. In 1879 she removed from Philadelphia to Madison, Wis., where she became prominent in musical circles. She lectured first in Concord, Mass., in 1880, on the music of Norway, illustrating her lecture on the piano, and was thus the pioneer in America in the field of illustrated talks on music. She continued her lectures in the leading cities of the United States. Among her specialties were the musical dramas of Wagner, above all "The Ring of the Niblungs." She was married in 1887 to Samuel H. Moore, a native of Pennsylvania. Her published translations include: Robert Byr's *Sphinx* (1871) and *The Struggle for Existence* (1873); Sophie Verena's *Above Tempest and Tide* (1873); Victor Cherbuliez's *Samuel Brohl & Co.* (1877); Kristofer Janson's *The Spellbound Fiddler* (1880); Theo. Hauptner's *Voice Culture* (1886), and a vast amount of song-words for music, stories and sketches from the German, French and Scandinavian tongues. She also assisted in the translation of several books; was one of the editors and translators of the *Norway Music Album* (1881), and wrote its introduction, which gives a sketch of Norwegian music. She wrote the English words to *Songs from the North* (1895), a volume of songs from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. She is the author of: *Echoes from Mist-Land, or the Nibelungen Lay Revealed to Lovers of Romance and Chivalry* (1877), the first at-

tempt to popularize the old lay in America; *For My Musical Friend* (1900); *For Every Music Lover, or How to Know Music* (1902), and numerous sketches, essays and stories in current periodicals.

MOORE, Bartholomew Figures, lawyer, was born in Halifax county, N.C., Jan. 29, 1801.; son of James and Sally (Lowe) Moore; grandson of James Moore of Southampton county, N.C., and a descendant of James Moore the immigrant. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1820 and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He represented Halifax county in the house of commons, 1836, 1840, 1842, 1844 and 1866, and was attorney-general of the state, 1848–51, resigning on being appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statute law of the state. His position among the legal fraternity for twenty-five years gave to him the title "Father of the Bar of North Carolina." He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1840–68 and 1875–78, and received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1868. He was a delegate to the convention called in 1865 to reconstruct the government of the state. He bequeathed $1000 to the Masonic orphan asylum of the state. He is the author of: *Revised Code of North Carolina* (1856). He died in Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 27, 1878.

MOORE, Benjamin, second bishop of New York and 9th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1748; son of Lieut. Samuel and Sarah (Fish) Moore; grandson of Benjamin and Anna (Sackett) Moore, and great²-grandson of John Moore, an Independent minister, the first allowed to minister in New England, who died in 1657. He attended the schools of Newtown, L.I., and was graduated from King's (Columbia) college, A.B., 1768, A.M., 1771. He engaged as a private instructor in Latin and Greek in New York city, and was prepared for the ministry by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, rector of Trinity church, New York. He went to England, in May, 1774, and was ordered deacon in the chapel of Fulham Palace, June 24, 1774, and ordained priest at the same place, June 29, 1774, by Dr. Richard Terrick, bishop of London. He was married on March 20, 1779, to Charity Clarke, by whom he had one child, Clement C. Moore (q.v.). Mrs. Moore died Dec. 4, 1838, in the ninety-second year of her age.

He was elected assistant minister of Trinity parish, February, 1775, an dcontinued in that position until November, 1783, when he was elected rector. The election was contested and Dr. Provoost was declared rector, Feb. 5, 1784. Mr. Moore thereupon resumed his duties as assistant minister, serving under Dr. Provoost until his resignation, and on Dec. 22, 1800, he succeeded as rector of Trinity parish, which rectorship he held until his death in 1811. Upon the resignation of Bishop Provoost, Sept. 7, 1801, which was not accepted by the house of bishops, Dr. Moore was elected coadjutor bishop of New York, and was consecrated in St. Michael's church, Trenton, N.J., Sept. 11, 1801, by Bishops White, Claggett and Jarvis. A stroke of paralysis, in 1811, incapacitated him for further service, and on May 9, 1811, he asked for an assistant, whereupon Dr. Hobart was elected and consecrated on May 29, 1811, as assistant bishop of New York. On the death of Bishop Provoost, Sept. 6, 1815, Dr. Moore became the second bishop of New York. He was president *pro tempore* of King's college, 1775–76; was professor of rhetoric and logic in Columbia, 1784–87; received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1801; and was president, 1801–11, and a trustee, 1802–13. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1787–1802. He is the author of a few single sermons and of a controversial pamphlet in defense of the Protestant Episcopal church. He died in Greenwich village, New York city, Feb. 27, 1816.

MOORE, Clara Sophia (Jessup), author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1824; daughter of Professor Augustus E. and Lydia (Moseley) Jessup. She was brought up in Massachusetts, and attended school at Westfield academy, and in New Haven, Conn. She was married, Oct. 27, 1842, to Bloomfield Haines Moore, a paper manufacturer of Philadelphia. During the civil war she established the Women's Pennsylvania branch of the U.S. Sanitary commission in Philadelphia, of which she was corresponding secretary, and the special relief committee for hospital work. She also projected and aided in the establishment of the Union Temporary Home for Children in Philadelphia. She devoted herself to literary work after her marriage, and at first wrote under the pen-name of Mrs. Clara Moreton. After Mr. Moore's death in 1878, she obtained legal right to sign herself Bloomfield-Moore. She removed to London, England, in 1887. She is the author of: *The Diamond Cross* (1857); *Mabel's Mission* (1875); *Master Jacky's Holiday* (1875); *Poems and Stories* (1875); *On Dangerous Ground* (1876); *Sensible Etiquette* (1878); *Gondaline's Lesson* (1881); *Slander and Gossip* (1882); *The Warden's Tale,* and *Other Poems Old and New* (1883); and *Ether the True Protoplasm* (1885), written in explanation of

MOORE

the secret of the Kelley motor, in which she was interested, having supported the alleged inventor and advanced to him large sums of money. She died in London, England, Jan. 5, 1899.

MOORE, Clement Clarke, educator, was born at "Chelsea", New York city, July 15, 1779; son of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin and Charity (Clarke) Moore; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Fish) Moore, and of Maj. Thomas Clarke, an officer of

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—N.Y.

the British army (whose county seat, "Chelsea," a suburb of New York on the North river side, passed to Bishop Benjamin Moore by marriage to Charity, Major Clarke's second daughter), and a descendant of John Moore of Newtown, Long Island, an Independent clergyman and the first minister of the settlement, who died in 1657. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1798, A.M., 1801. He studied theology with his father but did not take orders; was a trustee of Columbia, 1813–57, and clerk of the board of trustees, 1815–50. He made a generous gift in 1818 of an entire block of the "Chelsea" estate, New York city, to the newly organized General Theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, which had been established by general convention, May 29, 1817, and removed to New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13, 1820. The condition of the gift was that its building should be erected on the block given, and this was done, the corner-stone being laid July 28, 1825. He was a professor of Hebrew and Greek in the General Theological seminary, 1821–50, and professor emeritus, 1850–63. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1829. His published works are: *A Hebrew and Greek Lexicon* (2 vols., 1809); *Bishop Benjamin Moore's Sermons* (2 vols., 1824); *Poems* (1844); *George Castriot, Surnamed Scanderberg, King of Albania* (1850), and he also wrote the well-known ballad so popular with children, *'Twas the Night before Christmas*. He died at Newport, R.I., July 10, 1863.

MOORE, Daniel David Tompkins, journalist, was born in Marcellus, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1820. In 1835 he was apprenticed in the printing office of the Rochester, N.Y., *Advertiser*, and was later for two years a clerk in the Rochester post office. He studied law, but upon the death of his brother he succeeded him as publisher of the *Weekly Gazette* at Jackson, Mich. He established the *Michigan Farmer*, and in 1846 purchased the *Genesee Farmer*, which he edited for three years. He began the publication of *Moore's Rural New Yorker* on Jan. 1, 1850, and in 1869 removed it from Rochester to New York city, but this proved disastrous and the paper passed from his hands. It was still published in 1902 under the same name. His next venture, *Moore's Rural Life*, was a failure, and he devoted the remainder of his life to conducting agricultural departments in various newspapers and magazines. While in Rochester he held several important offices, including that of mayor. He died in New York city, June 3, 1892.

MOORE, David Hastings, M. E. bishop, was born in Athens, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1838; son of Eliakim Hastings, and Amy (Barker) Moore; grandson of David and Dolly (Hastings) Moore, and of Michael and Isabella (Harper) Barker, and a descendant of Thomas Hastings, who came from Suffolk, England, to Watertown, Mass., 1634. He attended the public schools of Athens, and was graduated from the Ohio university, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1860. In 1862, he volunteered in the Federal army; was promoted captain in the 87th Ohio volunteers, and major and lieutenant-colonel of the 125th Ohio volunteers. At the close of the war he re-entered the ministry. He was president of Cincinnati Wesleyan college, 1875–80; president of the Colorado seminary, and chancellor of the University of Denver, 1880–89, and was elected professor of political economy in the University of Colorado in 1889. He edited the *Western Christian Advocate*, 1889–90. He was elected a bishop in May, 1900, and was assigned to Eastern Asia, with his residence in Shanghai, China. He married, June 21, 1860, Julia Sophia, daughter of Cephas and Maria Theresa (Hawkes) Carpenter. Of his children, Eliakim Hastings Moore (q.v.), became professor at the University of Chicago; William Augustus Moore, M.A., LL.B., professor of law at the Denver University law school; and Alfred Truman Moore, A.M., LL.B., city editor of the Cincinnati *Post*. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1875, that of LL.D., by Mount Union college in 1896, and by the University of Denver in 1899.

MOORE, Edward Mott, surgeon, was born in Rahway, N.J., July 15, 1814; son of Lindley Murray and Abigail (Mott) Moore. His father, a distinguished Quaker, was a leader of the anti-slavery movement. He attended the schools of New York city and Rochester, N.Y., and was

graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1838. He began practice in Rochester in 1840, and was professor of surgery in the medical schools at Woodstock, Vt., and Berkshire, Mass.; at the Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, and at the Buffalo Medical college, 1854–83. He was president of the Medical Society of the State of New York; a founder of the Surgical Association of the United States, succeeding Dr. Gross as its president, and was the first president of the state board of health until 1886, when he resigned. He was a delegate to the international congress of physicians at Copenhagen, Denmark, 1884. His more important researches are those on the action of the heart. He lectured on surgery at the Buffalo Medical college for twenty-nine years, and at the medical school at Woodstock, Vt., for eleven years. He was elected a trustee of the University of Rochester in 1872, and was second vice-president of the board, 1886–93, and in 1893 was elected president of the board. He developed the park system of Rochester, and was president of the board of management in 1902. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1870.

MOORE, Eliakim Hastings, educator, was born in Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1862; son of David Hastings and Julia Sophia (Carpenter) Moore. He attended the Woodward high school at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1883, Ph.D., 1885. He was instructor in mathematics in the preparatory school of Northwestern university, 1886–87; tutor in mathematics at Yale, 1887–89; assistant professor of mathematics at Northwestern university, 1889–91; associate professor, 1891–92; professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago, 1892–96, and in 1896 became head of the department. He was married, June 21, 1892, to Martha Morris, daughter of Col. William Henry Young of Columbus, Ohio. He was elected vice-president of the American Mathematical society and co-editor of its transactions in 1899; a member of the American Mathematical society, the London Mathematical society, the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung, and the Circolo Matematico di Palermo. He became a contributor to leading mathematical journals of Europe and America.

MOORE, Frank, editor, was born in Concord, N.H., Dec. 17, 1828; son of Jacob Bailey and Mary Adams (Hill) Moore, and grandson of Dr. Jacob Bailey and Mary (Eaton) Moore. His parents removed to New York city in 1839, and he attended the public schools there and engaged in editorial work. In 1869 he was appointed assistant secretary of legation at Paris. He returned to New York in 1872, conducted the *Record of the Year*, a monthly publication, 1876–77, and thereafter devoted himself to literary work. He is the editor of: *Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution* (1856); *Cyclopedia of American Eloquence* (1857); *Diary of the American Revolution* (2 vols., 1860); *Materials for History* (1861); *The Rebellion Record* (12 vols., 1861–65); *Lyrics of Loyalty* (1864); *Rebel Rhymes and Rhapsodies* (1864); *Personal and Political Ballads* (1864); *Speeches of Andrew Johnson, with a Biographical Introduction* (1865); *Life and Speeches of John Bright* (1865); *Women of the War, 1861–66* (1866); *Songs and Ballads of the Southern People, 1861–65* (1887).

MOORE, Gabriel, senator, was born in Stokes county, N.C., about 1785. He practised law in Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, served in the territorial legislature for several years and was a member and speaker of the only territorial legislature in Alabama in 1817. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Alabama in 1819, was the first state senator from Madison county in 1820, and was elected a representative in the 17th congress in place of William Kelly, elected to the U.S. senate, and was re-elected to the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, serving 1823–29, defeating Clement Comer Clay for the 20th congress. He was elected governor of Alabama without opposition in 1828, serving 1829–31, and resigned in 1831 to take his seat in the U.S. senate, where he served, 1831–37. He incurred unpopularity by voting against the confirmation of Martin Van Buren as U.S. minister to Great Britain in 1832, and was requested by the legislature to resign from the senate in 1833, which he refused to do. He was defeated for representative in the 25th congress in 1836 and in 1843 removed to Caddo, Texas, where he died, June 9, 1844.

MOORE, George Foot, educator, was born in West Chester, Pa., Oct. 15, 1851; son of the Rev. William Eves and Harriet (Foot) Moore, and grandson of Dr. Jacob and Sarah (Faris) Moore and of the Rev. George and Ann (Fish) Foot. He attended West Chester academy and Wyers' school at West Chester, and was graduated from Yale in 1872, and from the Union Theological seminary, N.Y., in 1877. He was married, April 25, 1878, to Mary T. Hanford. He was pastor of the Putnam Presbyterian church, Zanesville, Ohio, 1878–83, and was elected professor of Hebrew language and literature in Andover Theological seminary in 1883. He was made a member of the Society of Biblical Literature in 1883; of the Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft in 1885, and of the American Oriental society in 1887. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale, 1883; the honorary degree of D.D. by Marietta, 1885, and by Yale, 1897. He is the author of: *Critical Exegetical Commentary on*

Judges (1895); *Judges: Translation and Notes* (Polycrome Bible, 1898); *Judges: Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text, with Notes* (1900).

MOORE, George Henry, author, was born in Concord, N.H., April 20, 1823; son of Jacob Bailey and Mary Adams (Hill) Moore. He attended Dartmouth college, 1838–39; removed with his parents to New York city in 1839, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845. He was assistant librarian of the New York Historical society, 1841–49, and librarian, 1849–76. He was married, Oct. 21, 1850, to Mary Howe, daughter of John Givan. He was superintendent of the Lenox library, New York city, 1872–82. He was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1871–83, and was appointed professor of law in 1860, but never served as such. He was a member of the New York and Massachusetts historical societies, the American Geographic, Ethnological and Antiquarian societies, and the New England Historic Geneological society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1868. He is the author of: *The Treason of Major-General Charles Lee* (1860); *Employment of Negroes in the Revolution* (1862); *Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts* (1866); *Notes on the History of Witchcraft in Massachusetts* (1866); *History of the Old State House in Boston; History of the Jurisprudence of New York* (1872); *Washington as an Angler* (1887). He died in New York city, May 5, 1892.

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MOORE, Henry Eaton, composer, was born in Andover, N.H., July 31, 1803; son of Dr. Jacob Bailey and Mary (Eaton) Moore. He learned the printer's trade and in 1824 established the *Grafton Journal* Plymouth, N.H., and edited it until 1826. He was a teacher of music and the author of: *The Musical Catechism* (1829); *The New Hampshire Collection of Church Music* (1832); *The Merrimack Collection of Instrumental and Martial Music* (1833); *The National Choir* (1834); *The Northern Harp* (1837). In 1831 he published the *Boston Eoliad*, a weekly musical magazine. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1831.

MOORE, Jacob Bailey, author, was born in Andover, N.H., Oct. 31, 1797; son of Dr. Jacob Bailey and Mary (Eaton) Moore. His ancestors came to the United States from Scotland. The son learned the printer's trade in the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot* at Concord, N.H., and in 1826 became a bookseller and publisher. He married Mary Adams, sister of Isaac Hill, editor of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and was taken into partnership. In 1826 he founded and was editor of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, through whose columns he advocated the claims of John Quincy Adams to the presidential nomination. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1828–29; sheriff of Merrimack county, 1829–33; edited the *New Hampshire Journal* in 1839, and the same year removed to New York city, where he edited the *Daily Whig*, 1839–41. He was a government clerk in the post office at Washington, D.C., 1841–45; was librarian of the New York Historical society, 1845–49; removed to California, and was postmaster at San Francisco, 1849–53. He assisted John Farmer (q.v.) in compiling a *Gazetteer of New Hampshire* (3 vols., 1822–24); and is the author of: *Annals of Concord, with a Memoir of the Penacook Indians* (1823–26); *Laws of Trade in the United States* (1840), and *Memoirs of American Governors* (incomplete, 1846), designated to embrace all the colonial and provincial governors. He died in Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 1, 1853.

MOORE, James, governor of South Carolina, 1719, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1667; son of James Moore, governor of South Carolina, 1700, who emigrated from Ireland in 1665, settled in Charleston, and was married in 1666 to the daughter of Sir John Yeamans. James became well known as a soldier in his campaigns against the Indians, and in 1702 he conducted an unsuccessful expedition against the Spaniards at St. Augustine, resulting in a heavy debt on the colony, which was relieved by issuing the first paper money used in South Carolina. In 1703 he led an expedition against the Appalachian Indians in Cape Fear, N.C., and completely subdued them. In 1713 he commanded the forces sent by Gov. Charles Craven to aid the settlers of North Carolina. Upon the deposition of Gov. Johnson he was elected his successor in 1719, but was succeeded the same year by Arthur Middleton. He subsequently served as attorney-general and judge of the admiralty court of South Carolina, and was speaker of the state assembly, 1721–25. He removed to North Carolina about 1735, and lived with his brother Maurice Moore, one of the pioneer settlers of the colony of North Carolina, and resided in Cape Fear district, where he was ill in a room adjoining that of his brother, and both died at about the same hour, Nov. 19, 1740.

MOORE, James, soldier, was born in New Hanover, N.C., in 1737; son of Maurice Moore, and grandson of James Moore, governor of South Carolina, 1700. He served under Governor Lyon as captain of artillery at the defeat of the regulators at Alamance in 1771; was colonel of the 1st regiment of North Carolina troops raised for the state defence, and commanded the regiment at Moore's Creek Bridge, N.C., in February, 1776. He was promoted brigadier-general; was made commander-in-chief of the Department of the South, and received the thanks of congress for his gallantry. He was stricken with fever while on his way to join General Washington, and died at Wilmington, N.C., Jan. 15, 1777.

MOORE, James W, educator, was born in Easton, Pa., June 14, 1844; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wamsley) Moore; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Green) Moore, and a descendant of the Rev. John and Margaret (Howell) Moore of Newtown, N.Y. He was graduated from Lafayette, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867; taught school in Easton, 1864–65, was at Lafayette as tutor, 1866–68, adjunct professor of mechanics and experimental philosophy, 1868–72, and was full professor from 1872. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1869. He was married, July 30, 1874, to Rachel Phillips, daughter of the Rev. James Flannery of Philadelphia. He directed the organization of the department of physics at Lafayette college and also equipped the laboratory of the college. He was elected a member or fellow of numerous scientific societies; was conferee of the International Congress of Electricians, Philadelphia, 1884, and Chicago, 1893, and is the author of: *The Elements of Natural Philosophy; Instruments and Methods of Physical Measurements; Electro-dynamic Phenomena*, and other works on physics.

MOORE, Jere, educator, was born in Tusculum, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1845; son of Anthony and Nancy Paxton (Holt) Moore, and grandson of David and Elizabeth (Smith) Moore. The Moores were Scotch and the Holts English. He was graduated from the Greenville and Tusculum college, Tusculum, Tenn., A.B., 1871, and from Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1874. He was married, Dec. 10, 1874, to Bell R., daughter of E. E. Mathes. He was licensed to preach, Sept. 4, 1873; ordained by the presbytery of Halston in September, 1874; preached in Tennessee at Amity, Timber Ridge, Mt. Bethel and Oakland, 1873–83. He was president of Greenville and Tusculum college from May, 1883, to May, 1901, and was eminently successful in building up the college. In 1901 he resigned, and was made vice-president and professor of political sciences. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Greenville and Tusculum college.

MOORE, Jesse Hale, educator, clergyman, soldier and representative, was born in St. Clair county, Ill., April 22, 1817. He was graduated from McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845; was a teacher at Nashville, Ill., 1844–46. He was licensed to preach in 1846 and was pastor of the Shelbyville M.E. church. He subsequently became principal of the seminary at Paris, Ky., and was president of Quincy college, Ill., 1854–56, and pastor at Decatur, Ill., 1856–62. In 1862 he resigned and raised the 115th Illinois regiment, which he commanded at Chickamauga and in the pursuit of Hood, and for a time he commanded the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 4th army corps, Thomas's Army of the Cumberland, in the Tennessee campaign, 1864–65. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865 for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. He returned to Illinois, was elected presiding elder of the Decatur district in 1868, and was a Republican representative in the 41st and 42nd congresses, 1869–73, being chairman of the committee on invalid pensions during the 42nd congress. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by McKendree college in 1871. In 1881 he was appointed U.S. consul at Callao, Peru, where he died, July 11, 1883.

MOORE, John, representative, was born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1788. He removed to Franklin, La.; was a representative in the state legislature, 1825–35, and served for several years in the state senate. He was a representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43, removed to New Iberia, and was a representative in the 32nd congress, 1851–53. He was a presidential elector in 1849, and a delegate to the Louisiana secession convention, 1861. He died in New Iberia, La., in June, 1867.

MOORE, John, surgeon, was born in Indiana, Aug. 16, 1826. He entered the U.S. army as assistant surgeon in June, 1853; served at Fort Myers, Fla., 1853–56; at Fort Independence, Boston, Mass., 1856–57; with the Utah expedition, 1857–61, and at the marine hospital at Cincinnati, 1861–62. He was promoted surgeon in June, 1862, and served as medical director of the central grand division of the Army of the Potomac, 1862–63; of the Department of the Tennessee, 1863–65, and of the Department of the Mississippi, 1865–66. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., 1866, and at Fort Columbus, N.Y., 1867, and was examining surgeon of recruits and a member of the medical board of New York city, 1867–86. He was appointed medical purveyor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 8, 1888,

and surgeon-general of the U.S. army, with the rank of brigadier-general, Nov. 18, 1886. He served at army headquarters, Washington, D.C., 1886–90, and was retired by operation of law, Aug. 16, 1890.

MOORE, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Castletown-Delvin, county Westmeath, Ireland, June 24, 1834. In 1848 he immigrated to Charleston, S.C., where he began his classical studies. He completed his classical course in the college of Combrée, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, 1851–56, finishing his philosophical studies in the Gregorian university, Rome. He studied theology in the Urban college of the Propaganda, 1856–60, taking the degree of D.D., and was ordained priest, April 9, 1860. He was appointed assistant priest at the cathedral chapel of St. John the Baptist, Charleston, in October, 1860, and soon afterward was made rector of the cathedral. Throughout the civil war he attended the sick of both armies in the hospitals of Charleston, and paid weekly visits to the Federal prisoners in the stockade near Florence, S.C. During the absence of Bishop Lynch in Europe he was administrator of the diocese. The cathedral was burned down in the fall of 1861, and for the greater part of the war, but especially during the bombardment of the city, there was but a remnant of the once flourishing parish left. In 1864 he was appointed rector of St. Patrick's parish, then in a disorganized condition, and he succeeded in reconstructing the parish, enlarging the church, building a parsonage, and organizing the largest Sunday school in the city. In 1872 he was appointed vicar-general, which office he held, together with the rectorship of St. Patrick's, until he was nominated bishop of St. Augustine, as successor to Bishop Verot, who died, June 10, 1876. Dr. Moore was consecrated bishop in the pro-cathedral by Bishop Lynch, on May 13, 1877. For the purpose of the education of youth and the care of the sick he established in his diocese eight houses of the Sisters of St. Joseph, two of the Sisters of the Holy Names, and two of the Sisters of St. Benedict; and a college for young men and boys was opened in 1893 at St. Leo's, in Pasco county, under the charge of the Benedictine Fathers. In Jacksonville he founded St. Mary's Home, an orphanage for girls, under the

care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and instituted churches, missions and schools in other parts of the state, having in 1901, 2500 young people under his care in various institutions. Bishop Moore died in St. Augustine, Fla., July 30, 1901.

MOORE, John Bassett, lawyer, diplomat and publicist, was born in Smyrna, Del., Dec. 3, 1860; son of Dr. John A. and Martha A. (Ferguson) Moore; grandson of Thomas J. and Mary (Johnson) Moore, and of Bassett and Susan (Weldon) Ferguson. He attended private schools at Felton, Del., and in 1787 entered the University of Virginia, where he gave special attention to the classics, history, literature, moral philosophy and logic. In 1880 he began the study of law with Edward G. Bradford of Wilmington, Del., and he was admitted to the bar in 1883. In July, 1885, after a competitive examination, he entered the civil service in the department of state, Washington, D.C., and in August, 1886, he was promoted to the position of third assistant secretary of state. He acted as secretary on the American side in the fisheries conference at Washington, 1887–88, and was also secretary of the conference between the secretary of state and the German and British ministers, in June and July, 1887, relative to affairs in Samoa, and prepared all the protocols of the conference. In 1891 he resigned from the state department to accept the chair of international law and diplomacy at Columbia university. In April, 1898, on the outbreak of the war with Spain, he was appointed by President McKinley assistant secretary of state, which position he resigned, Sept. 16, 1898, to accept the position of secretary and counsel to the peace commission, which concluded at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898, the treaty of peace with Spain. He resumed his duties at Columbia university in February, 1899. In the summer of 1901 he held a series of conferences on international law at the Naval War college, Newport, R.I. He was elected to membership in various scientific societies, including the Institut Colonial International, the American Historical Association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and an associate of the Institut de Droit International. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia university, in 1899, from Delaware college, Newark, Del.,

in 1900. from Yale university, in October, 1901. His published works embrace: *Report on Extraterritorial Crime and the Cutting Case* (1887); *Report on Extradition, with returns of Cases* (1890); *A Treatise on Extradition and Interstate Rendition* (2 vols., 1891); *American Notes on the Conflict of Laws*, accompanying Dicey's Conflict of Laws (1896); *A History and Digest of International Arbritrations* (6 vols., 1898); *International Law Situations, with Solutions and Notes* (1901). His miscellaneous writings include numerous papers and addresses on legal and historical subjects and his writings as one of the editors of the *Political Science Quarterly*, of the *Revue de Droit International*, and of the *Journal du Droit International Privé*.

MOORE, John Leverett, educator, was born in New York city, June 6, 1859; son of Alexander Thompson and Fidelia (Leverett) Moore; grandson of John and Esther Steele (Wellman) Leverett, and a descendant of Sir John Leverett, governor of Massachusetts, 1673–79, whose father, Thomas Leverett, emigrated from Boston, England, in 1633. He was prepared for college by a private tutor and was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton), A.B., 1881, A.M., 1884; was a tutor in Latin at the College of New Jersey, 1882–85; instructor in Latin at Johns Hopkins university, 1888–91, and in 1891 was elected professor of Latin at Vassar college. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He was elected a member of the American Philological association in 1887; of the Archæological Institute of America in 1896, and of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Study in Rome in 1895. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins university in 1891. He was married, Dec. 23, 1891, to Nancy Clark, daughter of John Howell and Annie (Campbell) Williams. He became a member of the University club of New York city in 1893, and of the Princeton club of New York city in 1899. He is the author of *Latin Prose Exercises* (1898).

MOORE, John Weeks, musical editor, was born in Andover, N.H., April 11, 1807; son of Dr. Jacob Bailey and Mary (Eaton) Moore; grandson of Dr. Coffin and Comfort (Weeks) Moore, and a descendant of Dr. Coffin Moore, and of Col. Jonathan Moore, a British officer who came to America long before the Revolution, and was a resident of Stratham, N.H. He was educated in the public school of Andover, the high school, Concord, N.H., and at Plymouth academy. He was a journeyman printer in Dover, N.H., 1825–26; established the *Androscoggin Free Press*, Brunswick, Maine, in company with Nathaniel Wells, in 1827; the *Semi-Weekly Advertiser*, with his brother, Henry E. Moore, at Concord, N.H., in 1831; established the first musical newspaper in New Hampshire in 1834; assisted E. F. Lancaster in the office of the *Strafford Republican*, and commenced the *Gazette* at Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1838. He returned to New Hampshire in 1863, published and edited *The Daily News* in 1869, and became editor of the New Hampshire *Journal of Music* in 1873. He edited: *Vocal and Instrumental Instructor* (1843); *Sacred Minstrel* (1848); *Complete Encyclopædia of Music, Elementary Historical, Biographical, Vocal and Instrumental* (1854); *American Collection of Instrumental Music* (1856); *Star Collection of Instrumental Music* (1858); *Appendix to Encyclopædia of Music* (1875); *Musical Record* (5 vols., 1867–70), and *Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Gatherings Relative to Printers, Printing, Publishing of Books, Newspapers, Magazines and other Literary Productions from 1420 to 1886* (1886, vol. II., Ms.). He died at Manchester, N.H., March 28, 1889.

MOORE, John White, naval officer, was born n Plattsburgh, N.Y., May 24, 1832; son of Amasa Corbin and Charlotte Elizabeth (Mooers) Moore; grandson of Pliny and Martin (Corbin) Moore, and of Gen. Benjamin and Hannah (Platt) Mooers. He entered the U.S. navy as 3d assistant engineer, May 21, 1853; was appointed 2d assistant, June 27, 1855; 1st assistant, July 21, 1858, and chief engineer, Aug. 5, 1861.

U.S.S. NIAGARA.

His first sea service was on board the *Saranac*, Mediterranean squadron, 1853–56, at the time of the Crimean war. He was on board the *Niagara*, engaged in laying the Atlantic cable, 1857; on the flagship *Richmond*, in the Mediterranean, 1860–61; on the West Gulf blockading squadron, 1861–63, where he originated the use of iron chain cables to protect the sides of wooden vessels, the use of "war paint" and of fighting tops protected by boiler iron to defend the crews against sharpshooters on the river banks. He was general superintendent of iron-clads in New York, August, 1863; a member of the board of examiners, Philadelphia, October, 1863; supervising inspector of machinery, Boston, Mass., January, 1864; fleet engineer on the staff of Admiral Farragut in Europe on board the *Franklin*, 1867; on special duty at various points, 1869–72; chief engineer on the flagship *Hartford*, Asiatic station, 1872–76; attended the Franklin celebration on the staff of Admiral Porter, October, 1881; was fleet engineer of the Pacific station on board the *Hartford*, 1882–86, and supervising inspector at

various yards and on various stations, 1886–94. He was retired May 24, 1894, with the rank of commodore after forty-one years' service. He was recalled to active service in 1898, during the war with Spain, and was on special duty at the New York navy yard until the close of the war. He was married, Nov. 19, 1863, to Emily, daughter of Capt. Horace B. Sawyer, U.S.N., and Roxalana (Wadsworth) Sawyer, and had one son, Clarence Sawyer Moore, and four daughters: Louisa Sawyer, who married, June 28, 1899, John Nichols Moore; Minnie Sawyer, who married, Oct. 14, 1890, Commodore William E. Sewell, U.S.N.; Elsie Sawyer, who married, Nov. 11, 1899, the Hon. Robert Mazet of New York, and Emily Sawyer, who married, June 28, 1900, Lieut. Claude Bailey, U.S.N. Commodore Moore made his home at "The Moorings," Bolton Landing, Lake George, N.Y.

MOORE, Joseph, educator, was born in Washington county, Ind., Feb. 29, 1832; son of John Parker and Martha (Cadwalader) Moore; grand son of Joseph and Peninah (Parker) Moore and of Joseph and Christina (Hall) Cadwalader. He acquired his preparatory education at a Friends seminary and the public school; was a teacher of science in the Friends Indiana Boarding School, Richmond, Ind., 1853–59; was graduated at Harvard, B.S., 1861; was professor of geology, botany and zoölogy at Earlham college, Ind., 1861–65; organized and superintended 26 schools in North Carolina for the education of white children, 1865–68, was president of Earlham college, 1868–83; principal of Friends High school, Guilford, N.C., 1884–88, and in 1888 became professor of geology in Earlham college where he founded and built the Earlham College Museum and was its curator. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Haverford college, Pa., in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Indiana university in 1882.

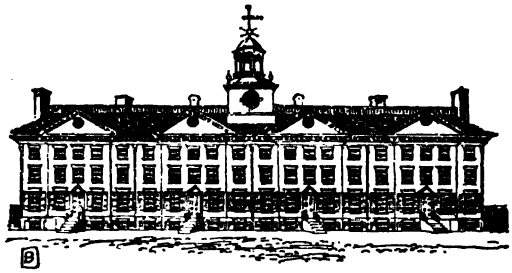
MOORE, Lewis Baxter, Afro-American educator, was born near Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 1, 1866; son of Henry and Rebecca (Beasley) Moore, natives of Virginia, who removed to Alabama about 1855. He attended the public schools and the American Missionary Association school at Florence, Ala., and was graduated from Fisk university, A.B., 1889, A.M., 1893. He was licensed to preach by the Central South association of Congregational churches at Nashville, in 1888, and supplied churches at Nashville and Goodlettsville, Tenn., Fayettesville, Ark., and Florence, Ala. He was called to Philadelphia, Pa., by the Young Men's Christian Association; organized the south east branch of the Y.M.C.A., and continued as general secretary, 1889–95. He was assistant to F. P. Woodbury, secretary of the American Missionary association of New York, in 1895; was called to Howard university, Washington, D.C., as instructor in the preparatory department in September, 1895; was elected assistant professor in 1896; professor of Latin and pedagogy in the college department in 1898, and dean of the department of pedagogy in 1899. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1896, after four years of resident study. He was married, Dec. 19, 1895, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop B. T. Tanner of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *Short Outlines of Linguistic Method* (1897) and *Syllabus of Pedagogy* (1898 and 1899).

MOORE, Littleton Wilde, representative, was born in Alabama in 1835. He removed with his parents to Mississippi and was graduated with honors from the University of Mississippi in 1855; studied law, and removed to Bastrop, Texas, in 1857, and practised his profession there. He served throughout the civil war in the Confederate army; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875; was district judge, 1876–85, and was a Democratic representative from the eighth district of Texas in the 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1887–93.

MOORE, Maurice, jurist, was born in Brunswick county, N.C., in 1735; son of Maurice 'Moore (1670–1740), one of the first settlers of the Cape Fear region, who, with his brother James, (q.v.) quelled the Indian troubles in 1713; and grandson of James Moore, governor of South Carolina, 1700. He was an able lawyer, and in 1758 was appointed a colonial judge, with Richard Henderson and Martin Howard, as associates. At the outbreak of the Revolution he published a series of letters signed "Atticus," in which he denounced the action of Governor Tryon. He was consequently recommended for removal, but remained on the bench until the courts were closed. His popularity was so great that during the riots that occurred in Hillsborough in 1770 he was unmolested. He was a member of the house of burgesses, 1775–76, and was a member of the committee organized to draw up an address to the people of Great Britain setting forth the wrongs to the colonies in North America. He died in Wilmington, N.C., Jan. 15, 1777.

MOORE, Nathaniel F., educator, was born in Newtown, L.I., N.Y., Dec. 25, 1782; son of Dr. William Moore (1754–1824), president of the New York County Medical society and a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Rt. Rev. Benjamin Moore (q.v.) was his uncle. He removed with his parents to New York city in 1783, and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805. He studied law with Beverly Robinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. He was adjunct professor of Greek and Latin languages at Columbia college, 1817–20; and professor, 1820–35. Columbia college pur-

chased his library, and in 1837 appointed him librarian. He was president of the college, 1842–49, when he resigned. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1825.



KING'S (COLUMBIA) COLLEGE, 1790.

He is the author of: *Ancient Mineralogy* (1834); *Remarks on the Pronunciation of the Greek Language* (1819); *Lectures on the Greek Language and Literature* (1835); *An Introduction to Universal Grammar* (1844); and *Historical Sketch of Columbia College* (1849). He died at his home, "Woodlawn," in the Highlands of the Hudson, April 27, 1872.

MOORE, Richard Channing, second bishop of Virginia and 14th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Aug. 21, 1762; son of Thomas (1722–1784) and Elizabeth (Channing) Moore; grandson of Col. John Moore, Colonial assembly, 1739–45, member of the King's Council, 1745–49, and alderman of New York; and great-grandson of John Moore, born in England about 1658, died in Philadelphia, Pa., 1732. His father lived in Peekskill, N.Y., 1761–66; was king's gauger in New York, 1766–70; lived in Sing Sing, 1770–76, in West Point, 1776–84, and died in Norwich, Conn., June 19, 1784. Richard Channing was prepared for Columbia college, but his father's business reverses prevented his taking a college course, and he studied medicine and surgery and practised, 1783–85. His first marriage, in 1784, was to Christian Jones, by whom he had three children, two daughters and one son. His second, on March 23, 1787, was to Sarah Mersereau, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. He prepared for the ministry under Bishop Provoost, and on July 15, 1787, he was ordered deacon at St. George's chapel by Bishop Provoost, the first ordination that had ever taken place in New York city. On Oct. 21, 1787, he was advanced to the priesthood, and was rector of Christ church, Rye, N.Y., 1787–89, where he built a new house of worship. He was rector of St. Andrew's, Richmond, Staten Island, 1787–1809; of St. Stephen's, New York city, 1809–14, and in his five years' ministry there the communion increased from 20 to 400. In 1814 he was elected bishop of Virginia, and was consecrated May 18, 1814, by Bishops White, Hobart, Griswold and Dehon. On removing to Richmond he became rector of the Monumental church, performing the duties of rector as well as those of the bishop of the diocese. In 1829 the Rev. William Meade became his assistant with right of succession. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1794, and that of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1805. He was the author of: *The Doctrine of the Church* (1820). He died in Lynchburg, Va., No. 11, 1841.

Richard C. Moore

MOORE, Samuel, representative, was born in Deerfield, N.J., Feb. 8, 1774; son of Col. David and Lydia (Richman) Moore. His father was an officer of artillery in the Revolution. Samuel was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1792, A.M., 1795; was tutor there, 1792–94; practised medicine for a short time in Greenwich, N.J., and then in Bucks county, Pa., finally abandoning his profession on account of his health. He then entered the East India trade, making several voyages to Canton and Calcutta. He returned to Bucks county, in 1808; was a representative in the 15th, 16th and 17th congresses, 1819–22, and in July, 1824, was appointed by President Monroe director of the U.S. mint, Philadelphia. During his service the mint was moved from Seventh street to Chestnut street, the necessary appropriations being obtained chiefly through his exertions. He resigned in May, 1835, and engaged in mining enterprises, being president of the Hazleton Coal company for many years. He was married to Mary Padgett, daughter of Robert Patterson. He became a member of the American Philosophical society, 1805. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18, 1861.

MOORE, Samuel Preston, surgeon, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1813; son of Stephen West and Eleanor Screven (Gilbert) Moore; grandson of Samuel Preston and Susanna (Pearson) Moore, and a lineal descendant of Dr. Mordecai Moore, who came to the colonies with Lord Baltimore as his physician. His brother, Col. West Moore, U.S.A., was adjutant-general of Louisiana, and his brother, Dr. Charles Lloyd Moore, was a surgeon, U.S.A. He was educated at Charleston, graduating in medicine in 1834, and on March 14, 1835, became assistant-surgeon in the U.S. army, and on April 30, 1849, surgeon with the rank of major. He was married in June, 1845, to Mary

Augusta, daughter of Maj. Jacob Brown, U.S.A., who resided with her daughter, Lizzie Story (Moore) Bayne, in New York city, in 1902. He was stationed at the U.S. Military academy as surgeon, 1856–61, resigned from the army, Feb. 25, 1861, and became surgeon-general of the Confederate States army and navy, in June, 1861, serving until the close of the war. He practised in Richmond, Va., 1865–89; was president of the Association of Medical and Surgical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, 1874–89, and a vice-president of the section of military and naval surgery in the Ninth International congress, 1887. He died at Richmond, Va., May 31, 1889.

MOORE, Sydenham, representative, was born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1817; son of Dr. Alfred and ——— (Jones) Moore, and grandson of John and Rebecca (Fletcher) Moore of the Cape Fear district, N.C. He entered the University of Alabama in 1833, leaving in 1836 while in the senior year, and practised law in Greene county. He served as a private in the Cherokee Indian war, 1838. He was judge of the Greene county court, 1840–46 and 1848–50, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war joined the U.S. volunteer army as captain. He served throughout the war, first with General Taylor on the Rio Grande, and afterward in General Scott's army at Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado and Japala. In 1847 he was elected brigadier-general of state militia. He was judge of the circuit court, 1857, and a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61. He was married to Amanda, sister of Col. E. L. Hobson of the 5th Alabama volunteers, C.S.A., and their son, Rittenhouse Moore, was a resident of Mobile, Ala., in 1902. Judge Moore served in the C.S. army as colonel in the 11th Alabama regiment in Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, right wing of Johnston's army. He died from wounds received at the battle of Seven Pines, Va., May 31, 1862.

MOORE, Thomas Overton, governor of Louisiana, was born in North Carolina in 1805. His grandfather, Gen. Thomas Overton, was a major during the Revolutionary war. He removed to

Louisiana and settled in Rapides Parish as a cotton-planter. He was a state senator in 1856, and in 1860 was elected governor of Louisiana on the Democratic ticket to succeed Gov. Robert C. Wickliffe. During his administration Louisiana seceded from the union, and Governor Moore organized the state militia, and with these troops seized the U.S. military posts and garrisons in the state. Upon the capture of New Orleans by the Federal army in 1862, he called together the state legislature at Opelousas, and subsequently it was reassembled at Shreveport. His term of office expired in 1864, and he was succeeded by Henry Watkins Allen. He died in Rapides Parish, La., in June, 1876.

MOORE, Thomas Patrick, representative, was born in Charlotte county, Va., in 1797. He removed with his parents to Harrodsburg, Ky., and attended the Transylvania university. He served in the war of 1812 as secretary to Col. John B. Campbell, after whose death he returned home, and served for several terms in the state legislature. He was a Democratic representative in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29, and was U.S. minister to Columbia, 1829–34. Upon his return to Kentucky, he received a certificate of election to the 24th congress, 1835–37, but the seat was successfully contested by Robert P. Letcher. He served during the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel, 3rd U.S. dragoons, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1849. He died in Harrodsburg, Ky., July 21, 1853.

MOORE, Thomas Verner, clergyman, was born in Newville, Pa., Feb. 1, 1818. He matriculated at Hanover college, Ind., class of 1835; was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1838, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1842. He was ordained by the presbytery of Carlisle, June 21, 1842, and was pastor at Carlisle, Pa., 1842–45; at Greencastle, Pa., 1845–47, and of the First church, Richmond, Va., 1847–68. With Dr. Moses D. Hoge he edited the *Central Presbyterian*, 1856–60, and in 1868 removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he was pastor of the First church, 1869–71. In 1867 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson college in 1853. He is the author of: *Commentaries on Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi* (1856); *Last Words of Jesus* (1859); *God's University* (1864); *The Culdee Church* (1865), and *The Corporate Life of the Church* (1867). He died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1871.

MOORE, William, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1699; son of John Moore, a native of England, who immigrated with his brother James to South Carolina in 1680, practised law there and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1697, where he was attorney-general, deputy judge, register-general and collector of the customs of the province. William was graduated at the University of Oxford in 1719, and settled at Moore Hall, Chester county, Pa., which property his father deeded to him in 1729. He represented Chester county in the Pennsylvania assembly, 1733–40; was a justice of the peace, and presiding judge of the county court, 1741–81. He was colonel of a Chester county militia regiment, during the Indian troubles, and became

one of the most influential friends of the proprietaries. In 1757 his removal from office was requested by the assembly, which body he then attacked in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of Oct. 19, 1857, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was imprisoned in Philadelphia from January until August, 1758, when he went through a form of trial and was declared purged of every charge by the governor, and in 1760 by the Crown. During the Revolutionary war he was a staunch defender of the Crown, and in June, 1775, he was visited by a committee from Chester county—headed by Anthony Wayne, his inveterate enemy—who forced from him a signed denial of his principles, which evidence satisfied the committee, but its latent sarcasm is quite apparent. While the army was at Valley Forge, Col. Clement Biddle and other officers were quartered at Moore Hall, and a committee of congress met there in 1778. He died at Moore Hall, Chester county, Pa., May 30, 1783.

MOORE, William, statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1734; son of Robert Moore, who immigrated to America from the Isle of Man. William was a merchant in Philadelphia, and at the outbreak of the Revolution supported the patriot cause. On Dec. 11, 1776, he was appointed a member of the committee of safety, and on March 13, 1777, the committee appointed him on the newly organized board of war. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778, but declined to serve. He became a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania in 1779, was elected its vice-president, and upon the resignation of its president, Joseph Reed, he succeeded to the office and was proclaimed captain-general and commander-in-chief in and over the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His term of office expired in October, 1782, and he was judge of the high court of errors and appeals, 1783–84, and a member of the state assembly in 1784. He was a director of the State Bank of Pennsylvania, and in July, 1784, was elected chairman of a meeting to originate measures for placing the public debt upon a permanent foundation. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1784–89. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, and his daughter Elizabeth was married to the Marquis de Marbois, who acted for Napoleon in the transfer of Louisiana to the United States in 1803. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1793.

MOORE, William Robert, representative, was born in Huntsville, Ala., March 28, 1830; son of Robert Cleveland and Mary Franklin (Lingow) Moore, and a descendant of Charles Moore, who emigrated from England and settled in Virginia in 1650. His father died in 1830, and he removed with his mother to Beech Grove, Tenn., where she married John Mills Watkins in 1836. He attended the district schools, worked on his stepfather's farm, and in 1846 became a clerk in a retail store at Beech Grove. He was employed in a wholesale dry-goods house in Nashville, Tenn., 1847–53, and contributed the first $500 saved from his salary to the endowment fund of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., to be used for the free instruction of young men. He engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in New York city, 1856–59, and in Memphis, Tenn., after 1859. He was married in February, 1878, to Charlotte Haywood, daughter of George H. and Margaret (Thompson) Blood. He opposed secession and was a Republican representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 47th congress, 1881–83. He was the author of the joint resolution giving congress the power to enforce the obligation of contracts made by any of the states; was in favor of the gold standard, and was opposed to the repudiation of any part of the state debt. He was unanimously presented as candidate for Vice-President of the United States by the delegates from Mississippi and Tennessee at the Republican national convention at Chicago in June, 1888, but withdrew his name, and declined also the nomination of governor of Tennessee in 1890.

MOORE, Willis Luther, meteorologist, was born in Scranton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1856; son of Luther T. and Lucy E. (Babcock) Moore. His parents removed to Binghamton, N.Y., and in 1864 he joined his father, who was a civilian officer in the constructive corps of the army stationed at City Point, Va., and he sold newspapers to the soldiers in the field. He attended the public schools of Binghamton; became a compositor and reporter of the Binghamton *Republican*, and later a reporter on the Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye*. He was married in 1886 to Mary Lozier. He entered the U.S. signal corps in 1876, and in 1894, as a result of an open competitive examination, he was appointed professor of meteorology and was assigned to the charge of the U.S. weather station at Chicago. In 1895 he was promoted chief of the U.S. weather bureau. He was elected a member of the Washington Academy of Science, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the board of managers of the National Geographic society. He is the author of *Moore's Meteorological Almanac and Weather Guide* (1901), and of many contributions on meteorological topics to scientific publications.

MOORE, Zephaniah Swift, educator, was born at Palmer, Mass., Nov. 20, 1770; son of Judah and Mary Moore. His father removed to Wilmington, Vt., in 1778, and he worked on the farm until 1788. He attended a preparatory school at Bennington, Vt., 1788–89, and was graduated from

Dartmouth college, A.B., 1793, A.M., 1796. He was in charge of an academy at Londonderry, N.H., 1793–94, removed to Somers, Conn., and studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Backus. He was licensed to preach by the association of Tolland county, on Feb. 3, 1796. He was pastor

AMHERST COLLEGE.

at Leicester, Mass., 1796–1807. Shortly after his removal to Leicester, he was married to a daughter of Thomas Drury of Ward, Mass. He was a trustee and principal of Leicester academy, 1807–11; professor of Latin and Greek at Dartmouth college, 1811–15; president and professor of theology at Williams college, 1815–21, and on May 8, 1821, he was made a trustee and elected the first president of Amherst college, then in process of organization, and on Sept. 18, 1821, he was made pastor of the parish church. The college was opened on Sept. 19, 1821, and Dr. Moore began the matriculation of students. In addition to his duties as president, he was professor of divinity, taught Oriental languages, and was the sole teacher of the senior class. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth college in 1816. He bequeathed several scholarships to Amherst, three of which were worth about $140 a year. He died at Amherst, Mass., June 29, 1823.

MOORHEAD, James Kennedy, representative, was born in Halifax, Dauphin county, Pa., Sept. 7, 1806; son of William and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Young Moorhead. William Moorhead, a native of Ireland, immigrated to the United States in 1798, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., and afterward in Dauphin county, and was appointed by President Madison collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Pennsylvania, in 1814. James attended the district school, and in 1817, on the death of his father, became manager of the farm, and of Moorhead's ferry, established by his father. He was apprenticed to William Linville of Lancaster county in 1822, to learn the tanning business; served as a journeyman tanner, and in 1827 engaged as a contractor on the Pennsylvania canal. He was superintendent of the Juniata division, 1828–38; was the first to place a passenger packet on this line, and in 1836 removed to Pittsburg to take charge of the pioneer packet line. He served as adjutant-general of the state of Pennsylvania in 1839. He was married in 1830, to Jane Logan of Lancaster county, Pa. He was prominently connected with various manufacturing and transportation enterprises, and with the early development of telegraph and railroad lines in Western Pennsylvania. In 1856 he joined the Republican party, having theretofore been a Democrat, and he was a representative in the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1859–69, and was chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868, and to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884. He took an interest in the charitable and educational affairs in Pittsburg, and was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg for several years. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., March 6, 1884.

MORA, Francis, R. C. bishop, was born at Vich, Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 27, 1827. He was educated for the priesthood at Vich, and accompanied Bishop Thadeus Amat to the United States as a missionary in 1854, just after the latter had been consecrated bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles. He was ordained priest March 19, 1856, at Santa Barbara, Cal., by Bishop Amat; served as missionary and as rector in the diocese, 1856–63; was appointed rector of the pro-Cathedral of Our Lady of Angels, Los Angeles, Feb. 1, 1863, and vicar-general of the diocese in 1865. He was appointed bishop of "Mosynopolis" *in partibus* and coadjutor to the bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, and was consecrated in the pro-Cathedral of Our Lady of Angels, Aug. 3, 1873, by Bishop Amat, assisted by Bishop Alemany, of San Francisco, and Vicar Apostolic O'Connell, of Grass Valley. He succeeded to the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles on the death of Bishop Amat, May 12, 1878. He was a member of the third plenary council of Baltimore in November, 1884. He resigned his bishopric Feb. 1, 1896, his resignation was accepted at Rome in May, and he was appointed titular bishop of Hieropolis, May 6, 1896. He sailed for Europe in September, 1896, and spent the remainder of his life in Barcelona, Spain, where he was still living in 1902.

MORAIS, Sabato, clergyman, was born in Leghorn, Tuscany, Italy, April 13, 1823, of humble parents. He engaged in teaching, pursuing his own studies at night. He studied Hebrew under Abraham Baruch Piperno, chief rabbi of Leghorn; was master of Hebrew at the Orphans' school of the Portuguese Congregation in London, 1846–50, and in 1851 came to the United States as minister of the Congregation Mickve Israel, at Philadelphia, Pa., the oldest Jewish

congregation in the state, of which he served as rabbi until his death. He worked for the welfare of the Jews and Judaism, and was recognized as the foremost champion of American Hebrew orthodoxy. He was an honorary member of the Union League of Philadelphia; professor of the Bible and of Biblical literature in Maimonides college in Philadelphia for the training of Hebrew ministers, 1867–72; was the principal founder of the Jewish Theological seminary, New York city, in 1887, and president of its faculty, 1887–97. He joined the Free Masons in order to advocate the freedom and unification of Italy, and was an intimate friend of Joseph Mazzini. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. He was married to Clara Esther, daughter of Hirsch Isaac and Matilda (Marks) Weil, of Philadelphia, Pa. The Morais library was founded in the Jewish Theological seminary, New York city, in April, 1893, in honor of his seventieth birthday. His contributions to the American Jewish press include: *Specimens of Italian Hebrew Literature; The Ritual Question*, and *The Falashas*. He translated the works of Maimonides and Samuel David Luzzatto; contributed articles on Hebrew scholars of different ages, and lectures on *Post-Biblical History* and on the *Bible, Talmud and Jewish Religion*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1897.

MORAN, Benjamin, diplomatist, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1820. His father was manager of a cotton factory in Trenton, N.J. He attended the public schools, and was employed as a printer in Philadelphia, Pa., for several years. He visited Europe in 1850, made a tour of England on foot, and was private secretary to U.S. Minister James Buchanan, 1854–55. He was appointed secretary of legation at London in 1855, by President Pierce; held the office through the administrations of Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, and during his term of office served frequently as *chargé d'affaires*. He was transferred to Portugal as U.S. minister by President Grant, serving 1874–82, and resided in London, England, from 1882 until his death. He contributed to periodicals, and is the author of *The Footpath and Highway, or Wanderings of an American in Great Britain in 1851–52* (1853). He died in London, England, June 20, 1886.

MORAN, Edward, painter, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, Aug. 16, 1829. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1844, and settled in Maryland, where he worked with his father and brothers, Thomas and Peter, as a weaver, and became foreman. He was a cabinetmaker, bronzer, and house painter in Philadelphia, adopted art as a profession through the advice of James Hamilton, under whom he studied marine painting, and landscape painting under Paul Weber. He opened a studio in Philadelphia, went to England in 1862 to study in the National gallery, London, and in 1869 established a studio in New York city, where he remained until his death, save occasional visits to Paris and London. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1869. He married Elizabeth McManes in 1850, and their sons, Percy and Leon, became well-known artists. He was married secondly in 1871 to Annette Corvaia. He was a versatile painter, but was best known as a marine artist. Among his paintings are: *The Bay of New York; The Lord Staying the Waters; Launch of the Lifeboat; The Last of the Wreck; Old Fort Dumpling, Newport; The Statue of Liberty on the Day of Unveiling* (1876); *The White Cliffs of Albion* (1877); *Return of the Fishes; In the Narrows.* His most important series, begun in 1881 and finished after the close of the war with Spain, consists of thirteen paintings, representing thirteen epochs in the marine history of the United States. The masterpiece of the series is said to be the first, *The Ocean, the Highway of Nations.* He died in New York city, June 9, 1901.

MORAN, (Edward) Percy, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1862; son of Edward and Elizabeth (McManes) Moran. He early showed a talent for figure painting and studied art under his father, also under his uncle, S. J. Ferris, in Philadelphia, and at the National Academy of Design in New York city. He attended school in Paris, 1874–78, studying art at the same time; was in London, 1881, studying the English masters of the eighteenth century, especially Reynolds and Gainsborough, and again in Paris, studying the works of modern French masters. Returning to the United States he opened a studio in New York city, making a specialty of female heads and figures. He exhibited at the National Academy of Design and received the first prize there in 1886 for *Divided Attention.* He was married, Dec. 16, 1891, to Virginia Bremond, daughter of Judge F. J. Crosby of El Paso, Texas. His paintings include: *A Corner of the Studio* (1882); *The Wood-Cutter's Daughter* (1882); *The Duet* (1884); *Afternoon Tea* (1885); *The Miller's Daughter* (1886); *The Dancing Lesson* (1887); *The Rehearsal for the Ball* (1887); *A Japanese Fantasy* (1888). He made a study of the costumes, manners and customs of the Colonial times, and his best known pictures, which are quiet in character, usually represent love scenes or home life in that period. His *A Forgotten Strain* received the first gold medal at the American Art association, N.Y., in 1888, for the best figure picture painted in the United States by an artist under thirty-five years old, and was added to the Walters collection, Baltimore. His

more important later works include: *Her Grace* (1897); *Schooldays Over* (1897); *Between Two Fires* (1898); *The Lion of the Hour* (1898); *The Right of Way* (1899); *The Wish* (1899); *Welcome* (1900); *An April Shower* (1901). He became equally well known as a painter in water-color and in oils and he was elected a member of the American Water-Color society.

MORAN, (John) Leon, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4, 1864; son of Edward and Elizabeth (McManes) Moran. His father came from Lancashire, England, in 1844, lived in Maryland and in Philadelphia, Pa., and settled in New York in 1876. Leon Moran attended the public schools of Philadelphia, studied art under his father and in the National Academy of Design, accompanying his father to Europe in 1877, and continued his studies in London and Paris. He studied art and the French language at the College Nogent sur Marne, France, and the masterpieces in the galleries of London. He returned to the United States in 1879, established a studio in New York city in 1883, and exhibited frequently at the National Academy of Design and elsewhere. He was elected a member of the American Water-Color society in 1886, and received a gold medal from the Philadelphia Art club. He was married, April 27, 1892, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of Trinity church, N. Y. His paintings include: *Wayland* (1885); *An Interrupted Conspiracy* (1886); *An Amateur* (1887); *The Duel* (1887); *An Idyl* (1888); *Eel-Fishing* (1888); *Intercepted Dispatches* (1889); *Madonna and Child* (1901); *Between Two Fires* (1902); *Madonna* (1902).

MORAN, Mary Nimmo, painter-etcher, was born in Strathaven, Scotland, May 16, 1842; daughter of Archibald and Mary (Scott) Nimmo. In 1842, she came to the United States with her parents, who settled in Philadelphia. She attended the public schools and studied painting under Thomas Moran (q.v.), to whom she was married in April, 1862. She accompanied her husband on his visits to Europe and devoted herself to painting in water-color and oils until 1879, when she temporarily abandoned color for the etcher's tools. She became a fellow of the British Society of Painter-Etchers and a member of the New York Etching club in 1882. Her etchings include: *A Goose Pond, Twilight, The Coast of Florida, Summer at Easthampton, Under the Oaks, A Windmill and Pond.* She died in Easthampton, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1899.

MORAN, Peter, artist, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, March 4, 1842. He came to the United States with his parents in 1844, and settled in Philadelphia, afterward removing to Maryland, where the family continued their business as hand-loom weavers. He was graduated at the Harrison grammar school, Philadelphia, in 1857; studied art under his brothers, Thomas and Edward, and completed his art studies in England under Sir Edwin Landseer in 1863. He opened a studio in Philadelphia in 1864, became a member of the Artists Fund society of Philadelphia in 1867; the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1868; the Art Club of Philadelphia in 1883; president of the Society of Etchers from its organization in 1883, and attained prominence as an etcher. He was married, July 7, 1867, to Emily Kelly of Dublin, Ireland, also a painter and etcher. He devoted himself to painting landscapes and animals, and illustrated several stories. Among his paintings are: *The Challenge* (1879); *On the Road to Santa Fé* (1882); *Wolves on the Buffalo Trail* (1884); *Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico* (1884); and *Santa Barbara Mission* (1886).

MORAN, Thomas, artist, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, England, Jan. 12, 1837. With his parents and brothers Edward and Peter, he came to the United States in 1844, and served an apprenticeship in wood engraving in Philadelphia, 1853–55, where he made the acquaintance of James Hamilton, the marine painter, under whom he studied. He painted in water colors until 1860, and after that chiefly in oils; and visited England in 1861, to study the landscapes of J. M. W. Turner in the national gallery, London. He studied the old masters in France, Italy, Germany and England, 1867–71, and became well known as a landscape painter and illustrator. He accompanied the U.S. exploring expedition under Professor Hayden to the Yellowstone country in 1871, and painted a large picture entitled "The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone." He made a second trip with Major Powell's expedition to the great cañons of the Colorado river in 1873, and painted "The Chasm of the Colorado." These pictures were purchased by congress for $10,000 each and hung in the National capitol. He painted a series of water-color sketches of the Yellowstone country and the Rocky Mountain scenery for Louis Prang & Company. He visited the Yosemite valley in 1872, and while in the Rocky mountains in 1874 made the studies for a large and important picture entitled "The Mountain of the Holy Cross" (1874), for which he received a medal and diploma at the Centennial exposi-

tion in Philadelphia in 1876. He removed to Newark, N. J., in 1872, and to New York city in 1880, having gained prominence as an illustrator; and was employed in this capacity on *Scribner's Magazine*. He also illustrated several books, including Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and Whittier's "Mabel Martin." He also devoted some attention to etching on copper and became a fellow of the British Society of Painter-Etchers. He visited Mexico in 1883, Venice in 1886 and other years, and in 1884 built a summer studio at Easthampton, L. I. He was elected a National Academician in 1884; president of the New York Art Guild, in 1886; and a member of the New York Water-Color society; the New York Etching club, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He was married in April, 1862, to Mary, daughter of Archibald Nimmo of Strathaven, Scotland. Among his important works not already mentioned are: *The Pass of Glencoe; A Dream of the Orient; Ponce de Leon in Florida; The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior; The Last Arrow; The Azure Cliff; Green River, Wyoming; The Ripening of the Leaf; Dreamland; The Open Sea; A Storm on the Coast of Easthampton; The Groves Were God's First Temples; The Flight into Egypt; The Conemaugh in Autumn; The Remorse of Cain; The Children of the Mountain*; *The Track of the Storm*, and a large picture of the *Shoshone Falls of Snake River, Idaho*.

MORE, Paul Elmer, author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1864; son of Enoch Anson and Catharine (Elmer) More, grandson of Enoch Hudson and Mary (Trenchard) More, and of L. Q. C. and Katharine (Hay) Elmer. He was graduated from Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., in 1887, studied at Harvard university, and was assistant in Sanskrit at Harvard university, 1894–95, and associate in Sanskrit and classical literature in Bryn Mawr college, 1896–97. In 1902 he was literary editor of *The Independent*. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society and of the American Philological society. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Washington university in 1891, and by Harvard university in 1893. He is the author of: *Helena and Occasional Poems*, (1890); *The Great Refusal* (1894); *A Century of Indian Epigrams* (1898); *The Judgment of Socrates* (1898); *Translation of Prometheus Bound of Æschylus* (1899); *Life of Benjamin Franklin* (1900); and many articles on literature in the leading periodicals.

MOREHEAD, Charles Slaughter, governor of Kentucky, was born in Nelson county, Ky., July 7, 1802; son of Charles and Margaret (Slaughter) Morehead. He was educated at Transylvania college and practised law in Frankfort, Ky. He represented his district in the Kentucky legislature, 1828–29, 1838–42, 1844 and 1853, and was speaker, 1840, 1841 and 1844. He was attorney-general of the state, 1832–37; a Whig representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51, and was governor of Kentucky, 1855–59, succeeding Lazarus W. Powell. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1859, practised law, and was a delegate to the Peace convention held in Washington, D.C., in 1861. He was arrested, Sept. 18, 1861, charged with favoring the secession of Kentucky, and was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. On his release he went to England, where he resided until the close of the war. He then settled on a plantation near Greenville, Miss. He prepared, with Judge Mason Brown, a *Digest of the Statute Laws of Kentucky to 1834* (4 vols., 1834). He died near Greenville, Miss., Dec. 23, 1868.

MOREHEAD, James Turner, senator, was born near Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, Ky., May 24, 1797; son of Armstead Morehead. He removed to Russellville, Logan county, with his parents about 1800. He attended Transylvania university, 1813–15; studied law in Russellville, under Judge H. P. Brodnax and the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He settled in practice in Bowling Green, represented Warren county in the state legislature, 1828–30, and was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1832, on the ticket with John Breathitt for governor. On the death of Governor Breathitt in February, 1834, he succeeded as governor and served until 1836, when he was succeeded by Gov. James Clark. He represented Franklin county in the state legislature in 1837; was agent of the state for the sale of the bonds for internal improvements, and was president of the board of internal improvements, 1838–41. He served as commissioner with Col. J. Speed Smith of Madison, Ky., in 1839, to obtain from the legislature of Ohio the passage of a law for the protection of the property of the citizens of Kentucky in their slaves, and was successful. He was elected to the U. S. senate in place of J. J. Crittenden, who declined, and served, 1841–47. He practised law in Covington, Ky., 1847–54. He is the author of *Addresses, Commemorative of the First Settlers of Kentucky at Boonesborough* (1840), and *Practice and Proceedings at Law in Kentucky* (1846). He died in Covington, Ky., Dec. 28, 1854.

MOREHEAD, John Motley, governor of North Carolina, was born in Pennsylvania county, Va., July 4, 1796; son of John and Obedience (Motley) Morehead. He attended the school of Dr. David Caldwell, was graduated at the University of North Carolina, 1817; was a tutor there, 1817–18; was admitted to the bar in 1819, and settled in

practice at Greensboro, N.C. He represented Rockingham county in the state legislature in 1821, and Guilford county, 1826–27, as a Whig. He was a member of the state constitution convention in 1835, and governor of North Carolina for two terms, 1841–45. As governor he furthered the interests of education; was active in promoting public institutions and encouraged state improvements. He was president of the Whig national convention at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848. He established and controlled large cotton factories in North Carolina, and was elected the first president of the North Carolina railroad, which he built, and when finished in 1855, resigned and turned it over to the stockholders in 1855 without one dollar of debt upon the company. He was a member of the state senate, 1860; a delegate to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., 1861, and a representative in the 2d Confederate congress, 1862–65. He founded and owned Edgeworth seminary for young ladies, which became noted. He received the degree A.M. from the University of North Carolina in 1827. He died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., Aug. 28, 1866.

MOREHOUSE, Albert Pricket, governor of Missouri, was born near Ashley, Delaware county, Ohio, July 11, 1835; son of Stephen and Harriet (Wood) Morehouse, and grandson of Russell Wood, an early settler of Delaware county, Ohio. Stephen Morehouse, born in Essex county, N.J., settled in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1820, and in 1856 removed to Nodaway county, Mo., where he served as probate judge for a number of years. Albert P. Morehouse was educated in the public schools and worked on his father's farm until 1853, when he began to teach school. He removed to Missouri with his parents in 1856, taught school there and in Iowa, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practised for a time in Montgomery county, Iowa. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the Missouri militia, in 1861. In 1862 he engaged in practice at Maryville, Mo. He was married in 1865 to Mattie McFadden of Lexington, Mo. He retired from active practice in 1871, and engaged in the real estate business. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1872 and 1876, and a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1877–78 and 1883–84. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Missouri in November, 1884, on the Democratic ticket, John S. Marmaduke being elected governor, and on the death of Governor Marmaduke, in 1887, he became governor, holding the office until Jan. 1, 1889. He died in Maryville, Mo., Sept. 23, 1891.

MOREHOUSE, Henry Lyman, minister, was born in Stanford, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1834; son of Seth Seeley and Emma (Bentley) Morehouse, grandson of Lyman and Hannah (Seeley) Morehouse of Fairfield, Conn., and a descendant of Thomas Morehouse, who came from England to Wethersfield, Conn., about 1639 and died at Fairfield, Conn. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1858, and from the Rochester Theological seminary in 1864. He was pastor at Saginaw, Mich., and Rochester, N.Y., 1864–79, corresponding secretary of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, 1877–79, and was corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission society, 1879–93. He was prominent in organizing the American Baptist Education society and was appointed field secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission society, and corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Education society in 1893. He is the author of: *Baptist Home Missions in America* (1883); *History of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.* (1899), and several pamphlets and poems.

MORELAND, William Hall, first bishop of Sacramento and 188th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 9, 1861; son of Edward McCreight and Caroline (Hall) Moreland; grandson of Andrew Moreland and of William Hall, and a descendant of Thomas Smith, first landgrave of the colony of South Carolina, 1665. He was graduated at the University of the South, B.Lt., 1881, A.M., 1881, B.S., in 1881; was graduated at Berkeley Divinity school in 1884; was ordained deacon, June 4, 1884; was assistant at Christ church, Hartford, Conn., 1884–85; ordained priest, Aug. 12, 1885, and was rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Nashua, N.H., 1885–93, during which time, by a canvass of the diocese, he raised $32,000 toward the erection of an Episcopal residence at Concord, N.H. He was married, Sept. 6, 1893, to Harriet E., daughter of Charles Slason of Nashua, N.H. He was rector of St. Luke's church, San Fran-

cisco, Cal., 1893–99, and dean of the convocation, 1896–99. He was elected missionary bishop of Sacramento in 1898, and was consecrated, Jan. 25, 1899, by Bishops Nichols, Leonard, Kendrick, Barker, Johnson and Perrin, being the youngest bishop in the world at the time of his consecration. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the South in 1899. He is the author of *What is Christianity* (1886); and *The Church or the Churches, Which?* (1894).

MORELL, George, jurist, was born in Lenox, Mass., March 22, 1786; son of John Morell, who settled in Lenox about 1778, and a descendant of French Huguenots, who fled to Germany in 1685, and from there to America. He was graduated at Williams college, Mass., A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810; studied law under John Russell in Troy, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar Feb. 14, 1811. He was married May 14, 1812, to Maria, daughter of Gen. Samuel B. Webb, an officer in the Revolutionary army. He served in the state militia of New York, 1811–32, through all the grades from sergeant to major-general. He practised law in Cooperstown, N.Y.; was clerk of the court of common pleas for Otsego county, 1815; master in chancery, 1819, and solicitor and counsellor in chancery, 1823. He was the first judge of the court of common pleas of Otsego county, N.Y., 1827–32, a member of the assembly in 1829, and removed to Michigan in 1832. He was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court of the territory of Michigan, Feb. 26, 1832, as successor to William Woodbridge, and on the admission of Michigan as a state in 1837 he became associate justice of the supreme court under the constitution of 1835. He succeeded Chief-Justice Fletcher, resigned, in 1842, and served until July 18, 1843. He died in Detroit, Mich., March 8, 1845.

MORELL, George Webb, soldier, was born in Cooperstown, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1815; son of Judge George (q. v.) and Maria (Webb) Morell. He was graduated at the U. S. Military academy first in the class of 1835, and was assigned to the corps of engineers. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct., 31, 1826, and resigned from the army, June 30, 1837, to become assistant engineer in the construction of the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad. In 1838–39 he held a similar position on the Michigan Central railroad. He removed to New York city in 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was appointed major of the 4th New York volunteers, July 23, 1846, raised for service in the Mexican war, but the regiment was never mustered in. He was division engineer, 1st division, N.Y.S.M., with the rank of major, 1849–52, and with the rank of colonel, 1852–61. He was commissioner of the U.S. circuit court for the southern district of New York, 1854–61. He was appointed inspector, 1st division, N. Y. S. M., April 15, 1861, and colonel on the staff of General Sanford, N.Y.S.M., organizing regiments and forwarding them to the seat of war, April to May, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 9, 1861; served in the defense of Washington, 1861–62; with the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula canpaign, and commanded a brigade in the skirmish at Howard's bridge, April 4, 1862, and the seige of Yorktown, April to May, 1862. He commanded the 1st division's Hancock's 5th corps, in the capture of Hanover Court House; at Beaver Dam Creek; at Gaines's Mill,

where he opposed Longstreet's right, and at Malvern Hill, where he led the advance, Berden's sharpshooters opening the battle. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862, but the nomination not being made to the senate, it expired March 4, 1863. He took part under General Porter, occupying the extreme left in the battle of Manassas, Aug. 30, 1862; in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, pursued Lee's retreating army, and on the 20th was driven back from the heights of the river bank near Shepherdstown; and he commanded the troops guarding the upper Potomac, October to December, 1862. He was on waiting orders at Washington, 1862–63; in command of draft rendezvous at Indianapolis, Ind., 1863–64, and was mustered out of the service, Dec. 15, 1864. He was married in 1864 to Catherine Schermerhorn, daughter of the Rev. William Creighton, D.D., and engaged in farming at Scarborough, N.Y. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Union club, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He died at Scarborough, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1883.

MOREY, Frank, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., July 11, 1840. He attended the public schools of Boston, and in 1857 removed to Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits and studied law. In 1861 he enlisted in the 33d Illinois infantry and served in the Department of the Gulf after the siege of Vicksburg, principally on staff duty, and was mustered out Dec. 31, 1865. He settled in Monroe, La., and engaged in cotton planting and in the insurance business. He was a Republican representative in the Louisiana legislature, 1868–69; a member of the commission to revise the statutes and codes of the state, and was a repre-

sentative from the fifth Louisiana district in the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1869–73, and in the 44th congress from Dec. 6, 1875, till June 8, 1876, when the house of representatives awarded the seat to the Democratic contestant, William B. Spencer of Vidalia. He removed to Washington, D.C., where he died Sept. 22, 1890.

MOREY, Henry Lee, representative, was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 8, 1841; son of William and Derexa (Whitcomb) Morey. He matriculated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, in the class of 1862, but left at the outbreak of the civil war and joined the University Rifles for three months' service in the 20th Ohio regiment. He then enlisted in the 75th Ohio regiment for three years. He served under General Schenck in West Virginia, General Sigel in the Shenandoah valley, Generals Pope and Hatch in Florida and General Gillmore at the siege of Charleston, S. C. He rose to the rank of captain and after the close of the war engaged in business for a short time. He was graduated at the Indianapolis Law school in 1867, and was admitted to the bar in Hamilton, Ohio, where he settled in practice. He was city solicitor, 1871–73; prosecuting attorney for Butler county, 1873–74; was defeated for the state senate in 1875, and was a Republican representative from the seventh Ohio district in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881–85, and in the 51st congress, 1889–91. He was married April 25, 1865, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. William L. Campbell of Hamilton, Ohio, and on Feb. 23, 1873, to her sister, Ella R. Campbell.

MOREY, Samuel, inventor of a steamboat, was born in Hebron, Conn., Oct. 23, 1762; son of Gen. Israel Morey, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who served on the frontier. He removed to Orford, N. H., with his parents in 1766, and as he grew to manhood turned his attention to mechanics and chemistry. From 1780 to 1830 he devoted himself to practical experiments upon steam, heat and light, and to propelling boats by steam. Between 1790–93 he took out several patents for steam machinery, some of the models of which are in the possession of the New Hampshire Antiquarian society, and his prophecy of a boat propelled by steam was ridiculed by his neighbors. He constructed a boat and fitted it with a steam engine of his own manufacture, and on one Sunday in 1792, with a young companion, John Mann, he made his first trip from Orford several miles up the Connecticut river to Fairlee, Vt., and return. The boat was propelled by a paddle wheel in the prow, and made about four miles an hour. Encouraged by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, with whom he corresponded, he went to New York to exhibit his model. He had several interviews with Robert R. Livingston, who had visited him at Orford and tried his boat, and Morey afterward visited Livingston at Clermont at the expense of the chancellor, and at his request Morey spent three successive summers in New York city, building and experimenting with a new boat. He was told by Livingston that if he would perfect an arrangement for placing the paddle wheel in the stern of the boat he would purchase his invention for a considerable sum, understood by Morey to be $100,000, and if he would give the use of the boat to run between New York and Amboy, N. J., he would give him $7,000, which latter offer Morey refused, leaving his boat at Hartford, Conn. The next summer he improved the engine, and after study and experiment applied the wheel to the stern, being aided in the mechanical work by his brother Israel. The boat attained a speed of five miles an hour, and Livingston and others accompanied him on a trip from the battery to Greenwich village and back. A patent was issued to Samuel Morey on March 25, 1795, for a steam engine, the power to be applied by crank motion, to navigate boats of any size; patents were issued to him on March 27, 1799, and on Nov. 17, 1800, for the application of steam, and one for a steam engine in 1803. He continued to experiment with the steamboat, and in 1797 constructed a boat on the Delaware at Bordentown, N. J., placing a paddle wheel on each side, which increased the rate of speed and proved more effectual in every way. The boat was openly exhibited at Philadelphia, Pa., and arrangements were made with certain capitalists for the construction and practical operation of large steamboats, but financial distress overtook those interested before they could execute their plans. He received a patent for a revolving steam engine July 14, 1815, and invented one of the first stoves in the United States. He inherited large tracts of land in New Hampshire and Vermont, where he was engaged in lumbering for many years. He built chutes on West mountains to slide the logs from the steep sides to Fairlee pond, and planned and built the locks at Bellows Falls, which opened up navigation between Windsor, Conn., and Lebanon, N. H. He contributed to *Silliman's Journal of Science*. He resided at Fairlee, Vt., from 1836 until his death, April 17, 1843.

MOREY, William Carey, educator, was born in North Attleborough, Mass., May 23, 1843; son of the Rev. Reuben and Abby (Bogman) Morey, grandson of Samuel Morey, and great-grandson of Thomas Morey, who came from Rhode Island to the colony of New York about 1775 and joined the 13th Albany regiment, serving during the Revolution. His first ancestor in America, Roger Morey, came from England with Roger Williams in 1631. His father, born in Fabius, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1805, graduated at Brown in 1835, was a Bap-

tist preacher in Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Wisconsin, and died at Waukesha, Wis., May 17, 1880. William Carey Morey matriculated at the University of Rochester in 1861, but enlisted in the 130th N. Y. volunteers September, 1862. In 1863 his regiment was changed to the 1st N. Y. dragoons and he was made 2d lieutenant; was promoted 1st lieutenant, February, 1864, appointed acting adjutant of the regiment, June, 1864, and promoted captain, December, 1864. He served in the Army of the Potomac, with Sheridan's cavalry corps in the Shenahoah valley, and with the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg, and with Sheridan in the final battles up to Lee's surrender, being part of the time in temporary command of the regiment and being present in thirty-six different engagements. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services. After his return home he re-entered the University of Rochester where he was graduated in 1868 with the highest honors that had been attained by any graduate of the university up to that time, and afterward received the degree of Ph. D. He was tutor in Latin at Rochester, 1869–70; professor of history at Kalamazoo college, 1870–72; professor of the Latin language and literature at Rochester, 1872–77; professor of Latin and history, 1877–83, and in 1883 became professor of history and political science. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Civics, the American Folklore society, the American Social Science association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the board of managers of the Roohester Historical society; of the board of trustees of the Reynolds library, and chairman of the library committee from its foundation in 1884, and director in 1896. He is the author of: *Herbert Spencer in the Light of History* (1883); *Outlines of Roman Law* (1884); *The Genesis of a Written Constitution* (1891); *First State Constitutions* (1892); *Papers and Addresses of President M. B. Anderson* (1895); *Sources of American Federalism* (1895); *Outlines of Roman History* (1900); *Government of the State of New York* (1901), and contributions to historical and scientific periodicals.

MORFIT, Campbell, chemist, was born in Herculaneum, Mo., Nov. 19, 1820. He matriculated at Columbian university, D.C., but left before graduating to study chemistry in the private laboratory of James C. Booth, in Philadelphia, Pa. He engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, and soon after purchased the establishment, producing a grade of chemicals for which he received medals from the American and Franklin institutes. He founded the chemical department of the Maryland institute, was professor of applied chemistry in the University of Maryland, 1854–58, and a practising chemist in New York city, 1858–61. He settled in London, England, in 1861, and devoted himself to the improvement of technical processes, including the preparation of condensed food rations, the manufacture of paper, and the refining of oils, which gave him a wide reputation. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland. He was brigade-major of the 2d brigade Pennsylvania state militia, was a member of several scientific societies in America, and a fellow of the Chemical society of London. He is the author of: *Chemistry as Applied to the Manufacture of Soaps and Candles* (1847); *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manipulations* (with his brother Clarence, 1848); *Progress of Chemical Arts* (with Dr. James C. Booth, 1851); *The Arts of Tanning and Currying* (1852); *Perfumery, its Use and Manufacture* (1853); *Oleic Soaps* (1871), and *Pure Fertilizers and Phosphates* (1873). He revised the American edition of Noad's *Chemical Analysis* (1849); wrote with J. C. Booth the report to the U.S. ordnance department on *Gun Metal* (1853), and edited with James C. Booth, the *Encyclopœdia of Chemistry* (1851). He died in London, England, Dec. 8, 1897.

MORGAN, Abner, soldier, was born in Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 9, 1746; son of Jonathan and Ruth (Miller) Morgan; grandson of David and Deborah (Cotton) Morgan; great grandson of Joseph and Tryphenia (Smith) Morgan, and a descendant of Capt. Mills (q.v.) and Prudence (Gilbert) Morgan. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1773; and practised law at Brimfield, being the first lawyer there; and also practised in Worcester. He represented Brimfield in the general court that met at Watertown, Mass., from July 19, 1775, to Jan. 21, 1776, and voted to raise a regiment from Berkshire and Hampshire counties to serve in the expedition to Canada. He became major of the first regiment of Continental troops raised in Massachusetts, and under Col. Elisha Porter marched with General Arnold to Quebec to join General Montgomery. After the death of Montgomery, Arnold being disabled, Major Morgan led the final attack on Quebec, Jan. 1, 1776, when they were driven off

by overpowering numbers, and retreated to Crown Point, N.Y., where on July 8, 1776, Major Morgan drew up an address of the field officers to Gen. John Sullivan on the latter's withdrawing from the command of the army of Canada. He served in the army until Aug. 29, 1778, when he was appointed brigade major for Hampden county, Mass. He was commissioned justice of the peace of Massachusetts by General Hancock in 1781; was chairman of the committee for taking up persons dangerous to the commonwealth in 1782; served as selectman of Brimfield for twenty-two years, and was the assessor for Hampden district to collect direct the U.S. tax levied on the state by congress in 1798. He represented Brimfield in the Massachusetts legislature, 1798–1801. He received from the government a pension and a bounty of 20,000 acres in Livingston county, N.Y., on the banks of the Genesee river. He was married March 31, 1796, to Persis, daughter of David and Tabitha (Collins) Morgan, and in 1826 removed to Lima, N.Y., and from there to Avon, N.Y., where he died Nov. 7, 1837.

MORGAN, Charles, shipping merchant, was born in Killingworth, Conn., April 21, 1795; son of Col. George and Elizabeth (Redfield) Morgan; grandson of Theophilus and Phebe (Merrills) Morgan, and of Capt. Samuel Redfield, and a descendant of James Morgan, who came from Wales to Boston, Mass., with his brothers John and Miles, in April, 1636; settled previous to 1640 in Roxburgh, where he married Margery Hill, and in 1650 removed to New London, Conn. Charles Morgan became a clerk in a grocery store in New York city, and about 1816 opened a small store in Peck Slip, for the sale of ship supplies. Later he enlarged his business by importing southern fruit; became part owner of a brig, and a few years later sole owner of a line of sailing vessels in the West India trade. He started the first steamer between New York and Charleston, S.C., which became the Morgan line; he built the steamships *William Gibbons*, *Columbia*, and *New York*, and in 1836 sent the first steamer from New Orleans to Mexico, and established in New Orleans the Morgan lines to various Texan and other ports along the Gulf of Mexico. He established in 1836 the Morgan Iron works, on the East River, New York, for building marine engines, and during the civil war the greater part of his fleet was chartered by the U.S. government. He owned and directed the Louisiana and Texas railroad, building the road from Indianola, La., to Cuero, Tex.; dredged a steamboat channel through Atchafalaya bay; built a wharf 2,500 feet long at Indianola, and thus perfected this line of travel. He also built steamers for the California trade, used on the Panama and Nicaragua routes, and continued to manage his many large enterprises until his death. He gave $50,000 for the endowment of the Morgan school at Clinton, Conn., which was dedicated Dec. 7, 1871, and Morgan City, La., was named in his honor. He married, first, Dec. 20, 1817, Emily Reeves, and secondly, June 24, 1852, Mary J. Sexton. He died in New York city, May 8, 1878.

MORGAN

MORGAN, Charles Hale, soldier, was born in Manlius, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1834. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, 1857, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, Sept. 10, 1857. He served on the Utah expedition, 1857–59; was promoted 1st lieutenant April 1, 1861; served in western Virginia and in the defenses of Washington, D.C., 1861–62, and in the Army of the Potomac, March to August, 1862. He was promoted captain, Aug. 5, 1862: took part in the Maryland campaign; was chief of artillery, 2d corps, Army of the Potomac, 1862–63; assistant inspector-general and chief of staff, 2d army corps, 1863–64, and 1st veteran corps, 1865. He took part in the Rappahannock campaign; the battles of Gettysburg and Warrenton, and was brevetted major, July 3, 1863, for Gettysburg. He engaged in the skirmishes at Auburn and Bristol Station, and in the operations at Mine Run; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 14, 1863; took part in the battles of the Wilderness, the skirmish at Todd's Tavern, the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor and vicinity, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams's Station, Boydton Plank Road, and the siege of Petersburg, 1864; and was brevetted colonel, May 12, 1864, for Spottsylvania, and colonel of U.S. volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, "for distinguished and valuable services and gallantry during the campaign, especially at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania." He assisted in organizing the 1st army corps of veterans at Washington, D.C., 1864–65; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 2, 1864, for services in the campaign of Richmond, Va.; was assistant inspector-general and chief of staff to Major-General Halleck, commanding the middle military division, February to June, 1865; and a member of the examining board, June to August, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services in the field during the war; was promoted briga-

dier-general of volunteers, May 21, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, May 21, 1865. He was a member of the board for brevet promotions, 1866, and on recruiting service, 1866–67; was promoted major, 4th artillery, Feb. 5, 1867; was in garrison at Fort Delaware, Del., 1867–69; at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va., 1869–71; at Raleigh, N.C., 1871–72, and at Alcatraz Island, Cal., from 1872 until his death at that place, Dec. 20, 1875.

MORGAN, Charles Henry, representative, was born in Cuba, Allegany county, N. Y., July 5, 1843; son of Henry C. and Lurancy (Swift) Morgan and grandson of Col. Samuel H. Morgan, a native of Vermont, who settled in Allegany county in 1811. He removed to a farm in Wisconsin with his parents in early childhood, and was educated in the public schools and at the Fond-du-Lac high school. He enlisted as a private in the 1st Wisconsin infantry in 1861, and was sergeant and sergeant-major, and in 1862 was transferred to the 21st Wisconsin volunteers, where he rose to the rank of captain; served with the Army of the Cumberland until taken prisoner at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863; escaped from prison five times, being recaptured four times and reaching the Union lines near Columbia, S.C., Feb. 22, 1865. He was graduated at the Albany, N.Y., Law school, in 1866; settled in practice in Lamar, Mo.; was prosecuting attorney of Barton county, 1868–72, and a representative in the state legislature, 1872–74. He was a Democratic representative from the twelfth district of Missouri in the 44th, 45th and 48th congresses, 1875–79 and 1883–85; and from the fifteenth district in the 53d congress, 1893–95; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1880, and a Democratic elector-at large for Missouri in 1888. He was lieutenant-colonel, 5th Missouri volunteer infantry, in the war with Spain, 1898.

MORGAN, Charles W., naval officer, was born in New Jersey in 1790; he was a nephew of

Gen. Daniel Morgan, and a grandson of James (an ironmaster) and Sarah Morgan of Wales, who immigrated to America previous to 1730; settled

in Bucks county, Penn., and afterward removed to New Jersey. He entered the U/S. navy from Virginia as a midshipman, Jan. 1, 1808; served in the war of 1812, and was promoted lieutenant, March 3, 1813. He was attached to the *Constitution*, taking part in the fights with the *Guerriere* and with the *Java*, and for his gallantry and bravery in these engagements was presented with a sword by the Virginia legislature. He was promoted commander, April 15, 1820; captain Feb. 21, 1831, and commanded the Mediterranean squadron, 1841–43. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1853.

MORGAN, Christopher, representative, was born in Aurora, N.Y., June 4, 1808; son of Christopher and Nancy (Barber) Morgan; grandson of Christopher and Deborah (Ledyard) Morgan, and of John Barber of Groton, Mass., and a descendant of James and Marjory (Hill) Morgan, New London, Conn., 1650. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, studied law in the office of William H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y., and practised at Aurora. He was married Oct. 24, 1832, to Mary Pitney of Auburn. He was a representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43, and was defeated for the 28th congress. He removed to Auburn in 1843, and practised with William H. Seward, Samuel Blatchford and Clarence Seward. He was secretary of the state of New York, 1848–52; superintendent of the public schools of the state, 1848–52; mayor of Auburn, 1860, and a trustee of the state lunatic asylum at Utica, N.Y. He died in Auburn, N.Y., April 3, 1877.

MORGAN, Daniel, soldier, was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., probably in 1733; of Welsh descent. He worked for his father on a herb farm and received no education. Upon a disagreement with his father he removed to Carlisle Pa., in 1753, and to Charlestown, Va., in 1754, where he obtained employment on a farm, took charge of a saw-mill and became a teamster. He joined General Braddock's army as a teamster in 1755, and at his defeat July 9, 1755, he transported the wounded back to their homes. In the spring of 1753 he was abused by a British officer, who struck him with a sword, and Morgan immediately knocked him down, his disrespect costing him five hundred lashes laid on his bare back. The officer subsequently made a public

MORGAN

apology. In 1757 he was a member of the volunteer militia sent to quell Indian uprising at Edwards Fort on the Cocapehon river. He was commissioned ensign by Governor Dinwiddie and took part in the Indian campaign of 1758. While carrying despatches to Winchester he became engaged in a fight with Indians in which most of his comrades were slain and he was wounded by a musket ball, which passed through the back of his neck and went through his mouth, removing in its passage all the teeth on the left side of the jaw. This was the only wound he received during his long military career. In 1762 he received a grant of land in Frederick county, Va., and devoted himself to farming, naming his place "Soldier's Rest." He was married about this time to Abigail Bailey, daughter of a farmer of that neighborhood, said to have been a woman of beauty and refinement. He served as a lieutenant in a regiment of militia during the Pontiac war. In 1763–64 he was commissioned captain of militia, and in 1773 served against the Indians. In June, 1775, he was appointed captain of one of the ten Virginia rifle companies raised to join Washington's army at Boston. His company was composed of ninety-six young woodsmen and reached the American camp at Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1775, having travelled six hundred miles in twenty-one days and being one of the first companies to report. On Sept. 13, 1775, he was detailed with his company on the expedition to Quebec under Benedict Arnold, and was the first to cross the St. Lawrence river, Nov. 13, 1775. He led the assault upon the northern and western extremities of the lower town, and took the battery opposed to him and fought his way into the town, where for lack of support his command was captured Jan. 1, 1776. He remained a prisoner of war at Quebec until Aug. 10, 1776, when he was discharged on parole and set sail for New York. He stayed for a brief time at his home in Virginia, and in November, 1776, he was commissioned colonel of the 11th Virginia regiment. His parole soon expired and he was instructed to recruit men for his regiment. Before his enlistment was complete he was ordered to join the army at Morristown, N. J., and arrived there with 180 riflemen in April, 1777. He was placed in command of 500 sharpshooters, known as Morgan's rangers, whose position was on the skirmish line. On June 13, 1777, upon the advance of Lord Howe from New Brunswick, N. J., Morgan's rangers had several encounters, and upon Howe's retreat toward Amboy, N. J., after having failed to draw Washington into an engagement, Morgan was sent forward to annoy him. He took position on Long Hill, Chatham, N. J., and thence followed Howe to Philadelphia. He found General Gates at Stillwater in August, 1777; was a prominent figure at Freeman's Farm, September 19, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 7. He was complimented by both Gates and Burgoyne, the latter characterizing his rangers the finest regiment in the world. He refused to listen to Gates's criticism of Washington's conduct of the war and assured him that he would serve under no other man as commander-in-chief. His name does not appear in Gates's official report of the surrender. At Whitemarsh, Pa., he rejoined Washington, who on Dec. 7, 1777, met the advance of Howe's army and compelled him to retire to Philadelphia, after which the American forces went into winter camp at Valley Forge, and Morgan returned to his home in Virginia, where he spent several weeks. During June, 1778, he served in the Monmouth campaign, but was not present at the battle of the 28th. He was commissioned colonel of the 7th Virginia regiment in March, 1779, and in June, 1779, congress having promoted inferior officers over him, he resigned his commission upon the appointment of General Gates to the command of the southern army. Morgan was urged to rejoin the army, but refused to be outranked by commanders of state militia. After the unfortunate battle of Camden, he joined Gates at Hillsborough, was promoted brigadier-general Oct. 13, 1780, and served under Gates and Greene, and in December, 1780, he was sent by Greene to threaten the inland posts of Augusta and Ninety-Six. Cornwallis sent Tarleton to prevent this manœuver, and upon the approach of a superior British force, Morgan retreated to a grazing grounds known as the Cowpens and awaited an attack. The ensuing battle of Jan. 17, 1781, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the Revolutionary war and reflected credit upon the military genius of Morgan. The British army was surrounded and put to flight, but the direction taken by Cornwallis obliged Morgan to cross the Fords of the Catawba in order to join Greene, and by a brilliant march he reached the river first and warned Greene of the situation. He took part in the manœuvers leading to the battle of Guilford Court House, which resulted in Cornwallis's retreat into Virginia, but before the battle in February, 1781, he was incapacitated from further field service by an attack of rheumatism and he returned home. In 1781 he joined in the suppression of the Tory rebellion in Virginia, and subsequently reported to Lafayette, near Jamestown, Va., and was given command of the entire force of light troops in Lafayette's command, but his illness compelled him to retire in August, 1781. He engaged in the cultivation of his farm, and became wealthy. In 1790 he received from congress the gold medal voted

to him in 1781, for services rendered at the Cowpens. In 1795 he was chosen major-general of the Virginia troops that took part in the suppression of the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania. He was a Federal representative in the 5th congress, 1797–99, and supported the administration of John Adams. A statue was dedicated to him at Spartanburg, S.C., in 1881. He died at Winchester, Va., July 6, 1802.

MORGAN, Edwin Border, representative, was born in Aurora, N.Y., May 2, 1806; son of Christopher and Nancy (Barber) Morgan. His father went from Connecticut to Central New York as a school teacher and clerk of the Cayuga

Bridge company in 1800 and became a prosperous merchant in Aurora. He attended the public school, entered his father's store as a clerk in 1819 and succeeded to the business in 1827. He was married, Sept. 27, 1829, to Charlotte Fidelia, daughter of Walter Woods of Aurora. He was a founder and the first president of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, and a founder of the United States Express company. He represented his district in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853–59, and was one of the representatives who went to the assistance of Senator Sumner when assaulted by Preston S. Brooks, May 22, 1856. He accumulated a large fortune, and was a principal stockholder in the New York *Times*. He helped many young men to obtain an education and established others in business; erected with William E. Dodge the Dodge-Morgan library building, connected with Auburn Theological seminary, at a cost of $40,000; gave to the seminary as his personal gift a dormitory called Morgan Hall; and at Wells college, at Aurora, in which his interest was second only to that of the founder, he established in 1873 the Alonzo D. Morgan Fund, in memory of his eldest son, increased by provisions of his will to over $200,000, and buildings, land and equipments valued at about $300,000. His wife built Morgan Hall for Wells college at a cost of $25,000. He was a trustee of Auburn Theological seminary, 1870–81; a charter trustee of Wells college, 1868–81, and president of the board, 1878–81, and a trustee of Cornell university, 1865-74. He died in Aurora, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1881.

MORGAN, Edwin Dennison, governor of New York, was born in Washington, Mass., Feb. 8, 1811; son of Jasper and Catherine (Copp) Avery Morgan, grandson of William Avery and Lydia (Smith) Morgan; and a descendant of James and Marjory (Hill) Morgan, New London, 1650. He removed with his parents, in childhood, to Windsor, Conn., where he worked on the farm, attended the free academy, and in 1826 he entered Bacon academy, Colchester, Conn. He became a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of his uncle, Nathan Morgan, at Hartford, Conn., in 1828, and was admitted into partnership in 1831. He was married Aug. 19, 1833, to Eliza Matilda, daughter of Capt. Henry and Lydia (Morgan) Waterman, of Hartford. He was a member of the city council of Hartford in 1832; removed to New York city in 1836, establishing himself as a merchant, and accumulated a large fortune. He was an alderman in 1849; a member of the New York senate, 1850–54; commissioner of emigration, 1855–58, and vice-president of the Republican national convention of 1856. He was chairman of the Republican national committee, 1856-64. As governor of New York, 1859-62, he reduced the state debt, increased the canal revenue, placed New York harbor in a state of defense, and sent 223,000 volunteer soldiers to the U.S. army. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, Sept. 30, 1861, and commanded the military department of the state of New York, refusing pay for his services. He was U.S. senator, 1863–69; was the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention of 1864; a delegate to the Loyalists' convention Philadelphia in 1866, and chairman of the Republican national convention of 1872, and conducted the campaign that resulted in the re-election of President Grant. He declined the portfolio of the treasury in President Lincoln's cabinet in 1865, and was defeated as the candidate for U.S. senator in 1875, and for governor of New York in 1876. He declined the secretaryship of the treasury in President Arthur's cabinet in 1881. He devoted large sums to the equipment of soldiers and the relief of their families, 1861–65. He gave more than $200,000 to the Union Theological seminary, New York city, and to Williams college library buildings, and $100,000 to Williams college for a dormitory. His philanthropic bequests amounted to $795,000. He received the degree LL.D. from Williams college in 1867 and was a trustee of Cornell university 1865–69. He died in New York city, Feb. 14, 1883.

MORGAN, Edwin Wright, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania., 1814. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, third in the class of 1837, and was assigned to the 2d artillery, July 1, 1837. He served in the Florida war, 1837–38, and engaged

in transferring the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to the west in 1838. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838; served at Buffalo, N.Y., during the Canada border disturbances, 1838–39, and resigned from the U.S. army, May 31, 1839. He was principal assistant engineer of the state of Pennsylvania, and chief of several surveys, 1839–46. He was reappointed to the army as major of the 11th infantry, April 9, 1847, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and transferred to the 13th infantry, Sept. 13, 1847, and was mustered out after his service in Mexico, July 31, 1848. He was superintendent of the Western Military institute at Blue Licks, Ky., 1849–51; chief engineer in the construction of railroad, Shelby, Ky., 1852–54; and vice-president of Shelby college, Ky., 1853–54. He was the joint superintendent with Thornton Johnson of the Kentucky military institute at Harrodsburg, 1854–56; superintendent, 1856–61, and professor of mathematics and mechanics, Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa., 1866–69. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., April 16, 1869.

MORGAN, George, pioneer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1742; son of Evan and Johanna (Byles) Morgan; grandson of David Morgan, and, on his mother's side, of a daughter of Randall Blackshaw, who came to America with William Penn; and a descendant from the Morgans of Llansawel and Tredegar, Wales. He was a merchant in Philadelphia, 1763–75; soldier in the American revolution, 1775–83; and an explorer and agriculturist, 1783–1810. In 1766 he made the journey from the mouth of the Kaskaskia to the mouth of the Mississippi, the first American to perform the feat. The Indians having looted his storehouses of goods valued at £80,000, Sir William Johnson held a treaty with the savages at Fort Stanwix, Nov. 3, 1768, and they agreed to deed the territory of Indiana to George Morgan and his associates to recompense them for the loss, but after the Revolution Virginia claimed the territory by right of conquest, and congress decided in favor of the state. He was 1st lieutenant to Captain Cadwallader's company of volunteers in 1775, and on April 10, 1776, was made the first U.S. commissioner for Indian affairs, stationed at Fort Pitt. Before he left for the west the Delaware Indians assembled at his home, "Prospect," near Princeton, N.J., and conferred on him the name of the most venerated chief, "Taimenend," and when Colonel Morgan returned from Fort Pitt he recounted such wonderful legends of that chieftain that "Tammany" societies were formed in New York and New Jersey. He founded the first English colony in the province of Louisiana at New Madrid, Mo., built the first house with a shingle roof at Pittsburg, Pa., and was commissioned colonel in the Continental army, Jan. 8, 1777. He was the second of General Conway in his duel with General Cadwalader in July, 1778, although a firm friend of Washington, and he served General Conway only at the earnest request of his fellow officer, General Cadwalader. In 1779 congress authorized him to select three Indian youths to be educated at the College of New Jersey, and he took them from the Delaware tribe, and they resided at "Prospect." He removed to "Morganza," eighteen miles from Pittsburg, when in 1802 he planted the first vineyard west of the Alleghany mountains, and took with him the first coach and piano seen there. In 1806 Aaron Burr visited him at "Morganza," and disclosed to him his scheme for the partition of Louisiana. Colonel Morgan and his sons were so indignant that they advised with Gen. Presley Neville and the judges of the U.S. and district courts, and Colonel Morgan addressed a communication to President Jefferson informing him of Burr's intentions. On March 26, 1807, Jefferson wrote to Colonel Morgan in these words: "Yours was the first intimation I had of the plot, for which it is but justice to say you have deserved well of your country." The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture presented him with a gold medal in 1786, and Thomas Pickering in forwarding it, said, "This is the first premium ever given to American agriculture." He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1786. He married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Chevalier) Baynton, and they had three sons, John, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and one daughter, Ann, who married Gen. Presley Neville and their son Morgan Neville (1786–1859) was editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette* and author of *Mike Fink, the Last of the Boatmen* (1829). Colonel Morgan is the author of numerous articles on the science of agriculture. He died at Morganza, Penn., March 10, 1810.

George Morgan

MORGAN, George Washbourne, organist, was born in Gloucester, England, April 9, 1822; son of Thomas and Anne Morgan. He attended school in Gloucester, studied the organ, played in the church of St. Nicholas at the age of eight, and was assistant organist of the cathedral in 1834, and director of its boy choir in 1836. He removed to London in 1851, and in competition with Sir Henry Smart won the appointment of

organist to the Harmonic Union of Exeter Hall. He came to the United States in 1853, and was at different times organist of St. Thomas's and Grace churches (Episcopal), St. Ann's and St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic), and of the Reformed Dutch church, New York city; of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York city; and gave recitals in various cities in the United States. He conducted annually Lenten recitals in Chickering Hall, New York, 1880-92. He was married, Jan. 16, 1860, to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Susan Keller, of New York. Their daughter, Maud Morgan, born in New York city, Nov. 22, 1864, made her first appearance as a harpist in a concert with Ole Bull in 1875. Mr. Morgan was the first to introduce into the United States the organ music of Bach and Mendelssohn. He composed an anthem sung by the Harmonic society in 1852, and published an Episcopal service in F, besides eighty compositions and several songs. He died in Tacoma, Wash., July 10, 1892.

MORGAN, George Washington, soldier, was born in Washington, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820; son of Thomas and Katherine (Duane) Morgan, and grandson of Col. George (q.v.) and Mary (Baynton) Morgan, and of Col. William and Katherine (Corooran) Duane. He entered Washington college, Pa., but left in 1836, at the age of sixteen, in order to enlist in a company organized and commanded by his brother, Capt. Thomas Jefferson Morgan, to assist Texas in gaining her independence. Upon his arrival in Texas he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Texan army and subsequently gained the rank of captain, and was in command of Galveston when only eighteen. He retired from the service, Sept. 6, 1839. In 1841 he entered the U.S. Military academy. He left West Point in 1843, and removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with his preceptor, John K. Miller, in 1845. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he became colonel of the 2d Ohio volunteer regiment and served under General Taylor, and in 1847 was appointed colonel of the 15th U.S. infantry, which regiment he commanded at Contreras and at Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted brigadier-general by recommendation of General Scott, and received the thanks of the Ohio legislature and a gold sword from the citizens of Ohio for gallantry displayed in these battles. He survived all officers who held the rank of general in the Mexican war. He was U.S. consul at Marseilles, France, 1856-58; U.S. minister to Portugal, 1858-61; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded the 7th division, Army of the Ohio, in April, 1862, and was ordered to occupy Cumberland Gap, Ky., and if possible drive the Confederates out of east Tennessee. General Morgan turned the Confederate position by marching through Big Creek and Rogers Gap and took possession of Cumberland Gap on June 18, 1862. Intrenchments were thrown up and the place was strongly fortified, but its importance in a general campaign was unproportionate to the force required to maintain it, and on Sept. 17, 1862, after a succession of efforts by Col. John H. Morgan to render the place untenable, and provisions becoming scarce, the fort was evacuated and the division made its way through eastern Kentucky to the Ohio river at Greenup, closely followed by Generals Carter Stevenson, Humphrey Marshall and John H. Morgan, who failed to intercept his march. He did not reach Greenup until Oct. 2, 1862. He commanded the 3d division, right wing, 13th army corps, under Gen. William T. Sherman, at the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, Miss., and the 13th army corps, Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. John A. McClernand, at the capture of Fort Hindman, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863. He resigned from the army on account of failing health in June, 1863, and practised law in Mount Vernon, Ohio, 1863-93. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1865; and represented the thirteenth district of Ohio in the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1867-73. His election to the 40th congress was successfully contested by Columbus Delano, who took his place in June, 1868, and served throughout the second session of the 40th congress. He was a delegate at large from Ohio to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, June 28, 1876. He died at Old Point Comfort, Va., July 26, 1893.

MORGAN, (James) Appleton, lawyer and author, was born in Portland, Maine, Oct. 2, 1846; son of Peyton Randolph and Joanna Dodge (Appleton) Morgan, grandson of Brigade-Major Abner Morgan, a soldier in the Massachusetts Continental line in the Revolutionary war, and of Gen. James Appleton, a soldier in the war of 1812; and a descendant of Myles Morgan, an original settler of Springfield, Mass., who emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1636. He was graduated from Racine college in 1867, and from the law department of Columbia university in 1869; was admitted to the bar in 1871 and practised in New York city. He was associate counsel for the Erie railway,

1873–83, and for the Northern Pacific railroad, 1883–86, became president of the New York and Palisade railroad in 1886, president of the New York Shakespeare Press Publishing company and president of the Shakespeare society of New York in 1885. He was a member of the Medico-Legal society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical society; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the Revolution of New York city; vice-president-general of the Society of the War of 1812; member of the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, and an honorary member of various Shakespeare societies. He edited the *Bankside Shakespeare* (2 vols., 1888–92), and wrote introductions to: *The Merry Wives of Windsor; Troilus and Cressida; Titus Andronicus; Pericles; King John*, and *The Third Henry the Sixth*. He is the author of: *Macaronic Poetry* (1869); *Selections of Macaronic Poetry* (1870); *De Colyar on the Law of Guaranty* (1874); *Addison on Contracts; Best's Principls of Evidence; Law of Literature* (3 vols., 1875); *English Versions of Legal Maxims* (1877); *The Shakespearian Myth, or William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence* (1881); *Some Shakespearian Commentators* (1882); *A Study of the Warwickshire Dialect* (1899); *Digesta Shakespeareana; Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism* (1887); *The People and the Railways* (1889).

MORGAN, James Bright, representative, was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., March 14, 1835. He removed with his parents to De Soto county, Miss., in 1840, and settled in Hernando. He studied law with John K. Connelly of Hernando, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He served as judge of the probate court for De Soto county, 1857–61, and entered the Confederate army as a private in the 29th Mississippi regiment, Army of Tennessee, being promoted captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He served in Brantley's brigade, Hindman's division, Lee's corps, in the Atlanta campaign, at Nashville and in the Carolinas, surrendering with Johnston's army. He resumed the practice of law after the war, was judge of the probate for De Soto county, and was a member of the Mississippi senate, 1876–78. He was chancellor of the third chancery district of Mississippi by appointment from Gov. John M. Stone, 1878–82, and was a Democratic representative from the second Mississippi district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, serving 1885–91.

MORGAN, James Dady, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1810. He attended the public schools, and in 1826 started on a three years' cruise. After a month's voyage a mutiny took place, the ship was burned, but he escaped, reached South America, and returned to Boston. He was a merchant in Quincy, Ill., 1834–61; helped to organize the "Quincy Grays," and was captain of the Quincy riflemen during the Mormon difficulties in Hancock county, Ill., 1844–45. He was captain in the 1st Illinois volunteers in the Mexican war; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Illinois volunteers, in April, 1861; was promoted colonel May 20, 1861, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the U.S. service for three years. He served with General Grant and General Pope, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 12, 1862, for meritorious services at New Madrid, where he commanded the 1st brigade, 4th division, in Pope's army, and at Corinth, where he commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, taking part in its capture in May, 1862. He commanded the 14th army corps at Chattanooga, Tenn., in November, 1862, served in the Chattanooga campaign, distinguishing himself at Buzzard Roost Gap, May 9, 1864, and in the Atlanta campaign, where he succeeded Gen. Jefferson C. Davis to the command of the 2d division when that officer assumed command of the 14th corps. He was prevented from reinforcing Howard at Ezra Church, July 28, 1864, being held back by Confederate cavalry at Turner's Ferry. He was sent into Tennessee with his division, Sept. 28, 1864, to oppose General Forrest, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 19, 1865, for gallantry at the battle of Bentonville, N.C., was mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865, and returned to Quincy, Ill., where he was a banker for several years. He was president of the Army of the Cumberland and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, Quincy. He died in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 12, 1896.

MORGAN, James Morris, diplomatist, was born in New Orleans, La., March 10, 1845; son of the Hon. Thomas Gibbes and Sarah Hunt (Fowler) Morgan; great-grandson of Col. George Morgan of the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of David Morgan of Philadelphia, Pa. He was a cadet at the U.S. Naval academy from Sept. 20, 1860, to April 16, 1861, when he resigned and was appointed midshipman in the Confederate States navy, June 9, 1861. He was aide-de-camp to Com. George N. Hollins, commanding

the flotilla on the Mississippi river up to April 25, 1862. After the capture of New Orleans he was ordered to Virginia and served in the batteries at Drewry's Bluff, Richmond, Va., until August, 1862, and on the ironclads at Charleston, S.C., until October, 1862. He invented a useful movable sub-marine channel obstruction for harbor defence; was assigned as aide to Com. Matthew F. Maury, and with him ran the blockade at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 9, 1862; joined the Confederate commmerce-destroyer *Georgia* off Ushant island, France, April 9, 1863; ran the blockade into Wilmington, N.C., under heavy fire in the *Lillian* in July, 1864, and served in the naval batteries in front of Richmond, Va., until the fall of that city, when he accompanied the wife of President Davis in her flight south. He studied law in New Orleans, La., 1865–66, and served in the Egyptian army as lieutenant-colonel, 1869–72, being recommended to the Khedive by Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. He was U.S. diplomatic consul-general to Australasia, 1885–88. He was elected a life member of the Royal Geographical society of Australasia, and served as U.S. commissioner to the Melbourne International exhibition of 1888. He was married, Oct. 15, 1865, to Anna Helen, daughter of George A. Trenholm of Charleston, S.C., secretary of the C. S. treasury; secondly to Ella Burroughs, granddaughter of the Hon. William Ford De Saussure, chancellor of South Carolina; and thirdly to Frances Amelia, daughter of Judge Charles L. Fincke of New York city. He is the author of: *The Confederacy's Only Foreign War; America's Egypt; The Reappearance of Eli Grimes, and other Short Stories.* In 1902 he was residing in Woodmont, Conn.

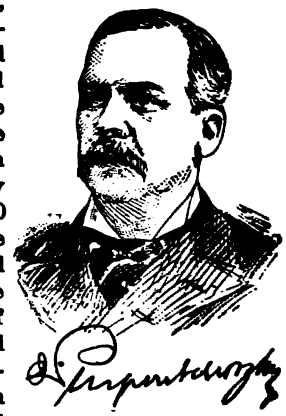
MORGAN, John, surgeon-general, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1735; son of Evan and Johanna (Byles) Morgan. He was graduated at the College of Philadelphia, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760; studied medicine, and served as a surgeon and lieutenant in the French and Indian war. He completed his medical studies under Dr. William Hunter in London and at the University of Edinburgh, receiving his M.D. degree in 1763; studied in Paris in 1764, visited Holland and Italy, and returned to London, where he was licensed by the College of Physicians in 1765. He returned to Philadelphia in 1765, helped to found the medical school connected with the College of Philadelphia, and was professor of the theory and practice of medicine there, 1765–79. In 1773 he made a voyage to Jamaica, W.I., at his own expense, to solicit benefactions for the advancement of general literature in the college. He was physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1773–83; was appointed by congress, Oct. 17, 1775, director-general and physician-in-chief to the general hospital of the American army, and as such joined Washington's army at Cambridge, Mass. While the army was in New York it suffered great loss through sickness, and Dr. Morgan's enemies charging him with responsibility, congress dismissed him from the service. It was afterward shown to have been no fault of his, but entirely due to the want of money to procure proper drugs. He was given immediate opportunity to defend himself, and a committee of congress appointed at his request reported on June 12, 1779, and completely vindicated him. Washington, in a personal letter, said: "No fault, I believe, was or ever could be found with the economy of the hospitals during your directorship." He was elected fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1762, member, 1764; member of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris, 1764; of the Arcadian Belles-Lettres society of Rome, 1764; of the American Philosophical society, which he helped to found, 1769, and honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical society. He was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas, and sister of Francis Hopkinson, the signer. He contributed to the transactions of the American Philosophical society, and published: *Suppuration* (1764); *The Art of Making Anatomical Preparations by Corrosion* (1764); *A Discourse upon the Introduction of Medical Schools in Philadelphia* (1765); *Four Dissertations on the Reciprocal Advantages of a Perpetual Union between Great Britain and Her American Colonies* (1766), for which he received a gold medal from John Sargeant of London; *A Recommendation of Quoculation according to Baron Dimsdale's Method* (1776); and *A Vindication of His Public Character in the Station of Director General of the Military Hospitals* (1777). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1789.

MORGAN, John Hunt, soldier, was born in Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826; son of Calvin C. and Henrietta (Hunt) Morgan, and grandson of John W. Hunt of Lexington, Ky. His parents removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1830, where he was brought up on a farm. He was elected 1st lieutenant in Colonel Marshall's regiment of cavalry, serving in Mexico for eighteen months, taking part in the battle of Buena Vista, and engaged in manufacturing bagging in Lexington, Ky., 1847–61. He entered the Confederate army in September, 1861, as captain of Kentucky volunteers, having been prevented from doing so earlier by the illness and death of his wife, who was Rebecca, sister of Col. Sanders D. Bruce (1825–1902), founder of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, New York city. He was married secondly, in 1862, to a daughter of the Hon. Charles Ready of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He joined Gen. Simon B. Buckner at the head of the Lexington Rifles; was commissioned colonel to

rank from April 4, 1862, and was present at the evacuation of Nashville, Tenn., by the Confederates, after which he stationed himself at La Vergne, between Nashville and Murfreesboro, and made frequent attacks on the enemy. He commanded a cavalry force in Gen. Braxton Bragg's army during the winter of 1862–63, and succeeded in annoying the outposts of Rosecrans's army. He was promoted brigadier-general after the battle of Hartsville and continued raids in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, which resulted in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of military stores and other property. Railroads were destroyed, trains captured and blown up, bridges burned and lands laid waste, and every town of any importance in Kentucky was garrisoned by the United States army as protection from his raids. In the summer of 1863 he made a second raid into Kentucky and Ohio, his purpose being to prepare the way for General Buckner to capture Louisville, while he was to seize Cincinnati. He swept through the state and captured the 20th Kentucky regiment at Lebanon, destroyed whole villages in Indiana, and on entering Ohio was met by a force of 49,000 militia and three separate commands of U.S. troops. In these raids he had greatly mystified the enemy by an instrument hitherto unused in offensive warfare. This was a portable electric battery, and it was only necessary to take down the telegraph wire and connect it with his portable battery to head off and answer all messages passing over the line. On his retreats he took possession of the lines on his route, and countermanded all orders sent to intercept him. He was forced to surrender his command at Buffington Island in July, 1863, and was confined in the city prison at Cincinnati for a short time and afterward in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus until November, 1863, when, with six others, he escaped, having tunneled under the walls. Morgan made his way to Boone county, Ky., and from there to the Tennessee line, being all the time pursued by soldiers. He began his last raid into Kentucky in May, 1864, and was temporarily successful, burning and destroying as he went. He met a heavy Federal force at Cynthiana, where he lost 700 men, and retreated into southwestern Virginia. He took command of the troops at Jonesboro in August, 1864, and on August 31, prepared to move against the enemy at Bull's Gap, Tenn. He made his headquarters in a farm-house at Greenville, and while attempting to escape met his death at the hands of the detachment of Federal troops under Gen. Alvan C. Gillem. He was killed at Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864.

MORGAN, John Jordan, representative, was born in New York city in 1768. His father destined him for the Royal navy, and he received a thorough classical education. He was a member of the New York assembly in 1819, 1836 and 1840, and a Democratic representative from New York in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25, and in the 23d congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cornelius W. Lawrence, from Dec. 1, 1834, to March 3, 1835. He was also collector of the port of New York. While a young man he purchased lands under patent from the state in Madison, Herkimer and Chenango counties, and established a summer home in Madison county. He was married first to Catharine Warne, niece of Col. Marinus Willett, and after her death to Eliza, daughter of Robert Baldwin, a former mayor of Cork, Ireland, who settled in Canada with his family. Mr. Morgan, having no children, adopted Catharine Morgan Warne, daughter of first wife's brother, and she became the wife of John A. Dix. He died at Port Chester, N.Y., July 29, 1849.

MORGAN, John Pierpont, financier, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837; son of Junius Spencer and Juliet (Pierpont) Morgan. He was graduated from the English high school, Boston, Mass., in 1854, and attended the University of Göttingen, Germany, 1854–56. In 1857 he returned to the United States and obtained employment in the private banking house of Duncan, Sherman and Company, of New York city. In 1860 he was appointed the American agent and attorney for George Peabody & Co., of London, England (afterward J. S. Morgan & Co.), and in 1864 he was admitted a member of the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., of New York. He formed a combination with the Drexels of Philadelphia under the firm name of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871, and in 1895 he became head of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. His father died in 1890, leaving the London house of J. S. Morgan & Co., and the Paris branch of Morgan, Hayes & Co., under the sole management of J. P. Morgan. This European connection enabled the American firm to do a large business in foreign exchange. In 1869 Mr. Morgan defeated Jay Gould in a contest for the control of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, and became prominent in railroad matters. He made a specialty of the reorganization of bankrupt railroads, including the West Shore, Philadelphia and Reading, Richmond Terminal, the



Erie and the New England railroads. He was also identified in the distribution of government bonds, and in 1877 in co-operation with August Belmont and the Rothschilds, floated $260,000,000 in U.S. four per cent. bonds, thus relieving the government from serious financial embarrassment. After the financial panic of 1893, the gold of the country becoming very scarce and threatening the stability of the treasury, he joined with other prominent bankers in buying $200,000,000 worth of government bonds and paying for them in gold. This transaction undoubtedly preserved the credit of the United States, but Morgan and his associates were denounced by the public and in congress for the large amount of commission asked for the service. In the threatened panic of 1896 he again offered his services and supported the administration in the funding of a popular loan. Previous to 1899 the United States had been a borrower from London, the money center of the world, but in 1899 Morgan undertook the first foreign loan negotiated in this country, consisting of the entire foreign debt of Mexico, amounting to $110,000,000, and in 1900 he supplied Great Britain with $12,000,000 in U.S. bonds. In 1900 he organized the United States Steel corporation, the largest combination in the world, with a capital of $1,300,000,000, of which $1,100,000,000 was issued in capital stock. In 1902 he organized a syndicate embracing at least seven of the leading transatlantic steamship lines, capitalizing the trust at about $200,000,000; and in the same year he financed an underground railroad system in London involving several millions of dollars. He became a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, the West Shore railroad, the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, the Pullman Palace Car company, the Mexican Telegraph company, the Western Union Telegraph company, the Manufacturing Investment company, the Federal Steel company, the General Electric company, the Madison Square Garden company, and the Metropolitan Opera House company. His gifts include $2,000,000 to the University of the South (1902); $1,000,000 to the Harvard Medical school; $1,350,000 for a lying-in hospital near St. George's church, N. Y.; $500,000 to St. John's cathedral; $100,000 to the Young Men's Christian association; $500,000 to the Loomis hospital for consumptives; $100,000 for a library in Holyoke, Mass.; $125,000 for preserving the palisades along the Hudson river; $300,000 for a new Parish house and rectory for St. George's church; $500,000 to the New York Trades Training school, and many other large benefactions. He contributed largely to the Galveston Relief fund; to the Queen Victoria memorial fund, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a rare collection of Greek ornaments valued at $200,000. He was one of the chief patrons in the international yachting contests for the *America's* cup; was commodore of the New York yacht club, and owner of the steam-yacht *Corsair*, one of the largest and finest pleasure boats afloat, which he presented to the government for use during the war with Spain. He was twice married: first, Oct. 7, 1861, to Amelia, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Pemberton (Cody) Sturges, of New York; and secondly, May 31, 1865, to Frances Louisa, daughter of Charles and Louisa (Kirkland) Stacy. In January, 1902, he purchased for $500,000 Raphael's famous "Madonna of St. Anthony of Padua" from the heirs of King Ferdinand II. of Naples; and in the same year he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France.

MORGAN, John Tyler, senator, was born in Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824; son of George and Frances Irby Morgan and grandson of Gideon Morgan, a merchant. His mother was a relative of Chancellor Tyler of Virginia. His parents removed to Alabama in 1833, settling in Calhoun county, where he studied law in the office of William P. Chilton in Talladega, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was married Feb. 11, 1846, to Cornelia, daughter of Joshua Willis, a merchant of Madison county, Ala. He practised in Talladega, 1845-55, and then removed to Dallas county, practising first in Selma and afterward in Cahaba. He was presidential elector on the Breckinridge ticket in 1860, and a delegate from Dallas county to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession in 1861. He joined the Confederate army as a private in the Cahaba Rifles, was commissioned major of the 5th Alabama regiment in April, 1861, promoted lieutenant-colonel, and served in Virginia for a year. He was promoted colonel in April, 1862, and returning to Alabama raised the 51st Alabama cavalry, which he liberally aided in equipping. In the fall of 1862 he re-entered the service with this regiment, first in Forrest's and then in Wheeler's division, Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Stone's River. He was soon after assigned to the head of a conscription bureau in Alabama and Lieutenant-Colonel Webb succeeded to the command of his regiment. He was com-

John T. Morgan

missioned brigadier-general at the request of Gen. Robert E. Lee after the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863, and given the command of Rhodes's brigade. On reaching Richmond and hearing of the death of Colonel Webb of the 51st Alabama cavalry, he declined the promotion and returned to the command of the regiment. He commanded the 1st brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, at Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general a second time in November, 1863, placed in command of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th and 51st Alabama cavalry, and commanded a division of Wheeler's cavalry at Knoxville, Nov. 17–Dec. 4, 1863. He was afterward engaged in the Atlanta campaign under Generals Johnston and Hood in the protection of the flank of the Confederate army, and continued with Wheeler's cavalry on detached service until the surrender of Johnston's army. He resumed practice in Selma, Ala., in 1865, and was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. He was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat in 1876, and was re-elected in 1882, 1888, 1894 and 1900. While in the senate he served as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, 1893; was appointed with Justice John M. Harlan arbitrator on the Bering sea fisheries by President Harrison in 1892, and was one of the commissioners to organize the government in Hawaii after the passage of the annexation bill by President McKinley in July, 1898.

MORGAN, Junius Spencer, banker, was born at West Springfield, Mass., April 14, 1813; son of Joseph and Sally (Spencer) Morgan; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Eells) Spencer. His parents removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1817, and Junius attended the public school, and was a cadet, 1825–28, at Capt. Alden Partridge's military academy (now Norwich university), Vt. He was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store in Hartford, and in the banking house of Morgan, Ketchum & Co., of New York, 1834–36. He was a member of the governor's foot guards, 1838–41. He was junior partner of the firm of Howe, Mather & Co., dry goods merchants, Hartford, Conn., 1836–51, and then removed to Boston, Mass., where with James M. Beebe he founded the dry goods establishment of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. He visited England in 1853, and in 1854 severed his connection with the Boston firm to enter into partnership with George Peabody & Co., bankers, in London. Mr. Peabody retired from the business in 1864, and the firm became J. S. Morgan & Co. While on a visit to the United States in 1877, Mr. Morgan was given a dinner in New York city in recognition of his action in upholding the foreign credit of American institutions. He gave large sums of money to charity and to educational institutions, including $50,000 to Trinity college, and $25,000 to the Orphan asylum, Hartford, in 1886, in memory of his mother; and subscribed $100,000 for a free public library in Hartford on condition that a building fund amounting to $400,000 should be raised. He gave a large painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city in 1887; a collection of early editions of Virgil, valued at $50,000, to Princeton university in 1896, and a complete series of fac-similes of manuscripts in London, relating to America from 1763 to 1783, to Yale university. He left a fortune of nearly $10,000,000 at his death, and bequeathed large sums to relatives, partners and servants. He was married, May 2, 1836, to Juliet, daughter of the Rev. John and Mary (Lord) Pierpont, of Boston, Mass. He died in Monte Carlo, Monaco, April 8, 1890.

MORGAN, Lewis Henry, anthropologist, was born in Aurora, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1818; son of the Hon. Jedediah and Harriet (Steele) Smith Morgan; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Leeds) Morgan and of Lemuel Steele, and a descendant of James and Margery (Hill) Morgan, New London, Conn., 1650. He was graduated at Union college in 1840, was admitted to the bar, and settled in practice in Rochester, N.Y., in 1842. He was married, Aug. 13, 1851, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lemuel Steele, of Albany, N. Y. He retired from practice in 1864 to devote himself to scientific pursuits. He was a member of the state assembly in 1861, and a state senator, 1868–70. He began to study the native Indian tribes, especially the Six Nations, in 1844, and joined the Grand Order of the Iroquois, a secret organization, which enabled him to make a special study of their civil and domestic relations. He was adopted by a tribe of Senecas, and while living with them examined and surveyed many of the traces of ancient Indian occupation in western New York. He urged the formation of a museum of Indian antiquities to illustrate the aboriginal era of American history by the University of the City of New York, in 1848, and contributed papers and aboriginal utensils and relics to the state museum. He made a study of the Ojibway Indians while at Marquette, Mich., in 1858, and found that the society and government of this tribe was similar to the Iroquois. This induced him to continue his investigations, and with the aid of the Smithsonian Institution, agents of the department of state and others who became interested in the matter, he succeeded in recording the kinship systems of more than four-fifths of the world. The result of his researches was published by the Smithsonian Institution as "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family" (1869). He also wrote a second

volume, "Ancient Society" (1877), the result of his research on tribal society. He was called the "Father of American Anthropology." He became a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1875; president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1879, and a member of other American and European scientific societies. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Union college in 1873; contributed a series of "Letters on the Iroquois" to the *American Review* over the signature "Skenandoah" (1847), and is the author of: *The League of the Iroquois* (1851); *The American Beaver and his Works* (1868) and *Houses and House Life of the American Aborigines* (1881). He died in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1881.

MORGAN, Matthew Somerville, artist, was born in London, England, April 27, 1839; son of Matthew and Mary (Somerville) Morgan, both of whom were actors. He was a scene painter in Princess's theatre, London, for a time, and later artist and correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* in Rome, Italy. He studied art in Paris, Italy and Spain; made a journey into Africa by the French Algeria route in 1858, and served as war correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* during the Austro-Italian war in 1859. He was proprietor and joint editor of the London *Tomahawk*, a comic paper, and made a series of cartoons ridiculing the royal family. He was one of the founders of London *Fun*, and was the principal scene painter at Covent Garden during the run of Italian opera, 1867–69. He came to the United States in 1870 as cartoonist and caricaturist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. He was manager of a theatrical poster lithographic establishment at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880–85, and organized in Cincinnati the Matt Morgan Art Pottery company in 1883, and the Cincinnati Art Students' league. He returned to New York city and opened a studio as a scene painter and illustrator. He painted pictures for Roman Catholic churches, several panoramic views of the civil war, exhibited in Cincinnati in 1886, and at the time of his death was finishing scenery for Madison Square Garden, New York. He contributed to the exhibitions of the Water-Color society. He published *American War Cartoons* (1874). He died in New York city, June 2, 1890.

MORGAN, Michael Ryan, soldier, was born in Nova Scotia, Jan. 18, 1833,; son of James Ryan and Mary (McGrath) Morgan. He attended school in New Orleans, was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1854, was promoted 2d lieutenant of 3d artillery, July 1, 1854, served on garrison duty, 1854–56, was promoted 1st lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1856, and served on the Spokane expedition, Washington, 1858. He was a member of the Harper's Ferry expedition to suppress John Brown's raid in 1859, and was in garrison at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va., 1859–61. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he declined promotion to the rank of captain of the 11th infantry, was promoted captain of staff and commissary of subsistence, Aug. 3, 1861, and was chief of commissariat to the Port Royal expedition, S. C., Aug. 12, 1861, and of the Department of the South, March 31, 1862, to May 1, 1864, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the 10th army corps. He was present at Morris Island during the operations against Forts Sumter, Wagner and Gregg, July–November, 1863. He was chief of commissariat of the 10th army corps in 1864, and was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, July 6, 1864, "for distinguished services as chief commissary of subsistence of the armies operating in the campaign of 1864 before Richmond, Va." He engaged in the Battle of Bermuda Hundred, the siege of Petersburg, the combat of Chapin's Farm, the engagements before Petersburg, and in the pursuit of the Confederate army, terminating April 9, 1865, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. A., April 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee." He was lieutenant-colonel, *ex officio*, June 6 to Dec. 29, 1865, serving as inspector of the subsistence department at the headquarters of the armies of the United States, June 6–Aug. 26, 1865; was depot commissary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1865–66; was promoted major of staff and commissary of subsistence, Nov. 17, 1865, and served as chief of commissariat, Department of the Missouri, 1866–73. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel Aug. 28, 1888, colonel and assistant commissary-general, July 14, 1890, and brigadier-general and commissary-general of subsistence, Oct. 8, 1894. He was retired as brigadier-general U. S. army, Jan. 18, 1897, and removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he was residing in 1902.

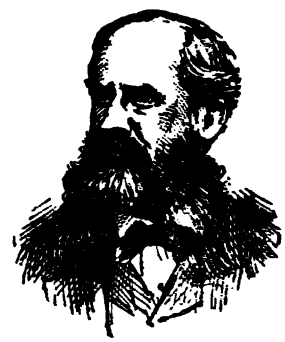
MORGAN, Miles, soldier, was born in Llandaff, Wales, in April, 1616; son of William Morgan, who removed from Llandaff to Bristol, England, previous to 1635, and became a merchant. Miles emigrated from Bristol to America in March, 1636, and reached Boston, Mass., the following April. He joined the party led by William Pynchon in May, 1636, which started from Roxbury, Mass., and founded the settlement at Springfield, Mass. In conjunction with Col. John Pynchon he built a brick house and stockade in 1660. He took part in King Philip's War, and on Oct. 16, 1675, at the massacre of the inhabitants of Springfield by the Indians, the survivors took refuge in this house and stockade until Col. John Pynchon with

his troops could arrive from Hadley, other aid coming from Boston. He was married about 1643 to Prudence Gilbert of Beverly, Mass., who was a fellow passenger with him from England. He found means to send a proposal to her at Beverly, where she had settled with friends, and on being accepted, went to Beverly on foot accompanied by an Indian guide. They were married and made the journey back on foot with such relief as could be obtained from one horse laden with household goods. The Indian headed the party, Captain Morgan, with a loaded blunderbuss pointed at the Indian, came next, and then the bride leading the horse. After the death of his first wife, he was married secondly, Feb. 15, 1670, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bliss of Springfield, Mass. He was the father of eight children. The citizens of Springfield erected, in 1879, a bronze statue to commemorate his services. He died in Springfield, Mass., May 28, 1699.

MORGAN, Philip Hicky, diplomatist, was born in Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 9, 1825; son of the Hon. Thomas Gibber and Eliza Anne (McKennan) Morgan; grandson of Gen. John Morgan; great-grandson of Col. George Morgan of the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of David Morgan of Philadelphia, Pa. He was admitted to the bar in New Orleans, La., in 1847; served as a volunteer lieutenant in the Mexican war, and practised in New Orleans, 1847–54. He was married, May 22, 1852, to Beatrice Leslie, daughter of James and Charlotte (Sutherland) Ford of Baton Rouge. He was judge of the New Orleans district court, 1855–61, and practised law in New Orleans, 1861–61. He was U.S. district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, 1865–72; justice of the Louisiana supreme court, 1873–77; represented the United States on the international court of appeal in Egypt, constituted Jan. 30, 1876, 1877–80, declining re-appointment, and was U.S. minister to Mexico by appointment from President Hayes from Jan. 26, 1880, to March 23, 1885. He then practised law in New York city until his death, Aug. 13, 1900.

MORGAN, Thomas Jefferson, soldier and educationist, was born in Franklin, Ind., Aug. 17, 1839; son of Lewis and Mary (Causey) Morgan, and grandson of Adonijah Morgan. His father was a Baptist clergyman and a founder of Franklin college. He matriculated at Franklin college, but left in 1861 to enlist in the 7th Indiana infantry; and in August, 1862, was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 70th Indiana regiment, Col. Benjamin Harrison. He subsequently recruited the 14th, 42d and 44th U.S. colored infantry, and became successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He commanded the first colored brigade organized in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. George H. Thomas,

and also served for a time on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard commanding the 4th army corps. He had two horses shot under him in battle, and was brevetted brigadier-general for his gallantry at the battle of Nashville. General Howard gave him the credit of saving Sherman's army from disaster at Resaca. He was graduated from the Rochester Theological seminary, 1868, and was secretary of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, 1869–72. In 1870 he married Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Frederick Starr of Rochester, N.Y. He was professor of homiletics and church history in the Baptist Union Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1872–79; and later principal of state normal schools at Potsdam, N.Y., and Providence, R.I. He served as U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs under President Harrison, 1889–93, during which time he broke up the Indian contract school system; secured civil service rules to many positions in the Indian service, and increased the school attendance from 16,000 to 21,000. In 1893 he accepted the secretaryship of the American Baptist Home Mission society,



J. J. Morgan

which office he still held in 1902. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Chicago, and that of LL.D. from Franklin college, Indiana. He became an overseer of the corporation of Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1889. He is the author of: *Studies in Pedagogy*, *Patriotic Citizenship* and *The Negro in America*. He died at Yonkers, N. Y., July 13, 1902.

MORGAN, William, painter, was born in London, England, in 1828. His father was a London tradesman of means, and he studied art under Couture in Paris, 1844–45. Wearying of studio life he shipped as a sailor, and finally settled in New York city, where he secured employment as a draughtsman. He pursued the study of art in the National Academy of Design and subsequently returned to painting as a means of support. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1863, and subsequently a member of the Artists' Fund society. He made a specialty of genre pictures and his more important works include: *Emancipation* (1868); *The Legend* (1875); *Song without Words* (1876); *Motherhood* (1882); *Reverie* (1882); *In the Hay-Loft* (1882); *Summer* (1883); *The Sortie* (1884); *Andante* (1885); *Blowing*

Bubbles (1886); *La Mandolinata* (1887); *Vespers, Springtime* and *Dolce far Niente*. He died in New York city, June 10, 1900.

MORGAN, William Ferdinand, clergyman, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 21, 1816; son of Denison and Ursula (Brainard) Morgan; grandson of Capt. William Avery and Lydia (Smith) Morgan, and of John Brainard of Haddam, Conn., and a descendant of James and Marjory (Hill) Morgan. He was graduated at Union college, 1837, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1840. He was ordered deacon in 1841, ordained priest in 1842, and was assistant to the Rev. Dr. Croswell at Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., 1841–44. He was married, Aug. 6, 1844, to Catharine, daughter of Amos and Catharine (Atwater) Trowbridge of New Haven, Conn. He was rector of Christ church, Norwich, Conn., 1844–57; of St. Thomas's church, New York city, 1857–88, and was made rector emeritus in April, 1888. He went to Paris in 1864 to preach the consecration sermon of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the first Protestant Episcopal church established in Europe, and during his pastorate at St. Thomas's built a free chapel at a cost of $40,000. He received the degree D.D. from Columbia in 1857. He died in New York city, May 19, 1888.

MORGAN, William S., representative, was born in Monongalia county, Va., Sept. 7, 1801; son of Stephen (1781-1849) and Sarah (Summerville) Morgan; grandson of David (b. 1721) and Sarah (Stevens) Morgan; great-grandson of Col. Morgan and Catharine (Garretson) Morgan. Col. Morgan Morgan was born in Wales, educated in London in the reign of William III.; came to Christiana, Del., where he married, and was later rector of a church in Winchester, Va. William S. Morgan pursued a course of study by himself, engaged in farming at White Day, Va., and was a Democratic representative in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39. He was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary pensions and declined re-election to the 26th congress. He was clerk of the U. S. house of representatives in 1840, a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1840–41, declined re-election, and was a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844. He was a naturalist of some celebrity and was employed in the Smithsonian Institution until shortly before his death in 1876.

MORISON, George Shattuck, engineer, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1842; son of the Rev. John Hopkins and Emily (Rogers) Morison; grandson of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Hopkins) Morison, and a descendant of John Morison. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1863, A.M., and LL.B., 1866, and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1866. He was a civil engineer at Kansas City, 1867–71, and in Michigan and Indiana, 1871–73. He was employed in New York city on the Erie railway, 1873–75, and subsequently in general practice, and also had an office in Chicago, where he resided 1887–98. He was chief engineer of the bridge across the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., and of that across the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn. He also constructed four other bridges across the Mississippi and ten across the Missouri. He was a member of the board of engineers to determine the greatest practical length of span for the bridge across the Hudson River in 1894; a member of the board of consulting engineers, Department of Docks, New York city, 1895–97; of the board to locate a deep water harbor in southern California, 1896–97, and of the Isthmian Canal commission, 1899–1901. He was president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1895, and was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

MORLEY, Edward Williams, educator, was born in Newark, N.J., Jan. 29, 1838; son of the Rev. Sardis Brewster and Anna Clarissa (Treat) Morley; grandson of Abner and——(Gibson) Morley and of Salah and Anna (Williams) Treat, and a descendant of Able Morley, who settled at Westfield, Mass., about 1650. He was graduated at Williams college, Mass., A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863. He was married, Dec. 24, 1868, to Isabella A., daughter of James Birdsall of Hillsdale, N.Y., and was elected professor of chemistry and geology in Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, Ohio, in 1869. He was also professor of chemistry in the Cleveland Medical college, 1873–88. He made many original researches, both alone and in company with Prof. Albert A. Michelson (q.v.). He was vice-president of the chemistry section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1883, and president of the same in 1895; a member of the National Academy of Sciences and an associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, Mass. He received the honorary degrees: M.D. from the Cleveland Medical college in 1877, Ph. D. from the University of Wooster in 1878, and LL.D. from Adelbert college in 1891, and from Williams college in 1901. He accumulated a chemical library containing the most complete files of chemical journals in the United States. He contributed *Atomic Weight of Oxygen* to the "Smithsonian Contributions of Knowledge" (1895).

MORLEY, Frank, educator, was born in Woodbridge, Suffolk, Eng'and, Sept. 9, 1860; son of Joseph Roberts and Elizabeth (Muskett) Morley, and grandson of William and Hannah (Knight) Morley. He attended the grammar school at Woodbridge and was graduated from King's col-

lege, Cambridge, England, A.B., 1883, A.M., 1886, Sc.D., 1898. He was a master in Bath college, England, 1884–87; instructor in Haverford college, Pa., 1887–88, and professor of pure mathematics, 1888–1900. In 1900 he was appointed professor of pure mathematics at Johns Hopkins university, succeeding Dr. Thomas Craig. He was elected a member of the American Mathematical society, the American Philosophical society and the London Mathematical society. He was married, July 11, 1889, to Lillian Janet, daughter of James and Elizabeth Jane (Clay) Bird. He published with Professor Harkness, of Bryn Mawr college, a *Treatise on the Theory of Functions* (1893); and *Introduction to the Theory of Analytic Functions* (1898), besides many mathematical memoirs, principally on geometry.

MORLEY, John Henry, clergyman and educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 3, 1840; son of the Rev. Sardis Brewster and Anna Clarissa (Treat) Morley. He attended the common schools of Hartford, Conn., and Attleboro, Mass., and prepared for college under his father. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1863, and A.M., 1866, and from the Andover Theological seminary in 1866. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Jan. 2, 1867, at Magnolia, Iowa; was pastor there, 1867–68; was married, Oct. 12, 1871, to Edith Theodisa Johnson; was pastor at Sioux City, Iowa, 1867–76; at Winona, Minn., 1876–83; at St. Paul, Minn., 1883–84, and was superintendent of the Congregational Home Missionary society for Minnesota, 1884–99. He was elected in 1900 president of Fargo college, Dak., and the same year received from Williams college the honorary degree of LL.D.

MORPHIS, Joseph Lewis, representative, was born in McNairy county, Tenn., April 17, 1831; grandson of Joseph Morphis, a soldier in the Revolution. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was brought up as a planter. He represented McNairy county in the Tennessee legislature as a Whig in 1859; entered the Confederate army as captain in 1861, and removed his family to Pontotoc, Miss., in 1863. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865; represented Pontotoc county in the Mississippi legislature, 1866–68, and was a Republican representative from the second congressional district of Mississippi in the 41st and 42d congresses, serving from Feb. 28, 1870, to March 3, 1873. He was U. S. marshall for the northern district of Mississippi, 1877–85. In 1890 he was licensed as a trader on the Osage Indian reservation and was still engaged in that business in 1902.

MORRELL, Daniel Johnson, representative, was born in North Berwick, Maine, Aug. 8, 1821. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and after receiving a common school education Daniel removed to Philadelphia and engaged in business as a merchant. He was manager of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa., 1855–84. This concern manufactured iron rails, 1855–71, and in 1871 was one of the first to manufacture Bessemer steel rails. He was a Republican representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71; was chairman of the standing committee on manufactures; introduced, on March 9, 1870, a bill to provide for the celebration at Philadelphia of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence; was chairman of the executive committee of the centennial commission; a commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1878, and president of the American Iron and Steel association. He died in Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 20, 1885.

MORRELL, Imogene Robinson, artist, was born in Attleboro, Mass.; daughter of Otis and Sarah Dean (Raymond) Robinson; granddaughter of Col. Obed Robinson, of the Revolutionary army, and of Ephriam Raymond, of Norton, Mass.; great-granddaughter of Josiah Dean (1748–1818), representative from Massachusetts in the 10th congress, and a descendant from Elder Robinson. She studied painting at Newark, N.J., and subsequently in New York city; taught the art at Charlestown and Auburndale, Mass., and in 1856 studied in Düsseldorf, Germany, under Adolf Schroedter and Camphausen. She also studied in Paris under François Louis Français and Thomas Couture, 1864–74. As Imogene Robinson she had twelve medals for art works. She was married in 1869 to Col. Abram Morrell. She established the National Academy of Fine Arts in Washington, D.C., in 1879, and was a teacher in Washington for several years. Her more famous paintings are: "The First Battle of the Puritans" and "Washington Welcoming the Provision Trains at Newburg, N.Y., in 1778," on canvas nine feet long (1874), awarded medals at the Centennial in Philadelphia, 1876, exhibited at the Minneapolis exposition in 1889, and insured by the exposition for $100,000. Her portraits include: John A. Dix, Howell Cobb and John C. Spencer, cabinet officers, painted for the capitol at Washington, in 1882. She also painted portraits of Mrs. Cleveland, Collis P. Huntington, Thomas Pierce of Massachusetts, William W. Corcoran, President Garfield and many others, which portraits, with 200 other works of her brush, valued at $225,000, were burned in a storage warehouse in 1896. She had in progress in 1902 *The Triumphant Entrance of Washington into Boston, 1776.* Goupil paid Mrs. Morrell $2,000 for the right to engrave her *Washington.*

MORRIL, David Lawrence, senator, was born in Epping, N.H., June 10, 1772; son of Samuel and Anna (Lawrence) Morril, and grand-

son of the Rev. Isaac Morrill, of Wilmington, Mass., whose sons dropped the final "l" in writing their name. He studied medicine, and practised at Epsom, N.H., 1793–1800, and at Goffstown, N.H., 1811–31. He was licensed to preach and was pastor of the Congregational church at Goffstown, N.H., 1802–11. He was a representative in the general court, 1808–17, and speaker in 1816; was U.S. senator for New Hampshire, 1817–23; state senator and president of the senate in 1823–24, and governor of the state, 1824–27, inclusive. He edited the *New Hampshire Observer*, a religious paper, published in Concord, N.H., 1831–33. The honorary degrees of A.B. and M.D. were conferred on him by Dartmouth college in 1821, and that of LL.D. by the University of Vermont in 1825. He died in Concord, N.H., Jan. 28, 1849.

MORRILL, Anson Peaslee, governor of Maine, was born in Belgrade, Maine, June 10, 1803; son of Peasley and Nancy (Macomber) Morrill. After leaving school he assisted his father in his saw-mill. He was postmaster and held other local offices, and in 1824 engaged in business. He was married to Rowena M. Richardson, and removed to Madison, and in 1844 to Readfield, where he took charge of a woollen mill which he subsequently purchased. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature in 1833; was sheriff of Somerset county in 1839, and land agent, 1850–53. He joined the Republican party in 1853, was nominated for governor on the Prohibition and Free Soil ticket; was the Republican candidate for governor in 1854, and the result of the election being indecisive, was appointed to the office by the state legislature, being the first Republican governor of Maine. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1856: a Republican representative in the 37th congress that met July 4, 1861, at the President's call, and retired from national service March 3, 1863. He removed to Augusta in 1879, was again a representative in the state legislature in 1880, and was president of the Maine Central railroad from 1871. He died in Augusta, Maine, July 4, 1887.

MORRILL, Edmund N., governor of Kansas, was born at Westbrook, Maine, Feb. 12, 1834; son of Rufus and Mary (Webb) Morrill, and grandson of Stephen Morrill and of Edward Webb. He attended Westbrook academy, and was superintendent of schools at Westbrook, Maine, 1856–57; a member of the first free state legislature of Kansas, 1857, and re-elected under the Lecompton constitution, 1858. He enlisted in the 7th Kansas cavalry, Oct. 5, 1861, and was promoted sergeant Oct. 10, 1861; captain and commissary of subsistence in August, 1862; was brevetted major for meritorious services, and mustered out in October, 1865. He was clerk of the district court of Brown county, Kansas, 1866–70, and county clerk, 1866–73. He founded the first bank in Brown county in 1871, and was president of the First National bank of Leavenworth, Kan., for seven years. He was married Dec. 25, 1869, to Caroline J. Nash, of Roxbury, Mass. He was state senator, 1872–74 and 1876–80, and served as president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1877. He was a Republican representative from Kansas in the 48th–51st congresses, 1883–91, and in 1890 was elected by congress as manager of the homes for disabled volunteer soldiers. He was governor of the state of Kansas, 1896–97, and in 1896 was defeated for re-election by John W. Leedy (q.v.), Democrat.

E. Morrill

MORRILL, Justin Smith, senator, was born in Stratford, Vt., April 14, 1810; son of Col. Nathaniel and Mary (Hunt) Morrill. His father, grandfather and three paternal uncles took part in the operations on Lake Champlain in the war of 1812. He went to the common schools, worked on a farm, attended Thetford and Randolph academies, and was a clerk in a local store, 1825–28; in Portland, Maine, 1828–31, and a merchant in Stratford, 1831–55. In 1848 he left his business to others, and devoted himself to agriculture and horticulture. He was married in 1851 to Ruth Barrell, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Ruth (Barrell) Swan, of Easton, Mass., who died May 13, 1898. He was a Whig and Republican representative in the 34th–39th congresses, 1855–67, serving in the 39th congress as chairman of the committee on ways and means. He introduced the first anti-polygamy measure and carried it through the house. He also introduced in the house, Dec. 14, 1857, the "Land Grant" bill to establish colleges for agricultural, scientific and industrial purposes, which passed the house April 20, 1858, and the senate Feb. 2, 1859, but was vetoed by Presi-

Justin S. Morrill

dent Buchanan, again passing the house and senate in 1862, and was approved by the President July 2, 1862. He had charge of all the tariff and tax bills of 1861–65, the "Morrill tariff" of 1331 and the internal revenue tax system of 1862 being monuments of his practical wisdom in finance. In 1867 he was elected U.S. senator to succeed Luke P. Poland, and was re-elected in 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896, serving as chairman of the committees on finance and public buildings and grounds, and gaining by his service of thirty-two years the title, "the father of the United States senate." His entire service in congress of forty-four years exceeded by seven years that of Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina. He opposed the annexation of Hawaiian Islands and the exercise of American sovereignty over the Philippines as contrary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. He was made a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; and was a trustee of the University of Vermont on the part of the State Agricultural college, 1865–98. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1857, and that of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1874 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He is the author of *Self Consciousness of Noted Persons* (1886), and of contributions to the *Forum* and to the *North American Review*. He left a son, James Swan Morrill, who had acted as his chief assistant in his various committee duties. Senator Morrill died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1898.

MORRILL, Lot Myrick, senator, was born in Belgrade, Maine, May 3, 1813; son of Peasley and Nancy (Macomber) Morrill. He attended the district schools, worked in his father's saw-mill, was a clerk in a country store, and in 1829 began to teach school in New York state. He matriculated at Waterville college in the class of 1837 but did not graduate, and entered the law office of Judge Edward Fuller of Readfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1837 and practised in partnership with Timothy Howe, at Readfield. In 1841 he removed to Augusta, Maine, and formed a partnership with Senator James W. Bradbury and Judge Rice. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1853–55; was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator in 1854; state senator, 1856–57, and president of the senate in 1857. He was a member of the Democratic state committee, but resigned after the nomination of James Buchanan for President in 1856, and joined the Republican party. He was governor of the state, 1858, 1859, 1860; was elected U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hannibal Hamlin in 1861; was re-elected in 1863, and served till March 3, 1869. Upon the death of Senator Fessenden, Sept. 8, 1869, he was elected to fill the vacancy, and was also elected for the full term expiring March 3, 1877, but resigned in 1876 to accept the secretaryship of the treasury from President Grant, serving until the close of Grant's administration. He was collector of customs for the port of Portland, Maine, under President Hayes's appointment, 1877–83. He was a trustee of Colby university, 1863–69; received the honorary degree of A.M. from there in 1848, and that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1879. He was a member of the Maine Historical society, 1856–83. He died in Augusta, Maine, Jan. 10, 1883.

MORRIS, Benjamin Franklin, clergyman and author, was born in Bethel, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1810; son of the Hon. Thomas and Rachel (Davis) Morris. He was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1832, A.M. 1836. He was a Congregational minister in Iowa and Illinois, 1832–40; pastor of Presbyterian churches in Indiana, 1840–59, and of a Congregational church in Lebanon, Ohio, 1859–61. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1861, where he engaged in literary work. He is the author of: *The Christian Life and Character of the Civil Institutions of the United States* (1864); *The Nation's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln* (1865); and *Life of Thomas Morris* (1856). He died in Springfield, Ohio, June 28, 1867.

MORRIS, Benjamin Wistar, first bishop of Oregon, and 90th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Wellsborough, Pa., May 30, 1819; son of Samuel Wells and Anna (Ellis) Morris; grandson of Benjamin Wistar Morris and of Mercy Ellis, a well-known Quaker preacher; great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Morris (1734–1812), who commanded the first city troop of Philadelphia in the American Revolution; great^2-grandson of Samuel (1711–1782) and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris; great^3-grandson of Anthony Morris (1682–1733), and great^4-grandson of Anthony Morris (1654–1721), who came from Stepney, England, to Burlington, N.J., 1682, and to Philadelphia, Pa., 1685; was president judge of city courts, judge of supreme court, alderman, mayor of the city, 1704, and Quaker preacher, 1707–21. Benjamin W. Morris was graduated at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1846; was ordered deacon the same year and ordained priest April 27, 1847. He was rector of St. Matthew's church, Sunbury, Pa., 1847–51;

was married in 1852 to Hannah, daughter of Henry F. Rodney, of Lewes, Del.; was rector of St. David's church, Manayunk, Pa., 1851–57, and of St. Luke's church, Germantown, Pa., 1857–68. He was elected missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington territories in 1868, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, deceased, and was consecrated Dec. 3, 1868, by Bishops Lee, Odenheimer, Vail, Clarkson, Randall and Kerfoot. When his jurisdiction was divided into two sees in 1880 he remained in charge of the missionary district of Oregon, which in 1889 was organized as a diocese. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1868 and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He is the author of: *Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Testimony to Confirmation* and of contributions to church periodicals.

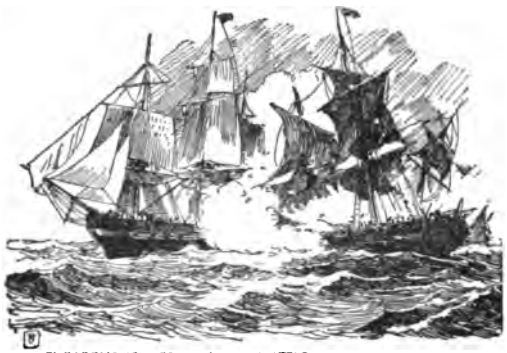
MORRIS, Cadwalader, financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1741; son of Samuel (1711–1782) and Hannah (Cadwalader) Morris, and brother of Samuel Cadwalader Morris (1743–1820). His father, a member of the committee of safety during the Revolutionary war and register of wills in Philadelphia, 1777–82, died in 1782. Cadwalader was a member of the city troop commanded by his cousin, Capt. Samuel Morris (1734–1812), as Washington's body-guard. Upon the organization of the Pennsylvania Bank, June 8, 1780, he assisted in its establishment by a subscription of £2,500 to its capital, his father having subscribed £3,000. The institution was organized for the purpose of "supplying and transporting food to the army." He was a founder and elected a director of the Bank of North America in November, 1781, and served till April 25, 1787, subscribing for one share of stock for himself and three for his mother, Hannah Morris. He removed to Berks county, Pa., after the war and established an iron furnace at Birdsborough. He subsequently returned to Philadelphia and engaged in business. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1795.

MORRIS, Calvary, representative, was born in Charleston, Va., Jan. 15, 1798, and was brought up on a farm in the Kanawha valley. He was married in 1818 to a daughter of Dr. Leonard Jewett of Athens, Ohio; removed to Ohio in 1819; settled in Athens county, and was sheriff of the county, 1823–27; a representative in the state legislature, 1827–29 and 1835–36; state senator, 1829–31 and 1832–35, and a Whig representative from the sixth district of Ohio in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837–43. He engaged in wool growing and in 1843 introduced fine wool sheep into Ohio. In 1847 he removed to Cincinnati in 1854, returned to Athens, and in 1855 was elected probate judge of the county. He died in Athens, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1871.

MORRIS, Caspar, physician and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1805; son of Israel W. Morris; grandson of Capt. Samuel Morris (1734–1812), and a descendant, through Samuel (1711–1782) and Anthony (1682–1783), of Anthony the immigrant (1654–1821). He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1826, and practised in Philadelphia until 1871. He was married to Ann Cheston of Philadelphia. He lectured on the theory and practice of medicine in the Philadelphia Summer School of Medicine and the Philadelphia Medical institute, and on children's diseases at the Blockley Almshouse hospital. He founded and managed the Institution for the Blind, and was elected vice-president and manager of the Protestant Episcopal hospital. He is the author of: *Life of William Wilberforce* (1841); *Memoir of Miss Margaret Mercer* (1848); *Letter to Bishop Alonzo Potter on Hospital Needs* (1851); *Lectures on Scarlet Fever* (1858); *Essay on Hospital Construction and Management* (1875); *Rilliet and Barthel on Diseases of Children*, and *Heart Voices and Home Songs*. He died in Philadelphia, March 16, 1884.

MORRIS, Charles, naval officer, was born in Woodstock, Conn., July 26, 1784. His father was purser on the U.S. frigate *Congress*. He was appointed a midshipman on board the *Congress;* sailed from Portsmouth, N.H., and made a cruise to the West Indies. On his return he was assigned to the *Constitution*, Commodore Preble's flagship, and was one of the seventy who volunteered on the expedition to recapture or burn the the U.S. frigate *Philadelphia*, then in the hands of the Tripolitans. On Feb. 3, 1804, the party under Lieutenant Decatur of the *Enterprise* sailed from Syracuse in the ketch *Intrepid*, and after a stormy voyage of fifteen days gained the harbor of Tripoli and found the *Philadelphia* anchored within half a gunshot of the bashaw's castle and the principal battery. Two Tripolitan cruisers lay by the starboard quarter and several gunboats on the starboard bow. The *Philadelphia* was manned by one thousand Turks and her guns were all mounted and loaded. At eleven o'clock at night the ketch came alongside and the crew of seventy boarded the frigate, Lieutenant Decatur and Midshipman Morris leading the boarders, and Morris was the first to reach the quarter-deck of the *Philadelphia*. They surprised the Turks, killed about twenty, the rest either jumping overboard or being driven below, and after setting fire to the frigate the boarders drew off and under a hail of shot retreated safely out of range. Morris was transferred to the *Argus*, Lieut. Isaac Hull, and after the action of Aug. 8, 1804, while in a small boat belonging to the *Argus*, boarded and captured a small French privateer that had just escaped

from the harbor. In January, 1807, he was promoted lieutenant, and in July, 1812, was made executive officer of the *Constitution*, Capt. Isaac Hull. He had charge of the ship in the celebrated sixty-hour race pursued by a British fleet, and in the engagement between the *Constitution*



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE

and the *Guerrière* was shot through the body, but recovered. He was promoted captain March 5, 1813, and in 1814 was given command of the U.S. frigate *John Adams*, in which vessel he captured many valuable prizes. While repairing his ship on the beach at Hampden, Maine, he was attacked by a fleet of sixteen British vessels. He at once constructed fortifications on land, behind which he mounted the guns from the ship, and called in the militia from the country. Lieutenant Lewis arrived from Castine with a detachment of twenty-eight of the U.S. artillery. The attack occurred Sept. 3, 1814, before which the militia fled, and but feeble resistance was made by the ship's crew and the artillery. To prevent the capture of the *John Adams* Captain Morris set her on fire, after spiking the guns. The crew were separated into small parties and retreated through the woods to Portland. Morris was in command of the Gulf squadron, 1816–17, and of the squadron on the coast of Buenos Ayres, 1819–20; was naval commissioner, 1823–27 and 1832–41; commanded the *Brandywine* during the special commission of that vessel in conveying General Lafayette as a guest of the nation back to France in 1825; was on special duty as inspector of navy yards in England and France; supervisor of the naval academy, Annapolis, and chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography, Washington, 1851–56. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1856.

MORRIS, Charles, editor and author, was born in Chester, Pa., Oct. 1, 1833; son of Samuel Pearson and Margaret (Burns) Morris; grandson of Jonathan and Rachel (Pearson) Morris and of Joseph and Hannah (French) Burns, and a descendant probably of Welsh ancestors, who came to Philadelphia at the time of its early settlement. Charles Morris was educated in public and private schools, taught for a few years in Chester and Philadelphia, removing to the latter city in 1856, and was connected with a manufacturing industry there, 1860–78. He wrote much for periodicals during this period, and after 1878 devoted his time to literature. He compiled and edited *Half Hours with the Best American Authors* and several similar collections (18 vols., 1886–96); edited *The New Science Review* (1895); *The Encyclopœdic Dictionary*, American edition (1896); *The Imperial Reference Library* (1898); the 1900 edition of *Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography*, and was one of the editors of the *American Supplement to the Encyclopœdia Britannica*. He is the author of: *A Manual of Classical Literature* (1880); *The Aryan Race* (1887); *Broken Fetters*, a history of the temperance movement (1888); *Civilization, an Historical Review of its Elements* (1890); *King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table*, being Malory's "Morte D'Arthur" modernized (1891); *Tales from the Dramatists* (4 vols., 1892); *Historical Tales* (9 vols., 1893–98); *Our Nation's Navy* (1898); *The War with Spain* (1898); *Our Island Empire* (1899); *Famous Men and Great Events of the Nineteenth Century* (1899); *Man and his Ancestry* (1900); *Handy Dictionary of Biography* (1901), and other works including three graded school histories of the United States.

MORRIS, Clara, actress, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1848. She was a member of the ballet in the Academy of Music at Cleveland, Ohio, before she was thirteen, and advanced rapidly in her profession. In 1868 she became leading lady at Wood's theatre at Cincinnati, Ohio, where she appeared with John E. Owens and other comedians and remained until 1869. In the winter of 1869–70 she was a member of Augustin Daly's company, then at the Fifth Avenue theatre, and was engaged to play Blanche in "Man and Wife;" but upon the refusal of Miss Agnes Ethel to appear in the leading rôle of the play it was given to Miss Morris, whose success was assured after the first performance, and she was promoted by Mr. Daly to leading lady. Her most successful rôles were emotional ones. After an extended run at the Fifth Avenue theatre she severed her engagement with Mr. Daly, appeared as a "star" at the Union Square theatre and at Daly's new Fifth Avenue theatre in New York, and toured throughout the south and west. Her more successful rôles include: Anne Sylvester in "Man and Wife", Jezebel, Fanny in "Divorce", Çora in "Article 47", Camille, Miss Moulton, Alixe in the "Countess de Sommerive", Mercy Merrick in "The New Magdalen", Evadne, Lady Macbeth, Jane Shore, Leah the Forsaken, Denise, and Renée. She was married in 1874 to Frederick C. Harriott of New York. She contributed to many of the leading magazines

and is the author of: *The Silent Singer* (1899); *Little Jim Crow*, and other stories of children (1899); *Life on the Stage* (1901); *A Pasteboard Crown*, a novel (1902); *Stage Confidences* (1902); *Women of the Bible*, to include a series of twelve volumes of which *Ruth*, *Esther* and *The Magdalene* were ready for the press in 1902.

MORRIS, Daniel, representative, was born at Fayette, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1812; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Brown) Morris. He worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools until 1833, and in 1837 completed his education at the Canadaigua academy, in Ontario county. He taught school, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N.Y., in 1845. He practised law in Penn Yan, N.Y., and was district attorney of Yates county, 1847–50. In 1859 he was a member of the state assembly, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was Republican representative from the twenty-fifth district of New York in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67. He died at Penn Yan, N.Y., April 22, 1889.

MORRIS, Edward Dafydd, educator, was born in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1825; son of Dafydd Edward and Anne (Lewis) Morris, immigrants from Wales. In early life he was employed as a clerk; studied at Whitestown, N.Y., seminary, and was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1849, A.M., 1852, and from the Auburn Theological seminary in 1852. He was ordained by the presbytery of Cayuga in 1852; was pastor at Auburn, N.Y., 1852–55, and of the second church at Columbus, Ohio, 1855–67; professor of church history at Lane Theological seminary, 1867–74; professor of systematic theology, 1874–97, and was made professor emeritus in 1897. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1863, and that of LL.D. by Maryville college, Tenn., in 1885. He was moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, 1875, and filled other places of prominence in that denomination. He was twice married, first in 1852 to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Dan and Fanny (Rowe) Parmelee of Fair Haven, Conn., and secondly in 1867 to Mary Bryan Treat of Tallmadge, Ohio. He is the author of: *Outlines of Theology* (1880); *Ecclesiology* (1885); *Scripture Readings* (1886); *Salvation after Death* (1887); and *Theology of the Westminster Symbols* (1900).

MORRIS, Edward Joy, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1815. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1835, left in his freshman year, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Philadelphia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1841–43; a Whig representative in the 28th congress, 1843–45, was chargé d'affaires at Naples, Italy, 1850–54; a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, and U.S. minister to Turkey by appointment of President Lincoln, 1861–70. He is the author of: *Notes of a Tour through Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Arabia Petræa to the Holy Land* (1842); and translations from the German of Alfred De Besse's *The Turkish Empire, Social and Political* (1854); Theodore Mugge's *Afraja, or Life and Love in Norway* (1854); and Ferdinand Gregorovius' *Corsica, Picturesque, Historical and Social* (1856). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31, 1881.

MORRIS, Edward Parmelee, teacher, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1858; son of Edward Dafydd and Frances Elizabeth (Parmelee) Morris. He attended the Woodward high school at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1874. He was married in 1879 to Charlotte Webster Humphrey. He was professor at Drury college, Springfield, Mo., 1879–84; professor of Latin language and literature at Williams college, 1885–91, and became professor of Latin at Yale university in 1891. He was made a member of the American Philological association in 1886. He is the editor of: *The Mostellaria of Plautus* (1880); *The Pseudolus of Plautus* (1890); and *The Captives and Trinummus of Plautus* (1898), besides pamphlets on Plautus and Terence and various philological articles and reviews.

MORRIS, George Pope, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1802. His early education was limited, and he obtained employment in a printing office. He removed to New York city, where in 1817 he began to contribute articles to the New York *Gazette* and the *American*. In 1823, with Samuel Woodworth, he established the New York *Mirror*, which was discontinued in 1842; and in 1843, with Nathaniel P. Willis, who had been associated with him on the *Mirror*, he began the publication of the *New Mirror*, and in 1844, the *Evening Mirror*, a daily newspaper. He founded the *National Press* in December, 1845, which he changed to the *Home Journal* in November, 1846. He served in the state militia and attained the rank of brigadier-general. He is the author of: *Briarcliff*, a drama (1825); *The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots* (1839); the libretto of Charles E. Horn's "Maid of Saxony" (1842); edited *American Melodies* (1845); and, with Willis, the *Prose and Poetry of America* (1845). He was best known as a song writer, his principal songs being: *Near the Lake Where Drooped the Willow; We Were Boys Together; Land ho! Long Time Ago; My Mother's Bible; Whip-poor-will;* and *Woodman, Spare that Tree.* He died in New York city, July 6, 1864.

MORRIS, George Sylvester, educator, was born in Norwich, Vt., Nov. 15, 1840; son of Syl-

vester and Susanna (Weston) Morris; grandson of Ephraim and Pamela (Converse) Morris; and, through Isaac, Edward 2d, Edward 3d, a descendant of Edward (1630–1690) and Grace (Beth) Morris, married at Roxbury, Sept. 20, 1655. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1861; A.M., 1864; was principal of the Royalton academy, Vt., 1861–62; served as a volunteer in the U.S. army, 1862–63; was a tutor in Greek and mathematics at Dartmouth, 1863–64, and a student at the Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1864–66. He continued his education at the universities of Berlin and Halle, Germany, 1866–68, devoting himself to philosophical investigations and to the study of the French, German and Italian languages. He was professor of modern languages at the University of Michigan, 1870–79; was married, June 29, 1876, to Victoria, daughter of Charles Antoine and Maria (Rogers) Celle; was professor of ethics, history of philosophy and logic at the University of Michigan, 1881–87, and professor of philosophy, 1887–89. He was lecturer on ethics and the history of philosophy at Johns Hopkins university, 1878–85, and Eli lecturer at the General Theological seminary, 1882–83. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Michigan in 1881. He is the author of a translation from the German of Uberweg's *History of Philosophy* (2 vols., 1872–74); *British Thoughts and Thinkers* (1880); *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason; a Critical Exposition* (1882); *Philosophy and Christianity* (1883), and *Hegel's Philosophy of the State and of History: an Exposition* (1887). He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 23, 1889.

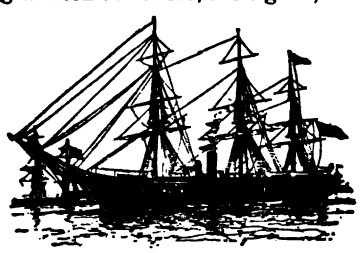
MORRIS, George Upham, naval officer, was born in Massachusetts, June 8, 1830; son of Capt. Charles Morris, U.S.N. (q.v.). He was appointed a midshipman, Aug. 14, 1846; and served in the Gulf and on the Pacific, 1846–47. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 8, 1852; master, Sept. 15, 1855; and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855. In 1862 he was assigned to the U.S. sloop *Cumberland* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and on March 8, 1862, while he was in temporary command of the vessel at anchor off Newport News, the *Cumberland* was attacked by the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, and after a desperate battle went down with her colors flying and with a parting shot at the enemy. Many of the wounded perished with the ship, some were shot while swimming to the shore, and others, including Morris, reached the shore in safety. The number of lives lost was approximated at 237. The officers and men were thanked by Secretary Welles in a letter to Lieut. Morris, and President Lincoln recommended that a vote of thanks be passed by congress for the valor and heroism displayed by Morris. The resolution passed the house Dec. 19, 1862, and when it reached the senate Dec. 22, 1862, was referred to the committee on naval affairs and never acted upon. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and in May, 1863, while in command of the steam gunboat *Port Royal*, was engaged with a nine-gun battery on the James river, and participated in the attack on Fort Darling, Drewry's Bluff, Ala., 1864. He was commissioned commander, July 25, 1866, and was retired from active service, Oct. 21, 1874. He died at Jordan Springs, Va., Aug. 15, 1875.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, senator, was born in Morrisania, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1752; son of Lewis and Sarah (Gouverneur) Morris, and half brother to Lewis Morris the signer. He was graduated from King's college, N.Y., A.B., 1768; A.M., 1771; studied law with Chief-Justice William Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1771. In 1770 he published a series of anonymous articles against a motion for raising money by the issue of bills of credit then before the state legislature. He was a delegate to the first provincial congress in 1775, and with John Jay and Robert R. Livingston drafted the constitution of the state of New York. He was a delegate to the Continental congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, Lewis Morris, 1777–80. He was a member of the committee appointed to examine with General Washington, the condition of the American army quartered at Valley Forge; and was chairman of the committee to examine and consider the despatches from the American commissioners in Europe, in 1779. He was thrown from his carriage in May, 1780, and his leg severely crushed, necessitating amputation. He was appointed by Robert Morris assistant minister of finance and served in that capacity, 1781–85. He purchased the Morrisania estate from his half-brother, Staats Long Morris, in 1786, and subsequently resided there. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1787, and advocated conservative measures. The final draft of the constitution was given to him for revision. He resided in France, 1788–91; was appointed a confidential agent of the United States to negotiate with the British government concerning some unfulfilled articles of the treaty of peace in 1791; was U.S. minister to France, 1792–94, and upon the arrival of James Monroe to assume the ministry he traveled extensively in Europe, returning to the United States in 1798. He was U.S. senator, 1800–03, completing the term of Philip Schuyler, who had resigned Jan. 3, 1798, and had been followed successively by John Sloss Hobart, William North and James Wilson resigning in 1800. Senator Morris was chairman of the Erie Canal commission, 1810–13. He is the author of a series of es-

says signed "An American" in the *Pennsylvania Packet* (1780); and toward the close of his life he contributed political satires to the New York newspapers. His published works include: *Observations on the American Revolution* (1779); *An Address to the Assembly of Pennsylvania on the Abolition of the Bank of North America* (1785); *An Address in Celebration of the Delivery of Europe from the Yoke of Military Despotism* (1814); and funeral orations on Washington, Hamilton and Governor George Clinton. He died in Morrisania, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1816.

MORRIS, Harrison Smith, editor and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4, 1856; son of George Washington and Catharine (Harris) Morris; grandson of George Washington and Jane (Walters) Morris, and of Nicholas and Louisa (Shearer) Harris, and a descendant of Samuel and Thomas Harris, who settled on Long Island and removed thence to Salem, N.J. He attended the common schools; obtained employment in the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company in 1873; was promoted assistant cashier, and resigned in 1892. He was appointed managing director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1893; was editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* in 1899, and elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1899. He was married, June 2, 1896, to Anna, daughter of Joseph Wharton. He edited: *A Mosaic* (1891); *In the Yule Log Glow* (1892); *Where the Meadows Meet the Sea* (1892), and *Tales from Ten Poets* (1893); and is the author of: *Tales from Shakespeare, a continuation and completion of the work begun by Charles and Mary Lamb* (1893); *Madonna, and Other Poems* (1894).

MORRIS, Henry W., naval officer, was born in New York city in 1806; son of Thomas Morris, a prominent lawyer of New York, and U.S. marshal for the southern district of the state, and grandson of Robert, the signer, and Mary (White) Morris. He entered the U.S. navy, Aug. 21, 1819; was promoted lieutenant, and served in various posts, 1828–38, when he was sent on special duty to New York. In 1845 he was in command of the store-ship *Southampton* of the African squadron; was awaiting orders at the New York navy yard, 1846–51; was promoted commander and had charge of the rendezvous in New York, 1851–53; commanded the sloop of war *Germantown*, 1853–56; was fleet captain under Commodore Stringham on the Mediterranean station, and was commissioned captain in 1856. During the civil war he superintended the construction of the steam-sloop-of-war *Pensacola* at the Washington navy yard, and in January, 1862, while in command of that vessel, he successfully passed the line of Confederate batteries on the Potomac. He joined the expedition against New Orleans in 1862, participating in the attacks on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and after the capture of New Orleans, guarded the city and the adjacent coasts until his health became broken and he returned to New York. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862. He died in New York city, Aug. 14, 1863.



U.S.S. "PENSACOLA"-1858.

MORRIS, Herbert William, author, was born in Wales, July 21, 1818. He studied theology in London, England, but was obliged, through an affection of the eyes, to abandon his studies. He came to the United States in 1842, and after recovering his eye-sight was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Utica, N.Y., in 1846. He was pastor at Martinsburg, N.Y., 1847–50; Little Falls, N.Y., 1850–61; in Indiana, 1861–67, and at Rochester, N.Y., 1867–77. In 1877 he retired from the ministry and devoted himself to literary pursuits. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1876. He is the author of: *Science and the Bible* (1870), which in a short period reached a sale of 50,000 copies; *Present Conflict of Science and Religion* (1875); *Testimony of the Ages to the Truth of Scripture* (1880); *The Celestial Symbol, or the Natural Wonders and Spiritual Teaching of the Sun* (1883); *Natural Laws and Gospel Teachings* (1887). He died in Rochester, N.Y., May 15, 1897.

MORRIS, Isaac Newton, representative, was born in Bethel, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1812; son of the Hon. Thomas and Rachel (Davis) Morris. He attended Miami university, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1835, and began practice in Quincy, Ill., in 1836. He was appointed secretary of state in 1840 by Governor Carlin but declined to serve, and in 1841 was chosen president of the Illinois and Michigan canal company. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1846–48; a Democratic representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857–61, and opposed the admission of Kansas into the union under the Lecompton constitution. He was appointed a member of the Union Pacific railroad commission by President Grant, 1870. He died in Quincy, Oct. 29, 1879.

MORRIS, James Cheston, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1831; son of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris; grandson of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, and a descendant through Capt. Samuel, Samuel and Anthony, Jr., of Anthony Morris, who came from London to the Jerseys in 1681, removed thence about the time of Penn's advent to Phila-

delphia, and whose brew house is represented on a map of thecity in 1703. He was a Quaker minister and prominent in public affairs. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1851, A.M. and M.D., 1854; practised medicine in Philadelphia; was physician to the Foster home for children, 1856–60; to the Moyamensing house of industry, 1855–59, and to the hospital of the P. E. church, 1857–72. He served as acting assistant-surgeon in the U.S. army, 1862–63, in the army hospitals in Philadelphia and at Gettysburg. He was an examiner and lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania, 1855–63; was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1856, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1854, of the Franklin Institute in 1870, of the American Philosophical society in 1883, of various medical associations, of the American Public Health association, and of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society. He was twice married: first in 1854 to Hannah Ann, daughter of Isaac Tyson, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., who died in 1867; and secondly in 1870 to Mary E. Stuart, daughter of Laurence Johnson of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of a translation from the German of Prof. C. G. Lehmann's *Manual of Chemical Physiology* (1856); and of *The Milk Supply of Large Cities* (1884); *The Water Supply of Philadelphia; Annals of Hygiene; Report of the Philadelphia Water Department*, and many articles on sanitary, biological, medical and literary subjects.

MORRIS, James Walter, educator, was born in Carter county, Mo., Dec. 31, 1858; son of Calhoun R. and Martha L. (Carleton) Morris; grandson of Erving and Cynthia (Reid) Morris of Virginia and of William Carleton of Kentucky. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1881; was married in 1884 to Helen Wheeler; prepared for college at Carleton institute; was graduated at McKendree college in 1888; took a post graduate course there and at Boston university; was principal of an academy in California, 1895–96, and received the degree of Ph. D. from Taylor university, Ind., in 1900. In May, 1901, he was elected president of Montana Wesleyan university, Helena, Mont. He is the author of *Epworth League Manual of Methodist Doctrines* (1898).

MORRIS, John Gottlieb, clergyman and author, was born in York, Pa., Nov. 14, 1803. His father was a surgeon in the Continental army during the American Revolution. John attended the College of New Jersey, Princeton, where he was awarded a prize for oratory; was graduated from Dickinson college, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826; from Princeton Theological seminary, 1826, and from the Evangelical Lutheran Theological seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1827. He was ordained, Oct. 15, 1827, at Baltimore, Md., and was pastor of the First Lutheran church at Baltimore, 1827–60. He was an intimate friend of George Peabody, a trustee of the Peabody Institute and its librarian in 1860. He was pastor of the Third Lutheran church, Baltimore, 1864–73, and of the Lutheran church at Lutherville, Md., 1875–85. In 1853, with his brother, he founded the Lutherville Ladies' seminary. He was a lecturer on natural history at Pennsylvania college in 1834 and on pulpit eloquence at the Evangelical Lutheran Theological seminary in 1874, besides delivering numerous lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. He was secretary of the General synod in 1839, president in 1843 and 1883; president of the First Lutheran church Diet, held at Philadelphia in 1877; a trustee of Pennsylvania college, and a director of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological seminary for many years. He was a member of many scientific societies; chairman of the entomological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Maryland Bible society, and of the Maryland Historical society. He traveled in Europe in 1846, and while in England aided in the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance at London. He founded the Academy of Lutheran Church History, and was its first and only president. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania college in 1839, and that of LL.D. by the same college in 1873. He is the author of: *Catechumen's and Communicant's Companion* (1831); *Henry and Antonio* (1831); *Catechetical Exercises on Luther's Catechism* (1832); *Lectures on Geology* (1839); *Popular Exposition of the Gospels* (2 vols., 1840); *Life of John Arndt* (1853); *To Rome and Back Again* (1853); *Life of Martin Behaim* (1856); *Life of Katharine de Bora* (1856); *The Blind Girl of Wittenberg* (1856); *Quaint Sayings and Doings concerning Luther* (1859); *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of North America* (1860); *Synopsis of the Diurnal Lepidoptera of the United States* (1862); *The Lords Baltimore* (1874); *Bibliotheca Lutherana* (1876); *Fifty Years in the Lutheran Ministry* (1878); *A Day in Capernaum* (1879); *The Diet of Augsburg* (1879); *Augsburg Confession and the Thirty-nine Articles* (1879); *Journeys of Luther* (1880); *Luther at Walburg and Coburg* (1882); *Life of Luther* (1883); *Lutheran Doctrine of the Lord's Supper* (1884); *Memoirs of the Stork Family* (1884). He died in Lutherville, Md., Oct. 10, 1895.

MORRIS, Lewis, statesman, was born in New York city in 1671; son of Richard and Sarah (Cole) Morris. Richard Morris an officer in Cromwell's army, immigrated to the West Indies and subsequently to New York, and in 1650 purchased from the Indians a tract of 3000 acres near Harlem, which became known as Mor-

risania. He died in 1673. Lewis Morris married Isabella Graham. He practised law in New York city, was judge of the superior court of New York and New Jersey in 1692, and became a member of the governor's council and of the state assembly, in which body he opposed Governor Cornbury, drew up the complaint against him and presented it in person to Queen Anne. He was chief justice of New York and New Jersey, 1710–1738, governor's councillor, 1710–38, acting governor in 1731 and governor of New Jersey, 1738–46, having effected the separation of New Jersey and New York, 1738. He died in Kingsbury, N.J., May 21, 1746.

MORRIS, Lewis, signer, was born in Morrisania, N.Y., April 8, 1726; son of Judge Lewis (1698–1762) and Catharine (Staats) Morris; grandson of Lewis (1671–1746) and Isabella (Graham) Morris, and great-grandson of Capt. Richard and Sarah (Cole) Morris. His father, chief justice of the vice admiralty court, married first Catharine Staats, and secondly, in 1747, Sarah Gouverneur. The son entered Yale in the class of 1746, and received the degrees of A.B. and A. M. in 1790. He was married to Mary Walton and had six sons and four daughters. His sons, Col. Lewis Morris, U.S.A., and Capt. Richard Valentine Morris, U.S.N., served in the Revolutionary war. He devoted himself to the management of his large estate and became a successful farmer. He was opposed to the aggressive measures of the British parliament and protested against the quartering of British troops on the American colonists. Immediately after the battle of Lexington in 1775 he was chosen a delegate to the Continental congress, taking his seat May 15, 1775. He served on the committee to provide ammunition and supplies for the American army of which Washington was chairman. He was at Fort Pitt the latter part of 1775, where he negotiated with the Indians to induce them to make common cause with the colonists against the British. Early in 1776 he returned to Philadelphia and was appointed on several important committees and signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He returned to New York in 1777, having resigned his seat in congress in favor of his half-brother Governeur in order that he might bring his personal influence to bear upon the citizens of New York to sustain the cause of independence, showing them that he was himself a willing sufferer, his property having been destroyed and his own family exiled from the state. From 1777 till the evacuation of New York in 1783, he and his family were often in actual want. Upon resigning his seat in congress, that body passed a resolution complimenting him on his "long and faithful services." He was subsequently a member of the state assembly and major-general of state militia. Upon the evacuation of New York he returned to his desolated farm at Morrisania and engaged in re-establishing his possessions. He died at Morrisania, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1798.

MORRIS, Lewis R., representative, was born in New York city, Nov. 2, 1760. He secured a grant of land at Springfield, Vt., which was settled under a charter from New York, and removed to that place in 1786. He became prominent in business affairs; was a member of the convention meeting in Bennington, Vt., to ratify the Federal constitution, and was one of the commissioners to congress that completed the negotiation for the admission of Vermont into the union in 1791. He was a representative in the general assembly in 1795–96, 1803–08; was secretary of the constitutional convention held in Windsor in 1793; a Federalist representative in the 5th, 6th, and 7th congresses, 1797–1803, and during the long controversy over the presidential election of 1800, absented himself on the thirty-sixth ballot, thus allowing Matthew Lyon (q.v.) to cast the vote of the state for Jefferson. He was twice married, first to a daughter of the Rev. Buckley Olcott of Charleston, N. H., and secondly to Ellen, daughter of Gen. Arad Hunt of Vernon, Vt. He died in Springfield, Vt., Dec. 29, 1825.

MORRIS, Luzon Burritt, governor of Connecticut, was born in Newtown, Conn., April 16, 1827; son of Eli Gould and Lydia (Bennett) Morris, and grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Burritt) Morris. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1858, paying his expenses through college by working in a blacksmith shop at Roxbury and in an edged tool factory at Seymour. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1855–56. He removed to New Haven, was admitted to the bar; was again a representative in the state legislature in 1870, 1876, and 1880, and state senator, 1874–76, serving as president of the senate. He was probate judge of the New Haven district, 1857–63, and was chairman of the commission to revise the probate laws of Connecticut. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of the state in 1888 and again in 1890, receiving a plurality of the votes cast in

1890, but failed to receive a majority and the election devolved on the legislature, which was Republican. In 1892 he was elected, serving 1893–95. He was president of the Connecticut Savings Bank of New Haven. His son, Robert Tuttle, became a prominent surgeon in New York city, and a professor in the New York Post-Graduate Medical college. Governor Morris died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 22, 1895.

MORRIS, Martin Ferdinand, jurist, was born in Youghal, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1836; son of John F. and Joan Lawton (Colbert) Morris. His family was of Welsh extraction. During his infancy his parents visited America; and his father having died in Washington, his mother remained there with her children. Martin was educated at the old Washington seminary and subsequently at the University of Georgetown, D.C., where he was graduated in 1854. He was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, Md., in 1863, and in 1867 settled in practice in Washington, D.C., where he rose to eminence. In 1876 he was one of the three originators of the law department of the University of Georgetown, and became professor of law, dean of the faculty and lecturer upon constitutional and international law. He also served as president of the bar association of the District of Columbia; as a member of the American Bar association; of the Literary Society of Washington, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He also became counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company; for Cardinal Gibbons, and for most of the institutions of the Roman Catholic church in the District of Columbia. In 1886 he declined the position of chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, tendered by President Cleveland, but accepted from the President the position of associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia upon its organization in 1893. He was elected a life member of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown university and received from that university the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1877. He is the author of monographs and addresses including: *The East*, a paper on the literature of Hindustan (Washington Literary society, 1880); *Centennial Address* (University of Georgetown, 1880); *Conflict between the Civil Law of Rome and the Common Law of England* (University of Georgetown, 1890); *Origin of Civil Liberty—or the World's Indebtedness to Israel* (United Hebrew Charities of Washington, January, 1892); *Christopher Columbus* (Literary Society of Washington, 1892); and *History of the Development of Constitutional and Civil Liberty* (1898).

MORRIS, Page, representative, was born in Lynchburg, Va., June 30, 1853; son of Dr. William S. and Laura Page (Waller) Morris; grandson of Richard Morris of Hanover, Va., and of Dr. Robert P. Waller of Williamsburg, Va., and a descendant of Gen. Hugh Mercer (q.v.) He attended a private school and William and Mary college, and was graduated from the Virginia Military institute in 1872. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the Virginia Military institute, 1872–73; professor of mathematics in the Texas Military institute, 1873–75, and professor of applied mathematics in the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, 1876–79. He was married Feb. 21, 1877, to Elizabeth Statham, of Lynchburg, Va. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practised in Lynchburg, Va. He was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 49th congress from Virginia in 1884. In 1886 he removed to Duluth, Minn. He was municipal judge of the city of Duluth, 1889–93; city attorney, 1894–95, and district judge of the 11th judicial district of Minnesota, 1895–96. He was a Republican representative from Minnesota in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

MORRIS, Phineas Pemberton, educator, was born in Bucks county, Pa., May 2, 1817; son of James Pemberton Morris. He was graduated from Georgetown college, D.C., A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1840; was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1840, and was vice-prevost of that institution, 1863–64. He was professor of practice, pleading and evidence at law at the University of Pennsylvania, 1862–84, and professor emeritus, 1884–88. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He edited John W. Smith's "Landlord and Tenant (1856), and is the author of: *Treatise on the Law of Repleven* (1849), and *Mining Rights in Pennsylvania* (1860). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1888.

MORRIS, Robert, signer, was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 31, 1734; son of Robert Morris, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, who immigrated to Oxford, Md., in 1747, and was mortally wounded by the wadding of a gun which was being fired in his honor, and died in 1750. Robert Jr., was sent to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1748, and placed in the mercantile house of Charles Willing. He inherited his father's large estate, and upon the death of Charles Willing in 1754, formed a partnership with Thomas Willing and carried on the business. He was married, Feb. 27, 1769, to Mary, daughter of Col. Thomas White and sister to William White, the first bishop of Pennsylvania. Morris was active in agitating Revolutionary measures, signed the non-importation agreement, 1765, and was a member of the committee which forced the stamp distributor to desist from the administration of his office. Upon the out-

MORRIS

break of the war he was a member of the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, and was on a sub-committee charged with secretly importing arms and munitions for the Continental army. In October, 1775, he was elected a member of the Provincial assembly, and he was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776–78. He was a member of the secret committee and of the committee of secret correspondence, and was employed by congress to buy bills of exchange or specie when it was needed. He was opposed to the Declaration of Independence and voted against its adoption on July 2, 1776, absenting himself July 4. He however signed the instrument with the other members of congress. In November, 1776, he was elected a representative in the first state assembly but the dissatisfaction produced in the state by the adoption of the state constitution prevented the assembly from organizing until December. He was chairman of the committee to care for the affairs of Philadelphia from the advance of Howe across New Jersey to the consequent adjournment of congress to Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1776. He transacted most of the official business of the colonies during December and January, prepared the ships which belonged to the Revolutionists for sea in order to prevent their capture, provided Washington with sums of money, managed the accounts of the committees, took charge of the incoming cargoes and reported in full to congress and to Washington and Deane. Congress returned to Philadelphia March 4, 1777, but upon the capture of the city by Howe, congress adjourned to Lancaster, September 18, and held one session, September 27, and then adjourned to York, Pa., where it continued its session from Sept. 30, 1777 to June 27, 1778, with a greatly diminished membership. The work of exporting American products being abandoned, Morris removed to his estate at Manheim. He was a member of the committee sent to Valley Forge to inquire into the condition of the army and to urge Washington to attack Howe in Philadelphia. He was a representative in the state assembly, 1778–79, and engaged very successfully in privateering during 1780, increasing his fortune to nearly two million dollars. In October, 1780, he was returned to the assembly. He opposed the issue of paper money, was a prime mover in establishing the Pennsylvania Bank, June 8, 1780, heading the list of subscribers with £10,000, and exerted himself to secure the repeal of the embargo act. On Feb. 20, 1781, he was elected superintendent of finance. When he entered upon his office in June the treasury was in a state of great disorder, its only resource being worthless bills of exchange drawn on the envoys of the United States in France, Spain and Holland. On May 17, 1781, he presented to congress his plan for the establishment of the Bank of North America, and on May 28 it was approved by congress, and he published an address in which he set forth the necessity and prudence of the measure. His first subscription to the stock was 98 shares of $400 each. Morris was called upon to provide the resources for the dislodgement of the English from New York. He borrowed twenty thousand dollars from French officers, which he repaid from the $470,000 which John Laurens brought from France. In February, 1782, France made another loan of $1,200,000, and later in the year some income from taxes began to be received. The Continental paper money disappeared in 1781 and specie took its place. Morris met with great opposition in the south and was suspected of exporting tobacco under government account for private advantage. In January, 1783, a committee came from the army officers to present a complaint to congress that the promises made to them had not been kept. Morris advised that a confidential committee be appointed, and upon its assembly he explained to them that he had largely overdrawn on the bankers in Europe and could draw no more without the special approval of congress. This plan congress agreed to, but refused to pass an impost, preferring to borrow from France. Morris, finding himself unsupported by congress, resigned as superintendent of finance. Congress was deeply impressed by this move and placed an injunction of secrecy on his letter of resignation, which was not raised until Feb. 26, 1783. In April he was requested to continue in office and to carry through an issue of paper for the purpose of paying off the army. This he accepted and caused

Robt Morris

notes to be issued to the amount of $800,000, giving his name and credit as security. In August, 1783, American independence being assured, he hoped that a loan might be contracted; but when news reached Holland that part of the army had mutinied and besieged congress at Philadelphia, the sale of American bonds diminished. During 1784 Morris succeeded in discharging the debt and retired from office Nov. 1, 1784. He was a member of the state assembly in 1785–87; a representative in the convention that met in 1787 to combine the states into a union; was a member of the constitutional convention, and nominated Washington for president of the convention. He declined the office of secretary of the treasury, and was one of the first U.S. senators from Pennsylvania, 1789–95. The city of Washington was laid out in 1792, and in 1793 Robert Morris and James Greenleaf purchased six thousand lots at eighty dollars each, and agreed to build annually twenty brick houses. In 1795–96, Morris and Greenleaf became embarrassed and were obliged to make an assignment of their property. The notes which Morris had issued then became worthless, and he was imprisoned for debt from Feb. 16, 1798, until Aug. 26, 1801. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1806.

MORRIS, Robert Hunter, proprietary governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Morrisania, N.Y., about 1700; son of Gov. Lewis and Isabella (Graham) Morris. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and was chief justice of New York and New Jersey, 1738–64, and a member of the New Jersey council, 1738–58. In 1754 he succeeded Governor Hamilton as deputy governor of Pennsylvania, serving until August, 1756, when he was relieved by William Denny. During his term occurred Braddock's defeat near Fort Du Quesne, July 9, 1755, which left the frontier unprotected and the defenceless settlers in a panic. The assembly voted an appropriation of fifty thousand pounds to be used to afford protection to the settlers, but Governor Morris returned it without his approval, because it provided for taxing the property of the proprietors as well as other estates, and on account of this act he was severely criticized and the assembly was obliged to vote fifteen thousand pounds, to be drawn on the trustees of the loan office. The abandonment of the campaign by the British left the frontier open to the attack of the Indians, and the most bloodthirsty outrages were committed. It was estimated that during the year 1755 nearly three thousand settlers were massacred. In 1756 Governor Morris formally declared war against the hostile Indians, notwithstanding the vigorous protest made by the Quakers in the assembly. Upon his retirement in 1756 he returned to New Jersey. He died in Shrewsbury, N.J., Feb. 20, 1764.

MORRIS, Samuel Wells, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1786; son of Benjamin Wistar, grandson of Capt. Samuel (1734–1812), and a descendant, through Samuel (1711–1782), and Anthony (1682–1783), from Anthony Morris (1654–1721), the immigrant. He practised law in Wellsborough, Pa.; was married to Anna, daughter of Mercy Ellis, a Quaker preacher; was judge of the district court, and a Democratic representative in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41. He died in Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pa., May 25, 1847.

MORRIS, Thomas, senator, was born in Berks county, Pa., Jan. 3, 1776; the fifth son of Isaac and Ruth (Henton) Morris, and a descendant from Thomas Morris, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay colony, June 3, 1637, and on March 30, 1638, sailed from Boston for Quinnipiac (New Haven), settling there about April 15, 1638. He was brought up on a farm and received his early education from his mother. He enlisted as a ranger and fought against the Indians in 1792. He removed to Columbia, Ohio (now a part of Cincinnati), in 1795, and was a clerk in the first store established in the place. He married Rachel, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Mary Davis, and they had five sons and six daughters. His wife died Jan. 16, 1852. In 1800 he removed to Williamsburg, Clermont county, and in 1802 took up the study of law while carrying on his business as a farmer and brick manufacturer. In 1804 he gained admission to the bar and removed his family to Bethel, where he conducted a farm and opened a law office. He was a representative from Clermont county in the Ohio legislature, 1806–07; from Clermont and Champaign, 1808–09; from Clermont, 1810–12, and 1820–21; was a state senator from Clermont, 1813–15, 1821–23, 1825–29 and 1831–33 and was a judge of the supreme court of the state, 1815–21. He was elected U.S. senator, Dec. 15, 1832, and served, 1833–39. He is said to have been the first man to denounce slavery on the floor of congress. In 1838 he replied to a speech of John C. Calhoun against the "Right of Petition," and in 1839 replied to Henry Clay, in which speech he defended abolitionists and the right to agitate the question of slavery. In the Ohio legislature he advocated high license, freedom of worship, and the public school system, and in 1812 obtained the passage of an exemption bill for the head of a family. He opposed the introduction of lotteries in the state, imprisonment for debt and the canal system. He was nominated by the Liberty party at Buffalo, N.Y., August, 1843, for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with J. G. Birney for President. He died near Bethel, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1844.

MORRIS

MORRIS, Thomas Asbury, M. E. bishop, was born near Charlestown, Va., April 28, 1794; son of John and Margaret Morris, who settled on the Kanawha river in 1785. He attended a private school, was assistant to his brother Edmund, clerk of the county, and although his parents were Baptists, became a Methodist minister in 1814, and traveled his circuit on horseback, preaching almost every day and covering the entire Ohio conference for twelve years. In 1826 he was partially disabled by paralysis. He was editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* in Cincinnati, 1834–36, and in 1836 was elected a bishop. He was the senior bishop of his church, 1858–74. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by McKendree college in 1841. He is the author of a work on *Church Polity*; a volume of sermons; a volume entitled *Essays, Biographical Sketches and Notes of Travel* (1851); and *Sketches of Western Methodism* (1852). He died in Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1874.

MORRIS, William Hopkins, soldier, was born in New York city, April 22, 1826; son of Gen. George Pope Morris (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1851; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1851; served at Fort Yuma, Cal., 1852–53, and resigned his commission in the U.S. army, Feb. 28, 1854. He was assistant editor of the New York *Home Journal*, 1854–61, and on Aug. 20, 1861, joined the volunteer army as captain of staff and assistant adjutant-general. He served in the defences of Washington, D.C., 1861–62, and was on the staff of Gen. J. J. Peck, Army of the Potomac, during the Peninsula campaign in 1862, his battles including Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He resigned his staff position, Sept. 1, 1862, to accept the colonelcy of the 135th New York volunteers, and was transferred to the 6th artillery, Sept. 2, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and took part in the defence of Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry in 1862. He commanded the 6th artillery held in reserve at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863; took part in the action of Wapping Heights, July 23, 1863; in the Rapidan campaign, where he commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th army corps, and took part in the action at Locust Grove, Nov. 29, 1863. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864, and in the action near Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864, where he commanded the 6th army corps after the transfer of General Wright to the command of the corps on the death of General Sedgwick, and where he was severely wounded, and was on sick leave of absence, May and June, 1864. He was on courts martial and military commissions in July and August, 1884, and was mustered out of service, Aug. 24, 1864. He was brevetted major-general of U.S. volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, March 13, 1865. He retired to "Briarcliff," his estate in Putnam county, N.Y., and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1869, serving as chairman of the military committee. He was chief of ordnance, N.G.S.N.Y., 1866–70. He invented a conical repeating carbine in 1859, and is the author of: *A System of Infantry Tactics* (1865); *Tactics for Infantry Armed with Breech-Loading or Magazine Rifles* (1882). He died at Long Branch, N.J., Aug. 26, 1900.

MORRIS, William Walton, soldier, was born at Ballston Spa, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1801. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1820, and was promoted 2nd lieutenant of 6th infantry; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1823; served on frontier and garrison duty; was transferred to the 4th artillery, July 30, 1824, and was in garrison at Charleston Harbor, 1832–33. He was promoted captain, Dec. 17, 1836, and took part in the Florida war, 1836–37, as major of the mounted Creek volunteers, being brevetted major, Jan. 27, 1837, for "gallant conduct on several occasions and general efficiency in the war against the Florida Indians." He served on the northern frontier during the Canadian disturbances, 1839–41; was in Texas, 1845–46, and in the war with Mexico as major of the artillery battalion of the army of occupation, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was prefect of police and alcalde of Tampico, 1846–47, and of Puebla, Mexico, 1847–48. He was U.S. agent of the Indians in Florida, 1848–49, and was in garrison at New York, 1850–56. He was promoted major, Nov. 4, 1853; served in Florida, 1856–57, and in Kansas, 1857–58. At the outbreak of the civil war he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and was stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., in command of

FORT M'HENRY.

the harbor defence, 1861–65. He quelled the Baltimore riots, April 19, 1861, by training the guns of the fort on the rioters. He was promoted colonel and transferred to the 2d artillery, Nov. 1, 1861; was brevetted brigadier-general, June 9, 1862; commanded the Middle department and the 8th army corps, 1865, and was brevetted major-general, Dec. 10, 1865. He died at Fort McHenry, Md., Dec. 11, 1865.

MORRISON, Charles Robert, jurist and author, was born in Bath, N.H., Jan. 22, 1819; son of William and Stira (Young) Morrison; grandson of Samuel Morrison of Londonderry, N.H., and a cousin of George Washington Morrison (q.v). He received a good education at Newbury, Vt., studied law and was admitted to the bar of Grafton county, N.H., in July, 1842. He married Susan, daughter of Solomon Fitch of Littleton, N.H., Dec. 22, 1842. He was circuit justice of the court of common pleas of New Hampshire, 1851–55. He served during the civil war as adjutant of the 11th New Hampshire regiment, 1862–64, and was three times wounded. He returned to his practice of the law at Manchester in 1864, and removed to Concord, N.H., in 1887. He is the author of: *Digest of Cases Determined in the Superior and Supreme Judicial Courts of New Hampshire* (1868 and 1890); *New Hampshire Probate Directory* (1870 and 1884); *Justice and Sheriff and Attorney's Assistant* (1872); *Town Officer* (1868 and 1876); *Digest of the Laws of New Hampshire relating to Common Schools* (1869 and 1876); and *Proofs of Christ's Resurrection from a Lawyer's Standpoint* (1882, revised, 1885). He prepared a history of his branch of the Morrison family, which was published in the Morrison genealogy (1880). He died in Concord, N.H., Sept. 15, 1893.

MORRISON, George Washington, representative, was born in Fairlee, Vt., Oct. 16, 1809; son of James and Martha (Polton) Morrison; grandson of Samuel Morrison of West Fairlee, Vt., and a descendant of Samuel Morrison, one of the grantees of the town of Londonderry, N.H. He attended school at Thetford, Vt., studied law, was admitted to the bar of Orange county, Vt., in 1835, and began practice in Manchester, N.H., in 1836. On Nov. 5, 1838, he married Maria L., daughter of the Hon. Lyman Fitch of Thetford, Vt. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1840, 1841, 1844, 1849 and 1850, and county solicitor, 1845–48. He was elected a Democratic representative in the 31st congress, Oct. 8, 1850, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Wilson, and was re-elected to the 33d congress, serving 1850–51 and 1853–55. He was opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, notwithstanding his friendship for President Pierce. He died at Manchester, N.H., Dec. 21, 1888.

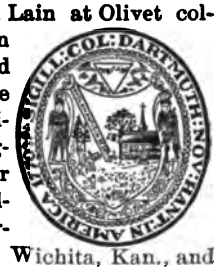
MORRISON, Henry Clay, bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., May 30, 1842; son of Robert and Mary (Duvall) Morrison, and grandson of Josiah and Nancy (Wells) Morrison and of Colmore and Mary Duvall, who removed from Virginia to Tennessee about the year 1800. He was brought up on a farm, and availed himself of every opportunity to acquire an education. His parents removed to Kentucky and settled near Mayfield, where he taught school, 1860–63. He was licensed as a local preacher in 1863, and served as volunteer chaplain in the 8th Kentucky mounted infantry, C.S.A., under Gen. N. B. Forrest, during the last year of the civil war. In the fall of 1865 he was admitted on trial into the Louisville conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, assigned to the Millerstown circuit. He served successively at Bardstown, 1865, Elizabethtown, 1866–67, and Middletown, 1868–71. He was married in June, 1868, to Mrs. Mary E. Ray of Nelson county, Ky. He was in Louisville, at Shelby street, 1871–75; Broadway, 1875–79, and Chestnut street, 1879–83. Meantime he studied the ancient languages for four years under a private preceptor. He was stationed at Russelville, Ky., 1884–85, and in 1886 was transferred to the North Georgia conference and stationed at First church, Atlanta, 1886–90. He was missionary secretary, 1890–98, and in the latter part of this service he privately raised $140,000 and paid off the debt on the missionary board of the church. At the general conference of 1898, held at Baltimore, Md., he was elected to the episcopacy and soon after removed to Louisville, Ky. He was a delegate to the General Conference five times in succession, and held office in that body three times. The Alabama Agricultural college conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1882.

MORRISON, James Dow, first missionary bishop of Duluth and 182d in succession in the American espiscopate, was born in Waddington, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1844; son of the Rev. John and Mary (Dow) Morrison; grandson of James Morison of Glasgow, and a descendant of the Morisons of Stirling, Scotland. He was graduated from McGill university, Montreal, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868, and was married in 1869 to Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Townsend, canon of Christ Church cathedral, Montreal, and rector of Clarenceville. He was ordained deacon, 1869; in charge of a church at Hemmingford, Canada, 1869–70; was ordained priest in 1870, and was rector of Christ church, Herkimer, N.Y., 1871–75, and of St. John's, Ogdensburg, N.Y., 1875–97. He was arch-deacon of Ogdensburg, 1881–97; a delegate to the general conventions of the P. E.

church, 1883–95, and was consecrated missionary bishop of Duluth, Feb. 2, 1897, by Bishops Doane, Huntington, Scarborough, Starkey, Walker, Gilbert, Wells, Lawrence and Cheshire, and Hamilton of Ottawa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college, N.Y., in 1879, and the degree of LL.D. after examination, by McGill university in 1880. In 1898 he was appointed Paddock lecturer to the General Theological seminary, New York, and the lectures were published under the title "Fundamental Church Principles."

MORRISON, John Irwin, educationist, was born near Chambersburg, Pa., July 25, 1806; son of Robert and Ann (Irwin) Morrison. He removed to Washington county, Ind., in 1826, and was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831. He was married, in 1832, to Catherine, daughter of Benoni and Rebecca (Trueblood) Morris, who was a graduate of Westtown seminary, Pa., and who assisted him in building and establishing Salem Female institute at Salem, Ind., in 1835. He was a representative in the Indiana house of representatives, 1839-40; professor of languages in the Indiana State university, Bloomington, 1840–43; and state senator, 1847–50. As a delegate to the constitutional convention of Indiana, 1850–51, he was chairman of the committee on education, drafting the article on education, and was the author of the section creating the office of state superintendent of public instruction. He was treasurer of Washington county, 1856–60; U.S. commissioner in the provost marshal's office, 1863-65, and state treasurer, 1865–67. He removed in 1872 to Knightstown, Ind., where he was president of the school board, 1874–77. He was a trustee of Indiana university, 1846–49, 1850–55 and 1873–78, being president of the board during most of the time. He died at Knightstown, Ind., July 17, 1882.

MORRISON, Nathan Jackson, educator, was born in Franklin, N.H., Nov. 25, 1828; son of Nathan and Susannah (Chase) Morrison, and grandson of Bradbury and Anna (Sanborn) Morrison and of Jonathan and Lucy (Prescott) Chase. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1853, and from Oberlin Theological seminary, 1854–57; was a tutor in Oberlin college, 1855–57; was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Rochester, Mich., Feb. 11, 1858; was professor of Greek and Lain at Olivet college, 1859–65; professor of mental and moral philosophy and president of Olivet college 1865–72; organizer and president of Drury college, Springfield, Mo., 1873–88; professor of philosophy at Marietta college, 1888–95, and was the organizer of Fairmont college, Wichita, Kan., and elected its first president in 1895. He was made a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1880. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Oberlin college in 1856, that of D.D. by Dartmouth college in 1868, and LL.D. by the University of the State of Missouri in 1884. He was married July 8, 1863, to Miranda Capen, daughter of Isaac M. and Sarah (Capen) Dimond of Brooklyn, N.Y. His son, Theodore H. Morrison, LL.B., was appointed librarian of Fairmont college in 1898. He is the author of numerous addresses and sermons published in church periodicals.



MORRISON, Robert Francis, jurist, was born in Illinois, 1826. He served throughout the Mexican war as a non-commissioned officer in the regiment of his brother, Col. Don Morrison of St. Louis, and distinguished himself at Buena Vista. He removed to California in 1852, was admitted to the bar in Sacramento, and formed a partnership with J. Neely Johnson. He removed to San Francisco, where he practised law with James T. Boyd, and later returned to Sacramento, where he was district attorney of Sacramento county. He was again in San Francisco in partnership with Judge Delos Lake, and served as assistant U.S. attorney. In 1869 he was elected judge of the fourth district for the term of six years; was re-elected in 1875 and resigned in 1879, having been elected chief-justice of the supreme court of California, which office he held until his death, in San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1887.

MORRISON, Robert Hall, educator, was born in Cabarrus county, N.C., Sept. 8, 1798; son of William and Abigail (McEwan) Morrison, and grandson of Robert Morrison, who immigrated from the Isle of Lewis, Scotland, about 1750, and settled first in Pennsylvania and then in North Carolina. He was prepared for college at Rocky River academy and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818, sharing the first honors with James K. Polk. He was licensed by the Concord presbytery, Sept. 6, 1820; was ordained, April 21, 1821, and was pastor at Providence, 1821–22; at Fayetteville, 1822–27, where he also edited the *Religious Telegraph*, and at Sugar Creek and Charlotte, 1827–35. He helped to found Davidson college in 1835, raised $30,000 for

its support, and was elected its first president, Nov. 9, 1836. He was inaugurated, March 1, 1837, and served as president and professor of sciences and mathematics, 1837–40, resigning July, 1840, on account of ill health. He was commissioner

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, DAVIDSON, N.C.

to the assembly at Philadelphia in 1821. In 1840 he returned to his farm "Cottage Home," Lincoln county, N.C., where he was pastor of Unity and Macpelah churches for many years, and he served as a trustee of Davidson college, 1836–46, and 1852–74. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1822, and that of D. D. from the University of North Carolina in 1838. He married Mary, daughter of Gen. Joseph Graham and sister of the Hon. William A. Graham (q.v.) Of their children: Isabella married Gen. D. H. Hill; Capt. William Wilberforce served in the Confederate army and died in 1865; Harriet married James P. Irwin of Charlotte; Mary Anna married Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson; Eugenia married Gen. Rufus Barringer; Laura married Col. J. E. Brown of Charlotte; Joseph Graham married Jennie Davis of Salisbury, N.C.; Dr. Robert Hall married Lucy Reid of Iredell county, N.C.; and the Rev. Alfred J. married Portia Lee, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. M. P. Atkinson, president of Hampden Sidney college, Va. Dr. Morrison died at "Cottage Home," Lincoln county, N.C., May 13, 1889.

MORRISON, Sarah Parke, educator, was born in Salem, Ind., Sept. 7, 1833; daughter of John Irwin (q.v.) and Catharine (Morris) Morrison, and granddaughter of Benoni and Rebecca (Trueblood) Morris. The Irwins came from Ireland, the Truebloods from England, and the Morrises from Wales, 1650, settled in North Carolina, from whence her grandparents removed at a considerable sacrifice to the free state of Indiana. Benoni Morris was an early advocate of co-education, abolition and reform in general, and his daughter Catharine a worker in temperance, prison reform, peace, and woman's advancement. Sarah Parke Morrison attended the Salem seminary and the Indianapolis commercial college, and was graduated from Mt. Holyoke seminary, Mass., in 1857. She entered Indiana university in 1867, being the first woman admitted to that institution and on the same terms offered to men; was graduated A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and engaged in teaching and in literary, temperance and religious work. She was pupil-teacher at Vassar college; an instructor at the first summer school for teachers at the State Normal school, Terre Haute, Ind.; a tutor at the Indiana university, and adjunct professor of English literature, 1873–75. She retired from public educational work in 1875, and devoted herself to study, writing and reform, serving as a minister in the Society of Friends.

MORRISON, Theodore Neven, third bishop of Iowa and 119th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 18, 1850; son of the Rev. Theodore Neven and Anna Eliza (Howland) Morrison; grandson of John Huston and Isabella Work (Dickey) Morrison and of Dr. Allen Harrington Howland, and a descendant of John Howland, who married Elizabeth Till, adopted daughter of Governor Carver of the *Mayflower*. His great-grandfather Morrison came to America in 1799. His father was a pioneer clergyman in Illinois and one of the first graduates of Jubilee college under Bishop Philander Chase. His parents removed to Jacksonville, Ill., and he was graduated from Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1870, and from the General Theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York, in 1873. He was ordered deacon in Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1873; was a missionary at Pekin, Ill., where he erected and paid for a church at a cost of $13,000, 1873–76; was ordained a priest, Feb. 19, 1876, and was rector of the church of the Epiphany, Chicago, 1876–99. During his rectorship a new church was built in 1885 and he was for several years a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Chicago. He was married, Oct. 28, 1879, to Sarah Buck, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Swazey, D.D., of Chicago. He was elected bishop of Iowa, Nov. 30, 1898, as successor to the Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, deceased, and was consecrated, Feb. 22, 1899, in the church of the Epiphany, Chicago, by Bishops McLaren, Seymour, Walker, Nicholson, White, Millspaugh and Edsall. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Illinois college in 1896.

Theodore N. Morrison

MORRISON, William Ralls, representative, was born in Monroe county, Ill., Sept. 14, 1825; son of John and Anne (Ralls) Morrison, and grandson of William Morrison, who came from Penn-

sylvania to Illinois in 1790, was a representative in the state legislature, school commissioner and county judge. He attended McKendree college, served during the war with Mexico as a private and was in the fight at Buena Vista. In 1849 he joined a party of gold seekers and went to California. He returned to Illinois in 1851; studied and practised law; was clerk of the circuit court of Monroe county, 1852–54, when he resigned; a representative in the state legislature, 1854–60, and again in 1871–72, and was speaker of the house, 1859–60. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized the 49th Illinois volunteer infantry, of which he was colonel. He was severely wounded while leading a charge against a Confederate battery in the capture of Fort Donelson. While in command of his regiment in the field he was elected Democratic representative in the 38th congress, and served, 1863–65. He also served as a representative in the 43d–49th congresses, 1873–87. He was an advocate of free trade; was chairman of the committee on ways and means, 1873–75 and 1883–87, and introduced several tariff measures which came within a few votes of passing the house, and were defeated by Democratic protectionists. He was a delegate to the Union national convention at Philadelphia in 1866; and to the Democratic national conventions of 1856, 1868, 1884 and 1888; and was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the convention of 1884. Upon the expiration of his term in congress he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the interstate commerce commission, and was re-appointed by President Harrison in 1892. He was chairman of the commission from 1891 until he retired in January, 1898, when he resumed law practice in Waterloo, Ill.

MORROW, Henry A., soldier, was born in Virginia, July 10, 1829. He enlisted as a private in a regiment of Maryland infantry, and served during the Mexican war, 1846–47. He joined the Federal volunteer army and on Aug. 15, 1862, was commissioned colonel of the 24th Michigan regiment, which was attached to the 4th brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, during the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; and to the 1st division, 1st army corps, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., where it suffered great loss and where Colonel Morrow was wounded. General Wadsworth thus commended his conduct: "Colonel Morrow, the only fault I find with you is that you fought the 24th Michigan too long, but God only knows what would have become of us if you had not held the ground as long as you did." In the campaign before Richmond, the regiment was assigned to the 4th division, 1st brigade, 5th army corps. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th army corps, at the siege of Petersburg, June 16, 1864, and was severely wounded at the skirmish of Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 7, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign before Richmond, and major-general, March 13, 1865, for conspicuous gallantry and good conduct before Richmond. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, July 19, 1865 and on the reorganization of the U.S. army was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 36th infantry; was brevetted colonel, March 2, 1867; transferred to the 14th infantry, March 15, 1869, and was promoted colonel of the 21st infantry, April 27, 1879. During the Indian hostilities at Crisfield, Kan., in 1885, he commanded a brigade, and was subsequently stationed at Fort Sidney, Neb. He died at Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 31, 1891.

MORROW, James Binckley, journalist, was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1855; son of John W. and Wilhelmina (Binckley) Morrow; grandson of James B. and Eliza (Laird) Morrow and of George and Frances (Sterling) Binckley. He attended the public schools at New Philadelphia and Canal Dover, Ohio, and engaged in journalism in 1877. He was a reporter on the Cleveland *Herald* and Cleveland *Leader*, and was successively promoted when employed on the Cleveland *Leader*, to city editor, managing editor and Washington correspondent, and became editor-in-chief, Feb. 1, 1894.

MORROW, Jeremiah, senator, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 6, 1771. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in 1795 he removed to the settlement of Columbia, Ohio, near the mouth of the Little Miami river. He was married in 1799 to Mary Packhill, purchased a farm in Warren county and engaged in farming. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1802; a representative in the territorial legislature, 1801–02; a state senator from Hamilton county, 1803, and from Warren county, 1827–28; a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution, adopted Nov. 29, 1802, and state senator in 1803. He was the only representative from Ohio in the 7th–12th congresses, 1803–13, and was U.S. senator, 1813–19. In 1814 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Indians west of the Miami river, and in 1820 was a presidential elector on the Monroe ticket. He was defeated for governor of Ohio in 1820, and was elected in 1822, and again in 1824, serving 1823–26. He was a state senator, 1827–28, and a representative in the state legislature from Warren county, 1829–30, and 1835–36. On July 4, 1839, he laid the cornerstone of the new capitol at Columbus. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Ohio in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1840–43, having been elected to succeed Thomas Corwin (q.v.), resigned. He died in Warren county, Ohio, March 22 1852.

MORROW, William W., representative, was born near Milton, Ind., July 15, 1843; son of William and Margaret (Hood) Morrow. He removed with his parents to Adams county, Ill., in 1845, and settled in California in 1859. He attended the public schools and received private instruction in special branches, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and engaged in the practice of the law. He was assistant U.S. attorney for California, 1870–74; chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1879–82; attorney for the state board of harbor commissioners, 1880–83; special council for the United States before the French and American claims commissions, 1881–83, and before the Alabama claims commission, 1882–85; chairman of the state delegation at the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1884; Republican representative in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91; U.S. district judge for the northern district of California, 1891–97, and on May 20, 1897, was appointed U.S. circuit judge for the 9th judicial circuit. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Wabash college in 1899, and on Jan. 9, 1902, was made a charter trustee of Carnegie Institution Washington, D.C.

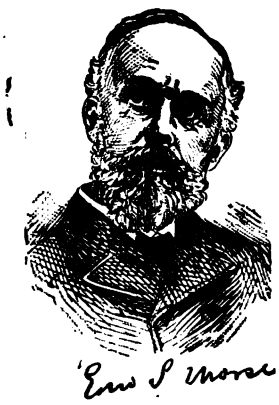
MORSE, Abner, clergyman and genealogist, was born in Medway, Mass., Sept. 5, 1893; son of Abner and Mille (Leland) Morse; grandson of Ezekial and Rebecca (Cozzens) Morse; great-grandson of Henry and Sarah (Kibby) Morse, and a descendant of Capt. Joseph Morse, who settled in Bogistow, now Medway, Mass., about 1670, married Mehetable Wood, served as a captain of the Bogistow company of militia, and was a representative in the general court in 1715. Abner Morse was prepared for college in Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass.; was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1819. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 16, 1819; served as pastor of the Congregational church at Nantucket, Mass., 1819–22; of the Presbyterian church, Sennett, N.Y., 1827–28; lived in Hartford, Ohio, 1828–29; at Boundbrook, N.J., 1832–33, and was pastor at South Bend, Ind., where he procured the charter for a college, and became one of the professors. He left South Bend in 1841, devoted himself to the study of natural history, and to lecturing on geology and scientific subjects in different cities and settled in Sharon, Mass., where he engaged in genealogical research and writing. He was married, first, Oct. 1, 1832, to Sarah Ann Voorhees of Boundbrook, N.J., and secondly, Oct. 15, 1836, to Hannah Peck of South Bend, Ind. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1846–65. He is the author of *Memorial of the Morses* (1850); *Descendants of Lawrence and Litchfield* (1855); *Genealogy of Early Planters in Massachusetts* (1855); *Genealogical Register of Sherborn, Hollister and Medway, Mass.* 1855); *Descendants of Capt. John Grant* (1857); *Descendants of Several Ancient Puritans* (3 vols., 1857–60); and *A Genealogical Record of Several Families Bearing the Name of Cutler in the United States* (1867). He died in Sharon, Mass., May 16, 1865.

MORSE, Anson Daniel, educator, was born in Cambridge, Vt., Aug. 13, 1846; son of Harmon and Elizabeth (Buck) Morse; grandson of Daniel and Delia (Northrup) Morse, and of Anson and Eunice (Whitney) Buck, and a descendant (maternally) from John Moss, born in England about 1619, who settled at New Haven, 1639. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874; taught at Williston seminary, 1872–75; studied in Heidelberg university one year, 1875–76, and was an instructor and professor of political economy at Amherst, 1876–78, and of history, 1877–78, when he became Winkley professor of history. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1895. He was elected a member of the American Historical association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and other organizations. He is the author of: *The Political Work and Influence of Andrew Jackson* (1886); *The Cause of Secession* (1887); *Alexander Hamilton* (1890); *The Place of Party in the Political System* (1891); *The Democratic Party* (1891); *The Republican Party* (1892); *Politics of John Adams* (1899); *The Significance of the Democratic Party in American Politics* (1900); and articles published in periodicals.

MORSE, Charles Henry, organist and teacher of music, was born in Bradford, Mass., Jan. 5, 1853; son of Eben Dutch and Mary Ann (Blaisdell) Morse; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Parker) Morse and of Henry and Mary (McCurdy) Blaisdell, and a descendant in the ninth generation of Anthony Morse, Newbury, 1636. He was graduated from the Haverhill, Mass., high school in 1870, from the New England Conservatory of Music in 1873, and from the Boston University College of Music, 1876, Mus. Bac., 1877. He was married, Dec. 24, 1874, to Frances S. N., daughter of Nathaniel Niles Kimball of West Fairlee, Vt., and taught the piano and organ at the New England Conservatory of Music, 1873–77. He was professor of music and director of the College of Music at Wellesley college, Mass., 1875–84; founded the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, Minneapolis, in 1885, and was its director, 1885–91. He was organist and choirmaster of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1891–99; was president of the New York State Music Teachers' association, 1894–96; vice-president of the music department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; trustee of the New

England Conservatory of Music for ten years, president of its alumni association for many years, and a founder of the American Guild of Organists. He was musical editor of the *Plymouth Hymnal* and editor of the *Church Organist* (2 vols., 1893–1898); *The Junior Church Organist* (1895); *The Contemporary Organist* (1898); *March Album for the Organ* (1894); *Wellesley Collection for Female Voices* (1882), and *A Collection of Short Anthems* (1901). In 1901 he became director of music at Dartmouth college.

MORSE, Edward Sylvester, naturalist, was born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1838; son of Jonathan Kimball and Jane Seymore (Becket) Morse; grandson of Thomas and Priscilla (Kimball) Morse and of Thomas and Abigail (Dyer) a' Becket, and a descendant of Anthony Morse, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, who immigrated to America from Southampton in the ship *James* in 1635, was made freeman in Massachusetts colony, May 25, 1636, and settled in Newbury. He attended Bridgton academy, Maine, procured a practical training as a draughtsman in the Portland locomotive works and as a designer on wood in Boston, Mass., and devoted himself to the study of natural history. He studied under Professor Agassiz at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., and served as his assistant in the Lawrence Scientific school, 1859–62. He was married, June 18, 1863, to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of George and Ellen Louisa (Merrill) Owen, of Portland, Maine. He removed to Salem, Mass., in 1866, where he aided in establishing and editing *The American Naturalist*, and was also a founder and one of the curators of the Peabody Academy of Science. He was professor of comparative anatomy and zoölogy in Bowdoin college, 1871–74, and a university lecturer at Harvard, 1872–73. He continued his biological investigations in Salem, 1873–77; was professor of zoölogy in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, 1877–80, and reorganized the department, laid the foundation for the collection in the Imperial Museum, and established a zoölogical station in the Bay of Yeddo. His investigations in Japan determined the cannibal nature of the inhabitants of Japan before the Ainos. He also made a large and valuable collection of pottery, which he placed in the museum at Salem. He made a third visit to Japan in 1882, and later visited Europe. On his return to America his collection of Japanese pottery was purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was made keeper of the Japanese pottery at the museum, and under his supervision large additions were made and a complete catalogue, the labor of twenty years, prepared and published in 1901. He was made a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1868; of the National Academy of Sciences in 1876; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876, and president in 1885; and a member of the Boston Society of Natural History; Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; American Society of Naturalists, of Morphologists, of Anthropologists; American Oriental Society; American Antiquarian Society, and other important learned societies, both American and foreign. He also received the Japan decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun in 1898. He made extended investigations in zoölogy, archæology and ethnology, and published valuable results. He lectured throughout the United States. He invented an apparatus for utilizing the sun's rays in heating and ventilating apartments, and for introducing fresh air into heated rooms. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Bowdoin in 1871, and the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1892. He contributed to scientific periodicals, and is the author of: *First Book in Zoölogy* (1875); *Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings* (1885); both of which were illustrated by himself and translated into German and Japanese; and *Catalogue of the Morse Collection of Japanese Pottery in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston* (1901).



MORSE, Elijah Adams, representative, was born near South Bend, Ind., May 25, 1841; son of the Rev. Abner and Hannah (Peck) Morse. He removed to Massachusetts with his parents in 1852, was educated in the public schools of Sherborn and Holliston, Mass., the Boylston school in Boston, and at Onondaga academy, N.Y. He began to manufacture stove polish in 1856, from a recipe given him by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, (q.v.). He enlisted in the 4th Massachusetts volunteer infantry as a private in 1861, served in the command of Gen. B. F. Butler in Virginia and under General Banks in Louisiana, and was taken prisoner in the capture of Brashear City, La., Jan. 23, 1863. He resumed the manufacture of stove polish with his brother Abner Leland Morse, at Canton, Mass., and was sole proprietor from 1888. He was a representative in the general court in 1876; state senator 1886–87, and a member of the council of Governor Ames in 1888. He was a representative in the 51st, 52d, 53d and 54th congresses from the twelfth Massachusetts district, 1889–97, and served as

chairman of the committee on alcoholic liquor traffic. He was a recognized leader of the temperance cause, in the public schools and social reform. He left by his will $40,000 to eight church, missionary, educational and charitable organizations. He lectured on political, religious, and temperance subjects; was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical society; the New England Congregational club; the Norfolk club, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Felicia, daughter of Samuel A. Vining of Holbrook, Mass. He died in Canton, Mass., June 5, 1898.

MORSE, Henry Woolson, artist and composer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1858. He was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took up designing, and later went to Paris to study painting, producing several landscapes and animal pieces. He settled in New York city and devoted himself to the composition of comic and light opera. His first score, "Cinderella at School," was produced at Daly's theater, New York city, in 1881, with marked success, running one hundred and sixty-four nights. He associated himself with J. Cheever Goodwin, which partnership continued until his death. They were the regular purveyors to DeWolf Hopper, and occasionally to Francis Wilson. He wrote the score of *The Merry Monarch* for Francis Wilson, which was first produced in New York city in 1890; and *Wang* (1891), *Panjandrum*, and *Dr. Syntax*, for DeWolf Hopper. Other compositions were *King Cole II.* (1889), and *Lost, Strayed or Stolen* (1897). He also wrote: *The Lion Tamer; The Rainmaker of Syria; Prince Ananias*, and *The Devil's Deputy*. He was married in 1893, to Agnes Reilley, an actress. He died in New York city, May 3, 1897.

MORSE, Isaac Edward, representative, was born in St. Martinsville, La., May 22, 1809; son of Nathan and Martha C. (Nichols) Morse; grandson of Isaac and Amy (Conklin) Morse of Elizabethtown, N.J., and of Judge E. G. Nichols of Louisiana, and a descendant of Anthony Morse, who came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He received his early education under the care of his paternal grandfather at Elizabeth, N.J., was graduated from the Norwich (Vt.) Military academy, 1828; entered the senior class at Harvard and was graduated, A.B., 1829; studied law under his father in New Orleans, La., 1829–32, and studied and traveled in Europe, 1832–34. He practised law in New Orleans a short time, and in St. Martinsville, 1835–42. He was married, Jan. 8, 1835, to Margaretta, daughter of Philemon Charles and Helen (Smith) Wederstrandt. In 1842 he removed to New Orleans and entered political life. He served in the Louisiana senate four years, and

MORSE

was elected a Democratic representative from Louisiana in the 28th congress, to fill out the unexpired term of Peter E. Bossier, deceased; was re-elected to the 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, serving 1844–51; was attorney-general of Louisiana, 1851, and was appointed by President Pierce in 1856 minister to New Granada to demand indemnity for the murder of the American citizens while crossing the Isthmus of Panama. He died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 11, 1866.

MORSE, Jedidiah, clergyman and geographer, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Aug. 23, 1761; son of Dea. Jedidiah and Sarah (Child) Morse, and a descendant in the fifth generation from Anthony Morse, the immigrant, 1635. His father

served in the Connecticut legislature for over fifteen years. Jedidiah, Jr., attended the Woodstock academy and entered Yale in 1779; but before the college term commenced was drafted as a soldier in the Connecticut line. He was, however, exempted from military duty, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1783, A.M., 1786. He taught a class in singing in Guilford, Conn., in 1783. He studied theology under Jonathan Edwards and Dr. Samuel Wales, and established a school for young girls in New Haven. He was licensed to preach, Sept. 27, 1785, and was pastor at Norwich, Conn., 1785–86. He was tutor at Yale college 1786–87, and was pastor of the Congregational church in Midway, Ga., in 1787. He preached as a candidate for the Collegiate Presbyterian churches of New York, March-August, 1788; and succeeded the Rev. Joshua Paine as pastor of the First Congregational church of Charlestown, Mass., in 1789. He was married, May 14, 1789, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Finley) Breese of Shrewsbury, N.J. He resigned his charge in Charlestown in 1820, and returned to New Haven, where he resided until his death. He was trustee of Andover Theological seminary, 1795–1826. He turned his attention to the civilization and christianization of various Indian tribes of North America, and under commission of the secretary of war he spent two summers in visiting several tribes with a view to improving their condition. He was elected a member of the Society

[illegible] and social [illegible] part of the [illegible] society [illegible] New York [illegible]

[illegible] ry Woolson, [illegible] was born in [illegible] Mass., [illegible] Institute [illegible] pieces. [illegible] New York city and devoted him[illegible] of [illegible] New York city, in 1881, [illegible] associated himself with J. [illegible] which [illegible] They were the [illegible] score of *The* [illegible] Francis Wilson, which was [illegible] New York city in 1889; and [illegible] *Dr. Syntax* for DeWolf Hopper. Other compositions were *King Cole II.* [illegible] and *Lost, Stray'd or Stolen* (1897). He also wrote *The* [illegible] *The* [illegible] and *The Devil's Deposit.* He was married in 1883, to Agnes [illegible], an actress. He died in New York city, May 5, 1897.

MORSE, Isaac Edward, representative, was born [illegible] Martinsville, La., May 22, 1809; son of [illegible] and Martha [illegible] Morse; grandson of [illegible] and Amy [illegible] Morse of Elizabethtown, N.J., and of Judge F. G. Nichols of [illegible], and a descendant of Anthony Morse, who came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He received his early education under the care of his paternal grandfather at Elizabeth, N.J.; was graduated from the Norwich (Vt.) Military academy, 1828, entered the senior class at Harvard and was graduated, A.B., 1829; studied law under his [illegible] in New Orleans, La., 1829-32, and studied and travelled in Europe, 1832-34. He practised law in New Orleans a short time, and in St. Martinsville, 1835-42. He was married, Jan. 8, 1835, to Margaretta, daughter of Phaeton Charles and Helen (Smith) Wederstrandt. In 1842 he removed to New Orleans and entered political life. He served in the Louisiana senate four years, and was elected [illegible] expired [illegible] reelected to the 29th, 30th [illegible] serving 1844-51, was attorney [illegible] for the country for foreign [illegible] in New Orleans, La., Feb. [illegible]

MORSE, Jedidiah, [illegible] was born in Woodstock, [illegible] son of Deacon Jedidiah [illegible] and a descendant of Anthony Morse [illegible]

served in the [illegible] teen years. Jedidiah [illegible] academy and entered Yale [illegible] the college term [illegible] soldier in the Connecticut [illegible] exempted [illegible] from Yale, A.B., 1783 [illegible] studied theology under [illegible] Dr. Samuel Wales, and [illegible] young girls in New Haven [illegible] preach Sept. 2[illegible], 1785 [illegible] He was [illegible] 1786-87, and was pastor of the church in Midway, Ga. [illegible] a candidate for [illegible] churches of New York [illegible] succeeded the Rev. [illegible] First Congregational [illegible] Mass., in 1789. He was [illegible] Elizabeth Ann, daughter of [illegible] (Finley) Breese of Shrewsbury, N.J. [illegible] his charge in Charlestown in 18[illegible] New Haven, where [illegible] He was trustee of [illegible] 1795-1820. He turned [illegible] tion and christianization of [illegible] of North America, and [illegible] secretary of war he spent [illegible] several tribes with a view to [illegible] dition. He was [illegible]

Sam'l F. B. Morse.

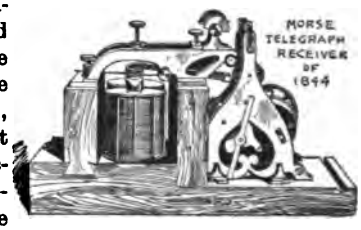
for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1792, and its secretary in 1802; a member of the Massachusetts Emigrant society; and founded the Charlestown Association for the Reformation of Morals in 1813. He aided in the establishment of the navy yard at Charlestown; was appointed chaplain and visitor of the state prison in Charlestown in 1805, was elected a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1811, and formed a society for the benefit of the Indian tribes within the United States at Washington, D.C., in 1822, but failing health prevented his personal attendance at the meetings of the society, and after two or three years it ceased to exist. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1794. He devoted much of his time to literary work, especially in the publication of geographies. He established the *Panopolist* in 1805, and was its sole editor for five years; and is the author of: *Geography Made Easy* (1784); *American Geography* (1789); *Elements of Geography* (1797); *American Universal Geography* (2 vols., 1814; 2nd ed., 1819); *Report on Indian Affairs* (1822); *Annals of the American Revolution* (1824); and, in connection with the Rev. Elijah Harris, wrote *History of New England* (1808), and with Richard Cary Morse a *Universal Gazetteer* (1823). He died in New Haven, Conn., June 9, 1826.

MORSE, John Torrey, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1840; son of John Torrey and Lucy Cabot (Jackson) Morse; grandson of Charles Jackson, associate justice of supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and a descendant of Samuel Morse, who came over in 1829, and soon afterward settled near Ipswich, Mass., and of Edward Jackson, captain in the Colonial forces, and Jonathan Jackson, first U.S. marshal in Massachusetts district. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1860; studied law under John Lowell, was admitted to the bar, Aug. 4, 1862, and practised with Mr. Lowell until the time of Mr. Lowell's elevation to the bench of the U.S. district court. He then entered into partnership with the Hon. Darwin E. Ware, and retired from active practice in 1880. He was married, June 10, 1865, to Fanny P., daughter of George O. Hovey of Boston, Mass. He represented his district in the Massachusetts legislature in 1875; was an overseer of Harvard, 1879–91, and became a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He was associate editor with Henry Cabot Lodge of the *International Review* for four years; contributed to English and American periodicals and edited the "American Statesmen" series (32 vols., 1882–99), to which he contributed the volumes *John Quincy Adams* (1882), *Thomas Jefferson* (1883), *John Adams* (1884), *Benjamin Franklin* (1889), and *Abraham Lincoln* (2 vols., 1893). He is also the author of: *Treatise on the Law Relating to Banks and Banking* (1870); *Law of Arbitration and Award* (1872); *Famous Trials* (1874); *Life of Alexander Hamilton* (2 vols., 1876), and *Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes* (2 vols., 1896).

MORSE, Leopold, representative, was born in Wachenheim, Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, Aug. 15, 1831. He joined an elder brother in New Hampshire in 1848 and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1849, where he was employed as clerk in a clothing store. With his brother he opened a clothing store in New Bedford, Mass. Subsequently they returned to Boston, where they bought out the business of their first employer, which they carried on successfully, and after his brother's death Leopold conducted the business alone. He was a Democratic representative from Massachusetts in 45th–48th congresses, 1877–85, and in the 50th congress, 1877–89. He advocated a national bankruptcy law, civil service reform and a reduced tariff on foreign goods. He was mentioned as an available Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1888, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892 and 1896. He founded and endowed the Boston Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and Orphans. He died at the banquet of the Boston Merchants' association at Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1892.

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese, inventor, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791; son of the Rev. Jedediah and Elizabeth Ann (Breese) Morse; grandson of Dea. Jedediah and Sarah (Child) Morse of Woodstock, Conn., and of Samuel and Rebecca (Finley) Breese; great-grandson of John and Sarah Morse, of Benjamin and Patience (Thayer) Child, and of the Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Hill) Finley; great²-grandson of Benjamin and Grace (Morris) Child, and a descendant of John Morse, who came from Marlborough, England, in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Mass. He attended the public schools of Charlestown and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1816. While in college he attended Professor Silliman's lectures on electricity and became especially interested in natural philosophy, chemistry and galvanism. He decided to become an artist, and in 1811 accompanied Washington Allston to London, where he studied

painting under Allston, West and Copley. In 1813 he exhibited a colossal painting of the "Dying Hercules" at the Royal academy, where it received honorable mention, and the same year presented a model in clay of the same subject to the Society of Arts in competition, and received the prize medal for the best original cast of a single figure. In July, 1814, he completed a painting of "The Judgment of Jupiter in the Case of Apollo, Marpesa and Idas," and sent it to the Royal Academy for exhibition. He returned to America in 1815, and his picture was rejected on account of his absence. He engaged in portrait painting in Boston, Mass., and in Charleston, S.C. He was married, Oct. 6, 1818, to Lucretia, daughter of Charles Walker of Concord, N.H., by whom he had children, Charles Walker, Susan and James Edward Finley. In 1819 he painted a portrait of James Monroe at Washington, D.C., which was placed in the City Hall at Charleston. He removed to New York city and established a studio on Broadway, opposite Trinity church, where he painted portraits of Chancellor Kent, Fitz Greene Halleck and a full length portrait of General Lafayette for the city of New York. He founded the New York Drawing association and was elected its first president; was the first president of the newly established National Academy of Design, 1826–42; was president of the Sketch club, and delivered a course of lectures on "The Fine Arts" before the New York Athenæum. In 1829 he traveled and studied in London, Paris and Italy. While in Paris he produced a canvas on which he depicted in miniature fifty of the finest pictures in the Louvre. He returned to the United States in 1832, on the packet-ship *Sully*, and on the voyage the subject of electro-magnetism and the affinity of magnetism to electricity became a frequent topic of discussion, several of the passengers being well versed in science. Mr. Morse became impressed with the idea that signs, representing figures and letters, might be transmitted to any distance by means of an electric spark over an insulated wire, and on his arrival in New York city, making use of the electro-magnet invented by Prof. Joseph Henry (q.v.) of Princeton, N.J., he began to develop the use of his proposed alphabet. He devised a system of dots and spaces to represent letters and words, to be interpreted by a telegraphic dictionary. He was professor of the literature of the arts of design in the University of the City of New York, 1832–72, and it was in the University building on Washington square that he completed his experiments, with the help and advice of Professor Henry, with whom he was in correspondence. The models were made of a picture frame, fastened to a table; the wheels of a wooden clock moved by a weight carried the paper forward; three wooden drums guided and held the paper in place; a wooden pendulum containing a pencil at its power end was suspended from the top of the frame and vibrated across the paper as it passed over the center wooden drum. An electro-magnet was fastened to a shelf across the frame opposite an armature made fast to the pendulum; a type rule and type for breaking the circuit rested on an endless bank which passed over two wooden rollers moved by a crank, this rule being carried forward by teeth projecting from its lower edge into the band; a lever with a small weight attached, and a tooth projecting downward at one end was operated on by the type, and a metallic form projected downward over two mercury cups. A short circuit of wire embraced the helices of the electro-magnet and connected with the poles of the battery, and terminated in the mercury cups. By turning the wooden crank the type in the rule raised one end of the lever and by bringing the fork into the mercury it closed the circuit causing the pendulum to move and the pencil to mark upon the paper. The circuit was broken when the tooth in the lever fell into the first two cogs of the types, and the pendulum swinging back made another mark. As the spaces between the types caused the pencil to make horizontal lines long or short, Mr. Morse was able, with the aid of his telegraphic dictionary, to spell out words and to produce sounds that could be read. The perfected idea was heartily endorsed by those to whom he exhibited it, and after many improvements in the details he published the results of his experiments in the New York *Observer*, April 15, 1837. In the summer of 1837 Alfred Vail (q.v.) became interested in the instrument and advanced the means to enable Morse to manufacture a more perfectly constructed apparatus. In September, 1837, Morse filed an application for a patent and endeavored to obtain from congress the right to experiment between Washington and Baltimore. He went to Europe to obtain aid, but did not meet with success. He returned to the United States in May, 1839, and it was not until March 8, 1843, just before the close of the session that he obtained from the 47th congress an appropriation of $30,000 for experimental purposes, the first vote standing 90 ayes to 82 nays. He at once began work on his line from Washington to Baltimore, which was partially completed May 1, 1844, and the first message transmitted a part of the way by wire was the an-



nouncement of the nomination of Henry Clay for President by the Whig convention at Baltimore, Md. By May 24 the line was practically completed, and the first public exhibition was given in the chamber of the U.S. supreme court in the capitol at Washington, his associate, Mr. Vail, being at Mount Claire depot, Baltimore, Md. Anna G. Ellsworth, daughter of the U.S. commissioner of patents, selected the words, "What God hath wrought," and the message was transmitted to Mr. Vail and returned over the same wire. The news of the nomination of James K. Polk for President was sent to Washington wholly by wire, and the news was discredited in Washington until the nomination of Silas Wright for Vice-President was received and communicated by Mr. Morse to Senator Wright, who directed Mr. Morse to wire his positive declination of the nomination, the receipt of which so surprised the convention that it adjourned to await a messenger from Washington. A company was formed soon after, and the telegraph grew with great rapidity. In 1846 the patent was extended and was adopted in France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Australia. The defense of his patent-rights involved Professor Morse in a series of costly suits, and his profits were consumed by prosecuting rival companies, but his rights were finally affirmed by the U.S. supreme court. Morse now turned his attention to submarine telegraphy, and in 1842 laid a cable between Castle Garden and Governor's Island, N.Y. harbor. He gave valuable assistance to Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field in their efforts to lay a cable across the Atlantic ocean, being electrician to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company. He was an intimate friend of Jacques Haudé Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, whom he had met in Paris in 1839, and on his return to the United States constructed an apparatus and succeeded, in connection with Dr. John W. Draper, in producing the first sun pictures ever made in the United States. Morse also patented a marble-cutting machine in 1823, which he claimed would produce perfect copies of any model. He was married, secondly, Aug. 10, 1848, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Arthur Griswold, U.S.A., and by her had children: Samuel Arthur Breese, Cornelia Livingston, William Goodrich and Edward Lind. Mrs. Morse died at the home of her daughter in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 14, 1901. After this marriage Professor Morse made his home at "Locust Grove," on the Hudson river, below Poughkeepsie, N.Y., retaining his winter residence on Twenty-second street, New York city, and on the street front of this house a marble tablet has been inserted, inscribed: "In this house S. F. B. Morse lived for many years and died." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale college in 1846, and he received a great silver medal from the Academie Industrie, Paris, in 1839, and decorations from Turkey, France, Denmark, Prussia, Würtemberg, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden, Italy and Switzerland. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Belgium in 1837; corresponding member of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science in 1841; a member of the Archæological Association of Belgium in 1845, the American Philosophical society in 1848, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1849. In 1856 a banquet was given him by the telegraph companies of Great Britain and in 1858 representatives of France, Austria, Sweden, Russia, Sardinia, Turkey, Holland, Italy, Tuscany and the Netherlands met at Paris and voted an appropriation of 400,000 francs to be used for a collective testimonial to Mr. Morse. A banquet was held in his honor in New York city on Dec. 30, 1868, Chief-Justice Salmon P. Chase presiding. A bronze statue of heroic size, representing him holding the first message sent over the wires, was modelled by Byron M. Pickett, and was erected in Central Park, New York city, by voluntary subscriptions June 10, 1871. The evening of the same day a reception was held at the Academy of Music, a telegraph instrument was connected with all the wires in the United States and the following message was sent: "Greeting and thanks of the telegraph fraternity throughout the land. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." To this message Morse transmitted his name with his own hand on the instrument. On Jan. 17, 1872, Professor Morse unveiled the statue of Benjamin Franklin in Printing House square, New York city. In the selection of names for places in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university in October, 1900, his was one of the sixteen names submitted in "Class D, Inventors," and was one of three in the class to secure a place, receiving 80 votes, while 85 votes were given to Robert Fulton, and 67 to Eli Whitney. Mr. Morse published several poems and various scientific and economic articles in the *North American Review*, edited the "Remains of Lucretia Maria Davidson" (1829), and is the author of: *Foreign Conspiracy against the Liberties of the United States* (1835); *Imminent Dangers to the Free Institutions of the United States through Foreign Immigration and the Present State of the Naturalization Laws, By an American* (1835); *Confessions of a French Catholic Priest* (1837), and *Our Liberties Defended, the Question Discussed: Is the Protestant or Papal System most Favorable to Civil and Religious Liberty?* (1841). His death was observed by

congress, and in several state legislatures memorial sessions were held in his honor. He died in New York city, April 2, 1872.

MORSE, Sidney Edwards, journalist and geographer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 7, 1794; son of Jedediah and Elizabeth Ann (Breese) Morse. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814, attended Andover Theological seminary, 1817–18, and studied law at the Litchfield, Conn., law school. He suggested the name *Boston Recorder* for a religious weekly newspaper, and was its editor and proprietor from 1816 until it became the third in circulation of the Boston weekly newspapers. He was associated with his brother, Samuel F. B. Morse, in patenting and selling a flexible piston pump until 1823, when he removed to New York, where, with his brother, Richard Cary Morse, he founded and edited the New York *Observer*. He retired from active editorial work in 1858. In 1839 he was associated with Henry A. Munson in the development of a method of printing geographical maps in colors. He also experimented with an invention called the bathyometer for facilitating the exploration of the sea bottom. He edited nearly all his father's geographical works; rewrote the duodecimo "School Geography" in 1820; the octavo geography in 1822, and in connection with Richard C. Morse rewrote the "Universal Gazetteer", 1823, preparing atlases to accompany these works. He is the author of: *Premium Questions on Slavery* (1860); and *Cerographic Maps Comprising the WholeField of Ancient and Modern Geography, Chronology and History*. He died in New York city, Dec. 24, 1871.

MORTON, Henry, scientist and educator, was born in New York city, Dec. 11, 1836; son of the Rev. Henry Jackson (q.v.) and Helen (McFarlan) Morton, and grandson of Gen. Jacob (q.v.) and Catherine (Ludlow) Morton. He attended the Episcopal academy at Philadelphia, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and took a post-graduate course in chemistry. With his fellow students, Charles R. Hale (q.v.) and Samuel H. Jones, he translated the Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Greek texts on the Rosetta Stone, and prepared the report on the same published by the Philomatheon society in 1859, for which he made all the chromo-lithographic drawings. He studied law, 1857–59, and was instructor in chemistry and physics at the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, 1859–69. He was lecturer on mechanics at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia; was professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia Dental college in 1863; was appointed professor *pro tempore* of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania during the absence abroad of Prof. John E. Frazer in 1867–68, and in 1869, when the professorship was divided, he filled the chair of chemistry. He was appointed resident secretary of the Franklin Institute in 1864, delivering many lectures on light in the Academy of Music and Opera House, Philadelphia, which attracted much notice in Europe and America, and was made editor of the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute in 1867. He became president of Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N.J., founded from a bequest of Edwin A. Stevens (q.v.), in 1870. The building was then being constructed, and President Morton selected the faculty and arranged the course of instruction. He was in charge of a party under the auspices of the *U.S. Nautical Almanac* office, which made photographs of the total eclipse of the sun in Iowa, August 7, 1869, securing many successful plates. In this connection he discovered the true cause of the "bright line" seen on photographs of "partial phases" during solar eclipses. His paper on this subject was presented by M. Fay to the French academy. (See *Comptes Rendus*, Vol. 69, p. 1234.) He was a member of a private expedition to observe the total solar eclipse, July 29, 1878, at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. He was appointed a member of the lighthouse board in 1878, to succeed Joseph Henry, deceased (q.v.), held the office until 1885, and conducted investigations on fog signals, electric lighting, fire extinguishers and illuminated buoys. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson college in 1869 and by the College of New Jersey in 1871; also the degree of Sc.D. by the University of Pennsylvania and LL.D. by Princeton university, both in 1897. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1867; the National Academy of Science; the American Chemical society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1873. He was married in 1863 to Clara Whiting Dodge of New York city. She died Sept. 20, 1901, at his country residence, Pine Hill, Ulster county, N.Y. He is the author of many articles on chemistry and physics, published in scientific journals of America and Europe. He was one of the ninety-seven judges who served as a board of electors in October, 1900, in determining the names entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university.

He served as a scientific expert in numerous important cases of patent litigation, and by reason of the revenue so derived was enabled to contribute to the endowment and enlargement of the Stevens Institute, to an aggregate amount of $140,000 up to 1901. This includes, besides a workshop fitted up in 1880, contributions to the fund for the erection of a chemical building and an endowment fund for the same of $80,000, as well as a new boiler-house and boilers to supply the entire group of buildings, costing over $15,000. In 1901 he took a lively interest in the expedition to excavate the ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, and to secure the early setting out of the same he guaranteed the expenses for the first year. On Feb. 6, 1902, the institute was further enriched through the efforts of President Morton, by the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering erected at a cost of $65,000 by Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Morton died in New York city, May 8, 1902.

MORTON, Henry Jackson, clergyman, was born in New York city, Sept. 28, 1807; son of Jacob (q.v.) and Catherine (Ludlow) Morton. He attended school in Jamaica, L.I., and New York city; was graduated at Columbia A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830. After studying law for a short time he entered the General Theological seminary and was graduated and ordered deacon in 1830. He was elected assistant rector of St. James's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1830; and was ordained priest in 1831. He was married in 1831 to Helen, daughter of Henry and Mehitabel Blanchard (Carmer) McFarlan of New York. He visited Europe in 1836, and was rector of St. James's church, 1837–87, when he was made rector emeritus. He was a member and president of the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania; was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1844–90, and of the Protestant Episcopal academy of Philadelphia. Having unusual artistic ability, he was in early life an active member of the National Academy of Design in New York, and of the New York Sketch club, which afterward became the Century association. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Episcopal Hospital, Church Home and Philadelphia Dispensary. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. He is the author of: *The Sunday-School Teacher's Call*, and *The Sunday-School Teacher's Aid* both published in 1838. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1890.

MORTON, Jackson, senator, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1794. His parents died when he was a boy, and he was reared by his grandmother until her death and then by his uncle, William Morton. He studied at Washington college and was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1815. He engaged in the lumber business at Pensacola, Fla., in 1820, settled as a planter on his estate, "Mortonia," near Pensacola, represented his district in the territorial legislature, 1836–37, and was president of the council in 1837 and for several years thereafter. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of Florida in 1838, a general of the volunteer forces during the Indian wars, and navy agent at Pensacola, Fla., 1841–45. He was a presidential elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Whig for the term 1849–55. He was a member of the Confederate congress, 1862–65. He died in Santa Rosa county, Fla., Nov. 20, 1874.

MORTON, Jacob, soldier, was born in New York city, July 8, 1761; son of John and Maria Sophia (Kemper) Morton. John Morton, the son of a Scotch clergyman, came to New York in the commissary department of the British army prior to 1760, and resigning his position after a time went into business as an exporter of flax and importer of Irish linen and other merchandise. He married Maria Sophia, daughter of Jacob Kemper, who was born at Caub on the Rhine, Germany, in 1706; came to America in 1741, with his wife (Maria Regina Ernest of Mankeim, Germany) and family, settled first at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson river, then at Beekman, on the Livingston "Patent," and finally (in 1749) at New Brunswick, N.J. John Morton sided with the colonies in the Revolution, and left New York when its occupation by the British was threatened, and with his family and effects removed first to Elizabeth, and soon after to Baskingridge, N.J. He placed a large part of his capital in the "Loan Office" of the revolted colonies, and the extent of this deposit caused him to be called by the British "the Rebel Banker." He died at Baskingridge in 1781. Peace being declared in 1783, the Morton family removed to Elizabethtown, and in December of the same year to New York city. Jacob Morton graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1778, A.M., 1781, studied law with Judge Patterson in Trenton, N.J., and was admitted to the bar, first in New Jersey and afterward in New York. He opened an office and began practice as a lawyer in New York city. He received his first commission as an officer of the militia in 1786, and later became colonel of the 6th regiment of

infantry, and was transferred with that regiment to the artillery, and in 1815 was placed in command of the first division of the New York state artillery. During the war of 1812 he was a member of the state board of fortification, and as commander of artillery was constantly active in connection with the preparations for the defense of New York harbor. General Morton was elected to the house of assembly in 1795, and in 1797 was made a judge of the court of justices, and after filling the offices of alderman, comptroller and city inspector, was in 1810 made clerk of the common council, which office he held until his death. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his portrait with the badge of that organization is preserved, together with a large punch bowl presented by him to the board of aldermen, in the Governor's room at the City Hall, New York city. On June 25, 1791, General Morton married Catharine Ludlow, who was born Jan. 22, 1767, and died May 11, 1849, leaving seven sons and one daughter, as follows: John Ludlow, artist, born March 16, 1792, died Aug. 2, 1871; George William, U.S. commissioner, etc., born July 5, 1793, died May 7, 1865; Charles Ferdinand, U.S. army, born Oct. 30, 1794, died April 10, 1868; Edmund, gentleman farmer, born June 1, 1800, died Aug. 7, 1881; Hester Sophia, born Aug. 3, 1796, married Dr. R. Bullas, died June 26, 1868; Washington Quincy, lawyer, born April 12, 1802, died Sept. 6, 1878; Hamilton, surgeon, later lawyer, born Jan. 21, 1804, died 1895; and Henry Jackson (q.v.). See "New York City During the War of 1822," by R. S. Guernsey (New York, 1889). He died in New York city, Dec. 3, 1836.

MORTON, James St. Clair, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1829; son of Dr. Samuel George and Rebecca Grellet (Pearsall) Morton. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1843–46, and was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, second in the class of 1851, and was assigned to the corps of engineers. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses at Charleston, S.C., 1851-52, and in the building of Fort Delaware, Del., 1852–55. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers, April 1, 1854; was assistant professor of mathematics and of military engineering at the U.S. Military academy, 1855-57, engineer in the preliminary work at Sandy Hook Fort, N.J., 1857–58, and built the Sandy Hook lighthouse. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1856; served as lighthouse engineer, 1858–59; and had charge of work on the Washington monument and was engineer of the Potomac water works, 1859-60. He was in command of the Chiriqui expedition to Central America in 1860; was superintending engineer during the building of Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas, Fla., 1861–62, and of repairs at Fort Mifflin, Pa., in 1862. He was promoted captain of the corps of engineers, Aug. 6, 1861; served as chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio, May to October, 1862; as chief engineer of the Army of the Cumberland from October, 1862, to November, 1863, and commanded the Pioneer brigade attached to the 14th corps of the Army of the Cumberland in November, 1863. He was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and served in the Tennessee campaign, being engaged in the battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., Jan. 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone's River; was engaged in fortifying Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., January to June, 1863; participated in the advance on Tullahoma, June to July, 1863, and was promoted major, July 3, 1863. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, where he was wounded; was brevetted colonel, U.S.A. for gallant and meritorious services in that battle, Sept. 20, 1863, and engaged in fortifying Chattanooga, September to November, 1863. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Nov. 7, 1863; served as superintending engineer of the defenses of Nashville, Murfreesboro, Clarksville and Fort Donelson from Nov. 14, 1863, to Jan. 30, 1864; was assistant to the chief engineer at Washington, D.C., January to May, 1864, and chief engineer of the 9th army corps, May-June, 1864, being engaged in the battle of North Anna, May 24, 1864, battle of Tolopotomy, May 28-29, 1864, battle of Bethesda church, May 30, 1864, and the assault of Petersburg, Va., where he was killed while leading the attack. He was brevetted brigadier-general of the U.S. army, June 17, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the assault on Petersburg, Va. He is the author of: *An Essay on Instruction in Engineering*, (1856); an essay on *A New Plan for the Fortification of Certain Points of the Sea Coast of the United States* (1858); *Memoir on American Fortification* (1859); *Dangers and Defences of New York City* (1858); and *Life and Services of Maj. John Saunders of the Engineers* (1860). He was killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864, and was buried with military honors at Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

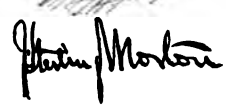
MORTON, John, signer, was born at Ridley, Pa. in 1724; son of John and Mary (Richards) Morton. His ancestors were among the first Swedish emigrants to settle on the Delaware river between the Christiana and the Wickeeo, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, Pa. His father died before his birth, and his mother was married, secondly, to John Sketchley, an Englishman, who guarded his stepson with paternal care, superintending his education and instructing him in surveying. He was employed in surveying and

farming until 1764, when he was commissioned a justice of the peace. He was elected a representative in the general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1764, and held the office several years, serving as speaker almost continuously. He was appointed Sept. 11, 1765, a delegate to the stamp act congress, which met in New York in that year, and was sheriff of Chester county, 1766–69. He served as president judge of the court of general quarter sessions and common pleas, and as judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania previous to the Revolutionary war. He was appointed in July, 1774, a delegate to the first Continental congress, which met in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. He was chosen colonel of a battalion of volunteers raised in Chester county soon after the battle of Lexington, 1775, but public duties prevented his accepting the commission. He was instructed to assist in framing and adopting a plan "for the purpose of obtaining redress of American grievances; for placing American rights upon a solid and constitutional basis, and for establishing if possible harmony between Great Britain and the colonies." He served with ability on several important committees during his term in congress, and was chairman of the committee of the whole during the organization of a system of confederation finally agreed upon Nov. 15, 1777, and on July 4, 1776, gave the casting vote of the delegation from Pennsylvania in favor of the Declaration of Independence, and subsequently signed the document. This was most important, as it settled the position of Pennsylvania on the question of adopting the Declaration, and this act cost him the friendship of his constituents, who almost universally questioned the policy of taking so radical a course, and while Franklin and Wilson favored the measure, Willing and Humphreys strongly opposed it. He did not live to witness the change in public sentiment, and on his death bed said, "Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered my country." He was married to Ann Justis of Delaware. A monument was erected to his memory in the Episcopal churchyard at Chester, Pa., Oct. 9, 1845, and a memorial tablet was placed by his grandson in Independence Hall, Philadelphia in 1876, but exact dates are not recorded. He died in Chester county, Pa., in April, 1777.

CONGRESS HALL, BALTIMORE, MD. 1776 - 1777.

MORTON, John P., publisher, was born in Lexington, Ky., March 4, 1807. He entered Transylvania university in 1821, but left in 1823 on account of his father's business failure. He was a tutor for a short time; clerked in a Lexington bookstore, and in 1825 was engaged by W. W. Worseley as his agent, and later took entire charge of his publishing business. In 1826 he was in partnership with Mr. Worseley in publishing the *Focus* and in book-selling. In 1827 the publishing house of Morton & Co. was established, and continued until 1829, when the name was changed to Morton & Smith and later to John P. Morton & Co. This was the only house in the south that published a full line of school books. Mr. Morton was the pioneer in Kentucky in the manufacture of books and of blank books. He built the John N. Morton Memorial infirmary for the sick at Louisville, at a cost of $100,000 and gave it to the Diocese of Kentucky, a memorial to his son. He died in Louisville, Ky.. July 19, 1889.

MORTON, Julius Sterling, cabinet officer, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N.Y., April 22, 1832; son of Julius D. and Emeline (Sterling) Morton; grandson of Abner Morton, and a descendant of George Morton, who was the financial agent of the Pilgrims in 1620, and chartered the *Mayflower*. He was taken by his parents to Michigan in 1834; attended school at Monroe, and the Wesleyan seminary at Albion, and matriculated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1854, but left before graduating, receiving his degree in 1858 *nunc pro tunc*. He was married, Oct. 30, 1854, to Caroline French Joy, and removed at once to the then territory of Nebraska, which had just been opened to settlement. He became a member of the Townsite company at Nebraska City, established the Nebraska City *News*, and was twice elected a member of the territorial legislature. In 1853 he was appointed secretary of the territory by President Buchanan, and served in that position, part of the time as acting governor, under the organic act, until May, 1861. In 1872 as a member of the state board of agriculture he originated the phrase "Arbor Day," and instituted the observation of that tree-planting festival. From that all arbor days in all the states have germinated. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state in 1866, 1882, 1884 and



1892, and was secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of President Cleveland, 1893–97. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from Union college in 1854, and that of LL.D. from Williams college in 1895. He established his home at Arbor Lodge, adjoining Nebraska City, on a quarter section of land which he pre-empted from the government at $1.25 per acre in 1857, having been a resident on the same from June 1, 1855. He established the *Conservative* in 1896 as an independent newspaper and under his editorship it soon gained a large circulation. He was also connected with nearly every manufacturing industry in his city. His wife died in 1881 at Arbor Lodge, Neb., and he died at the home of his son, Mark Morton, at Lake Forest, Ill., April 27, 1902.

MORTON, Levi Parsons, Vice-President of the United States, was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824; son of the Rev. Daniel Oliver and Lucretia (Parsons) Morton; grandson of Ebenezer, Jr., and Hannah (Dailey) Morton; great-grandson of Capt. Ebenezer and Mercy (Foster) Morton, and of Daniel and Hannah Dailey, of Easton, Maine; great^2-grandson of John, Jr., and Mary (Ring) Morton and of John and Hannah (Stetson) Foster, and great-^{3}grandson of the Hon. John and Lettice (Hanford) Morton of Middleboro, Mass., and of Andrew Ring. His first ancestor in America, George Morton (or Mourt), financial agent of the Plymouth colony, born in Yorkshire, England, 1585, married in 1612, Juliana, daughter of Alexander Carpenter; took passage in the ship *Anne*, which arrived in Plymouth, Mass., in June, 1623, and was the author of "Mourt's Relation" (1622), giving the earliest account of the Pilgrim enterprise. His maternal ancestor, Joseph Parsons, was a cornet in an English cavalry troop, and was father of the first child born in Northampton, Mass. Levi Parsons Morton was educated at Shoreham academy; was employed in a country store at Enfield, Mass., 1838–40: taught school at Boscawen, N.H., 1840–41; was clerk in the general store of W. W. Esterbrook, in Concord, N.H., and in 1842 was given charge of a branch store at Hanover. Upon the failure of Mr. Esterbrook, Morton became a clerk in the employ of Mr. Beebe of New York, and in 1845, on reaching his majority, bought out Beebe's interest and engaged in the business for himself. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1849, to accept a partnership with Mr. Beebe in the dry goods business, and in 1854 established the drygoods house of Morton & Grinnell, in New York city. The firm failed in 1861, and in 1862 he established the banking and brokerage house of L. P. Morton & Co., with Charles W. McCune as partner, and when Mr. McCune withdrew in 1863, Mr. Morton established the London house of Morton, Burns & Co. In 1868 George Bliss became a member of the New York house, the firm name being changed to Morton, Bliss & Co., and Sir John Rose entered the London house, which became Morton, Rose & Co., the Geneva award of $15,500,000 being paid through this house. The firm was also conspicuous for its sale of $500,000,000 of New York Central stock belonging to Cornelius Vanderbilt, to English purchasers. The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. headed the syndicate formed to fund the national debt in 1896, and in 1899 went into voluntary liquidation, and was succeeded by the Morton Trust company. Mr. Morton was a Republican representative in the 46th congress, 1879–81; declined to accept the nomination for Vice-President from the Republican national convention in 1880, was appointed by President Garfield U.S. minister to France in 1881, having declined the position of secretary of the navy in his cabinet. He resigned the French mission in 1885, and returned to New York. He was elected Vice-President of the United States on the Republican ticket, with Benjamin Harrison for President, in 1888, serving 1889–93, but was not re-nominated in 1892. He was elected governor of the state of New York in 1894, defeating David B. Hill, the Democratic candidate, by a large plurality. While governor he signed the bill granting the charter to Greater New York. Upon the close of his term in 1896 he retired from politics, and gave his entire time to his banking interests and to beautifying his estate, "Ellerslie," at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, where he also engaged in stock raising. He was twice married, first in 1866, to Lucy Kimball, of Flatlands, L.I., N.Y., who died in 1871, and secondly, in 1873, to Anna Livingston, daughter of William J. Street of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and they had five daughters. He became a member of several New York clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution and the Mayflower Descendants. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1881, and by Middlebury in 1882. In 1885 he gave a valuable piece of property to Dartmouth college on which to erect a memorial hall; and in 1885 he gave $10,000 to Middlebury college on condition that an equal amount of money should be raised, and the whole be used to found a professorship of modern languages.

Levi P. Morton

MORTON, Marcus, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Freetown, Mass., Feb. 19, 1784; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Cary) Morton; grandson of Nathaniel and Hannah (Pritchard) Templor Morton, and great-grandson of George and Julia (Carpenter) Morton. He was graduated with highest honors at Brown university, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, and studied law at Litchfield, Conn. He was married in 1807 to Charlotte, daughter of James Hodges, of Taunton, Mass., and practised law in Taunton. He was clerk of the Massachusetts senate, 1811–12; a Democratic representative from Massachusetts in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817–21; a member of the executive council of Massachusetts in 1823; lieutenant-governor in 1825, and became acting governor on the death of Governor Eustis in that year. He was judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1825–39, and resigned in 1839 to accept the nomination of governor of Massachusetts, and was elected over Edward Everett by one vote. He was defeated for election in 1841, but was elected in 1842 by the legislature, and again by a majority of one vote, and served through 1843. He was collector of the port of Boston by appointment of President Polk, 1845–48, when he resigned. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1853, and a representative in the state legislature in 1858. He served as a member of the board of overseers of Harvard university, 1826–52, and 1854–60, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown university in 1826, and from Harvard university in 1840. He died in Taunton, Mass., Feb. 6, 1864.

MORTON, Marcus, jurist, was born in Taunton, Mass., April 8, 1819; son of Governor Marcus and Charlotte (Hodges) Morton, and grandson of James Hodges, of Taunton. He was prepared for college in Bristol County academy; was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841; and at the Harvard Law school, LL.B. 1840. He continued his law studies in the office of Peleg Sprague and William Gray, in Boston, and practised in Boston, 1841–50. He was married Oct. 19, 1843, to Abby B., daughter of Henry and Amy (Harris) Hoppin of Providence, R.I., and in 1850 removed to Andover, Mass. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1853; a representative in the state legislature of 1858, where he served as chairman of the committee on elections. He was appointed judge of the superior court of Suffolk county in April, 1858, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Josiah G. Abbot, and served until the abolition of that court in 1859. He was appointed justice of the superior court of Massachusetts on its organization in 1859, to succeed Judge E. R. Hoar; became an associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1869, succeeded Horace Gray as chief justice in January, 1882, and resigned on Aug. 27, 1890. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown university in 1870 and from Harvard university in 1882. He died at Andover, Mass., Feb. 10, 1891.

MORTON, Nathaniel, author, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1613; son of George and Julia (Carpenter) Morton, and a grandson of Alexander Carpenter. George Morton, a native of Ansterfield, Yorkshire, England, joined the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, before 1613, immigrated to America in the ship *Ann* with his wife and five children, and settled in Plymouth, Mass., in June, 1623. Nathaniel accompanied his parents to the new world, and after the death of his father, in 1828, was adopted by Governor Bradford, who had married his mother's sister. He became associated with Bradford in the management of public affairs; was made a freeman in 1635, and served as secretary of the Plymouth colony, 1647–85, longer than any incumbent of a similar office. He was also secretary of the United colonies of New England, and almost all the records of the Plymouth colony and the United colonies of New England are in his handwriting. He noted the happenings of the early days of the colony, which were published under the title, "New England's Memorial; or, a Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, manifested to the Planters of New England" (1669); reprinted in England (1669), with a supplement by Josiah Cotton, Boston, Mass. (1721); 3d edition (1772); 4th edition, with supplement and large additions with marginal notes, and a copy of an ancient map by John Davis (1826), and 6th edition (1855). He was placed next in honor after the governors, and before Captain Standish and Robert Cushman, in recognition of his long and important services to the colony. He was married in 1635 to Lydia Cooper, and a second time April 29, 1674, to Hannah, widow of Richard Templar, and a daughter of Richard Pritchard. He is the author of numerous verses commemorating the virtues of the Pilgrims, the best specimens being those on the death of Mrs. Bradford, published at the end of Governor Bradford's "History" (1856), and of a *Synopsis of the Church History of Plymouth* (1680), preserved in Ebenezer Hazard's "Historical Collections," and published in Alexander Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth" (1841). He died in Plymouth, Mass., June 29, 1685.

MORTON, Oliver Hazard Perry Throck, statesman, was born in Salisbury, Wayne county, Ind., Aug. 4, 1823; the fourth child of James Throck and Sarah (Miller) Morton, and a direct descendant of John Throckmorton, who reached Boston

harbor with Roger Williams on the ship *Lion*, 1631, and first settled at Salem, but appears April 10, 1637, named in a grant of Williams, as neighbor Throckmorton. In 1642 he settled at Throg's Neck, N. Y., with thirty-five associates, and after the Indian massacre of October, 1643, in which members of his family were killed, he returned to Rhode Island, where he was a freeman, 1655, and deputy in the colonial legislature, 1664–73. He purchased land in the "Monmouth Patent," N. J., but continued the neighbor of Roger Williams in Providence. His sons, Job and John, Jr., went to Monmouth county, and among their descendants James, born in New Jersey, May 4, 1782, having a dispute with his brother, changed his name to James Throck Morton, and wrote it James T. Morton. He removed to Ohio in early life and married there, his first wife bearing him three children. On Feb. 14, 1815, he married secondly, Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Miller, of Springfield, Ohio, who came to Ohio from Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Morton died when Oliver was three years old. He attended Wayne county seminary for one year, and when his grandfather removed to Centreville, Ind. (where he died, Oct. 12, 1838), Oliver was first employed in a drug store, and later was apprentice to his half-brother, William S. T. Morton, a hatter. He attended Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1843–45, but left before graduating and was married. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in Centreville until Feb. 23, 1852, when he was elected by the legislature judge of the sixth circuit, and served eight months until under the new constitution the office became elective. He then attended the law school in Cincinnati, Ohio, for six months and returned to his practice in Centreville. In the presidential campaign of 1852 he spoke for Pierce and Butler, and was himself favorably mentioned for representative in congress and even for U. S. senator. He however refused to endorse the Kansas-Nebraska bill before the Democratic state convention at Indianapolis in May, 1854, and was expelled from the convention. He attached himself to the People's party, July 13, 1864, which party carried the state. He was a delegate to the preliminary Free-soil convention at Pittsburg, Feb. 22, 1856, where the Republican party was formed. He

was the unsuccessful candidate of the People's party for governor of Indiana in 1856, being defeated by Ashbel P. Willard after an exciting canvass, in which the two candidates met in joint debate several times. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1860, and was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1861, with Henry S. Lane as governor, and upon Governor Lane's election to the U. S. senate, Jan. 15, 1861, Mr. Morton became acting governor. On April 15, before the publication of the President's proclamation calling for 75,000 men, Governor Morton tendered to him, on behalf of the state, 10,000 men. The state treasury was at this period very low, and in order to equip his soldiers he was obliged to procure arms from the general government at Washington. He called a special meeting of the state legislature, April 24, 1861, which body passed appropriation bills to the amount of $1,740,000 to equip, organize and support the state militia. In 1862 the Democrats carried the state, the new legislature refused to receive the governor's message, and had it not been for the prompt withdrawal of the Republican members, thus leaving both houses without a quorum, the military command would have been taken from the governor. He carried on the state government alone, refusing to call the legislature together, and assumed obligations amounting to over $1,000,000, for which act he was severely censured by the supreme court. The draft laws provoked the Peace Democrats in Indiana, and an organization was formed for resisting the draft, protecting deserters and in other ways embarrassing the administration, but the plans were discovered and Governor Morton arrested the leaders known as Knights of the Golden Circle, Order of American Knights and Sons of Liberty. He was re-elected governor in 1864. He suffered a slight attack of paralysis, Oct. 10, 1865, and went to France in November to consult with Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris. On his way he visited Washington, where President Johnson confided to him a secret mission to the emperor of the French to secure the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico without resorting to a formal demand. This was under cover of an official mission to investigate sanitary and other methods adopted by the French army under credentials from the President and secretary of war. He delivered the secret message in person, and received the assurance of Napoleon III. that his only purpose in retaining troops in Mexico was to protect the rights of French creditors and residents, and that he should leave the people to the free choice of their rulers. After undergoing the moxa treatment in Paris he went to Geneva. President Johnson offered him the Austrian mission if he wished to remain in Europe, but he returned home, April 12, 1866,

On Jan. 11, 1867, he delivered his message to the legislature, in which he favored severe measures before granting the readmission of seceding states to the Union; advocated negro suffrage, the protection of men of all races, classes and opinions, and the assurance of the maintenance of loyal republican state governments. On Jan. 22, 1867, he was elected U. S. senator, defeating Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, and on Jan. 23 resigned the governorship. He took his seat in the senate, March 4, 1867, and was made a member of the committee on foreign relations, where he soon became an acknowledged leader. He spoke in the senate on reconstruction; opposed an increase in the currency; introduced a resumption act that was embodied in the act of 1875; favored the 15th amendment, the tenure-of-office law, the acquisition of Santo Domingo and opposed civil service reform and universal amnesty. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and during the campaign spoke in Illinois and Missouri for Grant. On Nov. 26, 1872, he was re-elected U. S. senator. As chairman of the committee on privileges and elections he introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to change the system of electing the President, making it by a direct vote of the people. The bill was reported to the senate in May, 1874, was brought up by him and supported by a speech, Jan. 21, 1875, and subsequently passed the senate, but was defeated in the house. The Louisiana elections gave to the committee on privileges and elections much work and responsibility. In the panic of 1873 Morton changed his views on the currency question and favored an increase of currency, being supported by the senate, but the bill was vetoed by the President. He was mentioned for the chief justiceship on the death of Chief-Justice Chase, May 7, 1873, but declined to consider it on account of his health. On Jan. 27, 1874, he moved that the committee on transportation introduce a bill to promote interstate commerce, and supported his proposition by a carefully considered speech, but the bill was not acted on. He favored woman suffrage on May 28, 1874, in discussing the admission of the proposed territory of Pembina. In the Republican national convention that met at Cincinnati, June 14, 1876, he was a candidate for the presidency, and on the first ballot received 124 votes, standing second in the list of candidates, and led only by James G. Blaine; but after a few ballots his support went to Rutherford B. Hayes, who was nominated. As chairman of the committee to investigate Chinese immigration he went to California and began investigation at San Francisco, Oct. 19, returning to Washington, Nov. 29, 1876. The report was delayed till Feb. 27, 1877, and his minority report was left unfinished partly in MS., and was presented to the senate, Jan. 17, 1878. He opposed the electoral commission bill and made the closing argument against its adoption. On the election of Mr. Hayes Senator Morton was consulted as to the composition of his cabinet, and when the senate met, March 4, 1877, he declined the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations. He went to Oregon in June, 1877, as a member of a sub-committee appointed to investigate the election of Senator Grover, and while absent was taken very ill and returned to Indiana, first stopping at Richmond, the residence of Mrs. Burbank, his wife's mother, where President Hayes visited him, Sept. 13. On Oct. 15, he was taken to his own home in Indianapolis. He was married May 15, 1845, to Lucinda M., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Burbank, of Springdale, Ohio, and they had five children: John Miller, born April 16, 1846, accompanied his father to France, and died at St. Paul island, Bering Sea, while special agent of the U. S. treasury, July 15, 1900; Mary Elizabeth and Sarah Lilias died in infancy; Walter Scott, born Dec. 2, 1856, attended his father in his illness at Richmond, Ind., and Oliver Throck, born May 23, 1860, accompanied his father to Oregon, and died in November, 1898. In August, 1899, the legislature of Indiana caused to be placed in Statuary Hall, National Capitol, a life-size marble statue of Governor Morton, executed by Charles H. Niehaus. See "Life of Oliver P. Morton, Including His Important Speeches," by William Dudley Foulke (2 vols., 1899). He died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 11, 1877.

MORTON, Samuel George, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1799; son of George and Jane (Cummings) Morton; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (St. Clair) Morton, of Clonmel, Ireland, and a descendant of Thomas Morton, of county Queens, Ireland. His father died when he was a child, and his mother, a member of the Society of Friends, placed him in one of their academies, where he was trained for a business life, but having no taste for business, entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Parrish, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and at the University of Edinburgh in 1823. He visited Italy and France and studied for a while in Paris. He settled in practice in Philadelphia in 1824, and became an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was recording secretary in 1825, corresponding secretary in 1831, and president in December, 1849. He was married, Oct. 23, 1827, to Rebecca Grellet, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Collins) Pearsall, of New York city. He pursued the study of geology and craniology, and in 1830

began to collect skulls, which when acquired by the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, numbered 1,500 specimens, 918 of which were human. He was professor of anatomy in in Pennsylvania Medical college, 1839–43, and one of the physicians and clinical teachers of the Alms House hospital at Philadelphia for many years. He was a member of the Medical Society of Sweden, Royal Botanical Society of Ratisbon, Academy of Science and Letters at Palermo, Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Academy of Science, Letters and Arts de Zelanti di arcireale, Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, the Medical Society of Edinburgh, the Senckenburg Natural History Society of Frankfort-on-the Main. He is the author of: *Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County, Pa.* (1827); *A Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the United States* (1834); *Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption* (1834); *Crania Americana, or a Comparative View of the Skulls of Various Aboriginal Nations of North and South America*, folio (1839); *Crania Egyptiaca, or Observations on Egyptian Ethnography, Derived from the History of the Monuments and Catacombs of Thebes* (1844); *An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, General, and Microscopic* (1849), and contributions to *Silliman's Journal*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1851.

MORTON, Thomas George, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8, 1835; son of Dr. Samuel George and Rebecca Grellet (Pearsall) Morton, and a descendant (maternally) of Henry Pearsall, Long Island, N. Y., 1644, and of Capt. John Underhill, 1630. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1850–51, and was graduated at the medical department in 1856. He was the resident surgeon at St. Joseph's hospital in Philadelphia in 1856, at Wills' Eye hospital in 1857, and at the Pennsylvania hospital, 1857–58. He settled in Philadelphia in the practice of surgery in 1859, and served in the field in Virginia and at Washington, D. C., and was acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. army, 1862–64. He was also actively engaged in organizing military hospitals, including the U. S. Army hospital, Philadelphia, of which he was surgeon-in-chief, in 1863. He was one of the surgeons at Satterlee hospital, and consulting surgeon of the Mower Army hospital in 1863. He was surgeon to Wills' Eye hospital, 1859–74, and surgeon emeritus from 1874; consulting surgeon to the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind in 1862, surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1864, pathologist and curator of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1860–64; founder and surgeon to the Orthopædic hospital in 1867; physician to the Howard hospital, 1865–75, and surgeon to the Jewish and Woman's hospitals in 1870. He was commissioner of public charities in Pennsylvania in 1883; consulting surgeon to the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in 1885; chairman of the lunacy commission of Pennsylvania, 1886–93; commissioner for the erection of the State Insane hospital at Morristown, Pa., in 1876, and chairman of the committee on plans and buildings; president of the American Society for the Restriction of Vivisection, 1885–86; professor of clinical and operative surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic college, 1889, and vice-president of the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty. He introduced the ward-carriage into the Pennsylvania hospital in 1866, the bed elevator and carriage in 1874, and received a medal from the Centennial exposition in 1876 for his hospital ward dressing-carriage. He was made a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861; a member of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, in 1856; honorary member of the Society of Mental Medicine in Belgium, 1888; a member of the American Philosophical society, 1900; companion of the Loyal Legion; member of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Founders and Patriots of America, the Sons of the Revolution, the Holland Society; the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; the American Surgical association and the American Medical association in 1864; American Ophthalmological society, and a member and officer in all the prominent medical societies in Philadelphia. He was married, Nov. 12, 1861, to Ann Jenks, daughter of Dr. Thomas Story and Ann (Jenks) Kirkbride, of Philadelphia. He contributed to the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, and to the Pennsylvania Hospital Reports, and is the author of: *Lecture on the Transfusion of Blood and its Practical Application* (1877); *Surgery of Pennsylvania Hospital*, with Dr. William Hunt (1880); *Transfusion of Blood and its Practical Application* (1887); and *History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1751–1895* (1895).

MORTON, William Thomas Green, dentist, was born in Charlton township, Mass., Aug. 9, 1819; son of James Morton; grandson of Thomas Morton, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Robert Morton, who came from Scotland to Mendon, Mass., and removed thence to New Jersey, where he founded Elizabethtown. His father, a farmer, lost his property in 1835, and William was obliged to leave school and support himself. He studied dentistry with Horace Wells (q. v.) in Hartford, Conn., was a partner of Dr. Wells in Hartford, and soon after removed to Boston. He was married in May, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Whitman, of Farmington, Conn. He entered as a student of medicine

the office of Dr. Charles T. Jackson (q. v.) in March, 1844, and in July, 1844, first applied hydro-chloric ether to the tooth of a patient before applying the instrument used in filling, and he thus discovered that ether caused insensibility to pain. He then applied hydro-chloric ether to insects, birds and small quadrupeds, but with no positive results. He matriculated at Harvard medical school in 1844, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Joseph C. Warren (q. v.), and attended clinical lectures at the Massachusetts General hospital. On September 30, 1846, he shut himself alone in a room, breathed hydro-chloric ether, and was rendered for a time insensible, as described by himself after recovering. He next administered it to a patient with a painful tooth, and he extracted the tooth and brought his patient to consciousness by dashing cold water in his face. On Oct. 14, 1846, Dr. Warren sent for Morton to administer his preparation to a patient then about to undergo an operation. The operation proved painless and successful. The next trial was successfully made, Nov. 7, 1846, in amputating a leg, but the profession discouraged the use of the preparation in the hospital as against the code of medical ethics, the preparation being a secret of Morton's. He soon after made a free gift of the use of his discovery to the hospital, and in 1848 the trustees presented him with a silver box containing $1,000, the inscription on the box concluding, "He has become poor in a cause which made the world his debtor." He was granted a patent for his discovery in November, 1846, and in Europe in December, 1846, and when he offered the free use of his patent to the army and navy both departments declined to have anything to do with it. The popular opposition to its use ruined his practice in Boston, and when he applied to congress for relief in 1846, and again in 1849, his claims were opposed by both Dr. Jackson and Horace Wells. In 1852 his friends obtained the introduction of a bill in congress appropriating $100,000 as a national testimonial for his discovery on condition that he should surrender his patent to the U.S. government, but it failed to pass, as it did in 1853 and 1854. The medical profession of Boston, New York and Philadelphia gave the bill tardy support in 1856, 1858 and 1860 respectively. The

bill before congress was so amended as to embrace the names of Jackson, Wells and Long as equally entitled with Morton to credit for the discovery of the application of ether as an anæsthesia, and as amended was never acted upon. Dr. Morton received a prize of 2,500 francs from the French Academy of Sciences for the application of the discovery to surgical operations. He was also decorated by the governments of Russia and Sweden, and the commonwealth of Massachusetts caused his name to be placed second in the list of fifty-three immortals that adorn the dome of the State house in Boston. Dr. Nathan P. Weyman, of New York, left a history of the part taken by Dr. Morton in the ether controversy in "Trial of a Public Benefactor" (1859). Dr. Morton engaged in farming at Wellesley, Mass., and died suddenly while in Central Park, New York city, July 15, 1868.

MOSBY, John Singleton, soldier, was born in Powhatan county, Va., Dec. 6, 1833; son of Alfred D. and Virginia I. (McLaurine) Mosby, and grandson of Catharine (Steger) Mosby and of Jane (Ware) McLaurine. His paternal ancestors were Welsh and his maternal, Scotch. He was prepared for college in Charlottesville and was graduated at the University of Virginia with honors in Greek, June 29, 1852. He then studied law and practised in Bristol, Washington county. He was married, Dec. 30, 1856, to Pauline Clarke of Kentucky, and they had six children, May, Beverley, John Singleton, Victoria Stuart, Pauline and Ada. In 1861 he enlisted in a company recruited by William E. Jones (q. v.) which formed part of the 1st Virginia cavalry, of which he became adjutant. Later he was employed as a scout at Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's headquarters, and guided Stuart's command in its movement in the rear of McClellan's army on the Chickahominy, June 14, 1862. In January, 1863, he recruited a force of cavalry in Northern Virginia with which, aided by friendly citizens of Fauquier and Loudoun counties, he harassed the Federal lines, cut communications and destroyed supply trains. When not in active duty his men scattered for safety, with the understanding that they were to assemble at a given time and place to carry out a proposed raid. This system of warfare exasperated the Federal commanders who tried to capture

the partisan leader and this failing, the searching party destroyed the crops and farmhouses belonging to citizens known to have harbored or abetted Mosby or his men. His frequent capture of outposts compelled the Federals to strengthen their pickets and contract their lines, to evade capture or surprises. At Chantilly, March 16, 1863, he routed a superior Federal cavalry force, and at Dranesville, April 1, 1863, defeated a detachment of cavalry sent especially to capture him. During the battle of Chancellorsville he surprised a body of Federal cavalry at Warrenton Junction, but was obliged to retreat before overpowering numbers, which he did without loss to his command. He then procured a howitzer and passed in the rear of General Hooker's army; wrecked a railroad train laden with supplies; inflicted severe damage on the troop guarding the train, and finally cut his way through their lines and escaped. He captured a transport near Aquia Creek in May, 1864, while Grant was engaged in the Wilderness and the Federal commander was obliged to detach a cavalry force to protect his communications. With twenty-nine men he marched into Fairfax Court House on the night of March 7, 1863, captured Gen. E. H. Stoughton at his headquarters with a number of his staff and men and delivered them the next day as prisoners to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. His command was known as the 43d battalion, Virginia cavalry, and he was commissioned successively captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, C. S. A. After the close of the war he engaged in the practice of law at Warrenton, Va. In 1876 he made public through a letter to the New York *Herald* his intention to support the candidacy of Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency and in this letter first applied the phrase "the solid south." President Hayes appointed him U. S. consul to Hong Kong, China, in 1878, and he retained the office until 1885. Returning to the United States he began the practice of law in San Francisco, Cal., and became the counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad company. On Sept. 23, 1899, a granite monument, 25 feet high, was unveiled at Front Royal, Va., by "Mosby's men," in memory of the seven comrades executed near the spot, Sept. 23, 1864, while prisoners of war in the hands of the Federal army. In July, 1901, he was appointed a special agent of the general land office, with headquarters at Sterling, Colo. He is the author of: "*A Bit of Partisan Service* and *The Confederate Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. III, pages 148 and 251) and of *Mosby's War Reminiscences and Stuart's Cavalry Campaign* (1887). See "Partisan Life with Mosby" by John Scott (1867); "Mosby and his Men" by J. M. Crawford (1867), and "Mosby's Rangers," by J. J. Williamson (1895).

MOSELEY, Edward Augustus, lawyer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 23, 1846; son of Edward Strong and Charlotte Augusta (Chapman) Moseley; grandson of Ebenezer and Mary Ann (Oxnard) Moseley, and of the Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D. and Alice (Buck) Chapman, and a descendant of Moseley or Maudesley, who sailed from Plymouth, England, in the ship *Mary and John* in March, 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was a member of the common council and an alderman of his native city, which he also represented for two terms in the Massachusetts legislature; was president of the Mechanics' Exchange of Boston, 1885–86, and was appointed secretary of the Interstate Commerce commission at Washington, D.C., in 1887, which office he still held in 1902. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts, of the District of Columbia, 1889, and in the U. S. supreme court, 1898. He was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution; chancellor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and in 1897 succeeded Admiral Richard W. Meade, as president of the American-Irish Historical society. He received the thanks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for "disinterested and valuable services in the cause of humanity," and labored zealously for years to secure legislation in the interest of labor, particularly for the adoption of uniform safety appliances upon railway cars, becoming an authority on the subject in the United States. He also rendered valuable services in forwarding legislation to promote arbitration and conciliation in labor disputes and the prevention of "blacklisting." He favored the law requiring railroads of the United States to fully report accidents occurring on their lines, and in 1902 assisted in the preparation of the railroad law for Cuba. He was married, April 13, 1869, to Katherine Montague, daughter of Col. Joseph Newmarch and Sarah Jane (Bridges) Prescott of Newburyport, Mass. He is the author of: *Arbitration as Applied to Railways and their Employes* (1893); *Safety Appliances on Railroads*, (1894); *One Hundred Years of Interstate Commerce* (1885), and numerous addresses and papers.

MOSELEY, Jonathan Ogden, representative, was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1762; son of Dr. Thomas Moseley, a justice of the peace, and member of the Connecticut Medical association. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1780, A.M., 1783, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in East Haddam. He was state's attorney for Middlesex county, 1797–1805, and was a Federalist representative in the 9th and 16th congresses, 1805–21. He was also colonel in the state militia and justice of the peace of East

Haddam for several years. He removed to the Northwest territory and settled in Saginaw, Mich., where he died, Sept. 9, 1839.

MOSELEY, William Abbott, representative, was born in Whitesboro, Oneida county, N.Y., in 1799; son of Dr. Elizur Moseley, who was born in Massachusetts, graduated from Yale, 1786, and was a pioneer settler and practitioner in Whitesboro. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819; was admitted to the bar in 1820; began practice in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1822, and served in the state assembly, 1834 and 1835. He was a state senator, 1837–41. As senator hebecame a member of the court of appeals under the state constitution, but was a Whig representative from Buffalo, N.Y., in the 28th and 29th Congresses, 1843–47. He was not actively interested in law or politics after 1847. He was twice married. He died in New York city, Nov. 19, 1873.

MOSELEY, William Dunn, governor of Florida, was born in Lenoir county, N.C., Feb. 1, 1795; son of Sampson Moseley, a Revolutionary leader in North Carolina, and grandson of Col. Edward Moseley, a lawyer and statesman. He

was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1821, and was a tutor there, 1817. He wasadmitted to the bar in 1820, served in the state senate, 1829–33, was speaker, 1832–36, and the Democratic candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1834. In 1839 he settled on a plantation at Monticello, Fla. He was a representative in the Territorial legislature of Florida in 1840; a member of the Florida senate in 1844, and was first governor of Florida after its admission as a state, 1845–49. He retired to private life, in 1849, and removed in 1855, to Palatka, Fla., where he died Jan. 4, 1863.

MOSES, Bernard, educator, was born in Burlington, Conn., Aug. 28, 1846; son of Richard and Rachel (Norton) Moses, and a descendant of John Moses, who came from Wales to Massachusetts about 1640. He was prepared for college at Wilbraham academy, Mass., and was graduated at the University of Michigan, Ph.B., 1870. He studied in the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Heidelberg, 1870–73, receiving the degree Ph. D. from Heidelberg in 1873. Between 1870 and 1873 he also made extensive studies at Upsala and Stockholm in the history and literature of Scandinavia and returned to the United States in 1873. He was professor of history and English literature at Albion college, Mich., Sept. to Dec., 1875, and of history and political economy in the University of California from 1876. He was married, June 15, 1880, to Mary Edith, daughter of O. W. Briggs of San Franciso, Cal. In March, 1900, he was appointed a member of the U. S. Philippine commission, and took up his residence in Manila, P.I., June 3, 1900. He is the author of: *Politics: an Introduction to the Study of Comparative Constitutional Law* with W. W. Crane (1884); *The Establishment of Municipal Government in San Francisco* 1889); *The Federal Government of Switzerland* (1889); *Democracy and Social Growth in America* (1898); and *Establishment of Spanish Rule in America* (1898), and contributions to leading magazines.

MOSES, Charles Leavell, representative, was born in Coweta county, Ga., May 2, 1856; son of Ansley and Mary (Leavell) Moses. He was graduated at Mercer university in 1876, and engaged in farming and teaching. He was principal of the academy for boys at Newnan, Ga., and after 1886 engaged in farming and cotton growing. He was a member of the Farmers' alliance, and was a Democratic representative from the fourth Georgia district in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97. He was made a life member of the Georgia State Agricultural society. He was married in 1881, to Blanche, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hall of Newnan, Ga.

MOSES, Thomas Freeman, educator and physician, was born in Bath, Maine, June 8, 1836; son of William and Sarah (Freeman) Moses, and grandson of Nathaniel Moses of Scarborough, Maine. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1857; studied medicine in Bath, Maine, and in New York city, and was graduated at the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1861. He attended clinical schools and hospitals in London and Paris, 1861, and in 1862 entered the hospital department at Washington, D.C., as acting assistant surgeon. He had charge of several government transports and hospitals, and during the summer of 1864 was engaged in transporting wounded men from the battle fields of eastern Virginia. He also served as executive officer of the hospital steamer *Connecticut* and during a period of six weeks removed 14,000 men to the hospitals at Washington and Alexandria. He retired from the service in 1864, owing to ill health, and in 1866 settled, in practice in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was married in 1867 to Hannah Appleton, daughter of John and Charlotte (Appleton) Cranch, and granddaughter of Judge William Cranch of Washington, D.C. He was made professor of natural sciences in Urbana university, Ohio, and director of the schools for girls in 1870; acting president of the university, 1886; was president, 1888–94; a trustee, 1886–99, and served as treasurer of the board and chairman of the executive committee. With the Rev. Theodore N. Glover he founded the Central Ohio Scientific association in 1874 and edited its *Proceedings* in 1878. He is the author of: *Spiritual Nature of*

Force, and a translation of Emile Saigey's *Unity of Natural Phenomena* (1873).

MOSHER, Eliza Maria, educator, was born in Cayuga county, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1846; daughter of Augustus and Maria (Sutton) Mosher; granddaughter of Allen and Hannah (Eddy) Mosher and of Abram and Hester (Carpenter) Sutton, and a direct descendant of both Francis Cooke and Richard Warren who came over on the *Mayflower*, and of Hugh Mosher who came a few years later. She was graduated from Friends academy, Union Springs, N. Y., in 1862, and from the department of medicine and surgery, University of Michigan, in 1875. She studied in London and Paris, 1879–80, and practised as resident physician at the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women, 1877–79. She was superintendent of the reformatory, 1881–83; associate professor of physiology and resident physician of Vassar college, 1884–86, and removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where she engaged in practice, 1886–96. She was appointed lecturer on physiology at the Chautauqua Summer School of Physical Education, 1888, and in 1896 was elected professor of hygiene in the department of literature, science and the arts, and "dean of women" in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

MOSHER, George Frank, educator, was born in South China, Maine, Feb. 12, 1844; son of William and Elizabeth (McLaughlin) Mosher, and grandson of William and Freelove (Morse) Mosher and of Abraham and Deborah (Ward) McLaughlin. He attended the New Hampton literary and classical institution, New Hampton, N.H., and was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872. He was editor of the *Morning Star* at Dover, N.H., 1869–81; was married, Sept. 25, 1871, to Marinda Frances Stewart. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1877–78; U.S. consul at Nice, France, and at Sonneberg, Germany, 1881–85, and was elected president of Hillsdale college, Mich., in 1886. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Findlay college, Ohio, in 1888.

MOSHER, Jacob Simmons, physician, was born in Coeymans, Albany county, N.Y., March 19, 1834; son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Boucher) Mosher. His father was of English descent, and his mother, German. In 1853 his parents removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where he was a student at Rutgers college, 1853–56. He was principal of a public school in Albany, N.Y., 1856–60; graduated at the Albany Medical college in December, 1863, and married Dec. 30, 1863, to Emma S., daughter of Jesse Montgomery of Albany, N.Y. In 1864 he entered the U.S. service as a volunteer surgeon, serving in the Army of the Potomac and subsequently as assistant state medical director of New York, and was on duty, Washington, D.C., until the end of the war. He was surgeon-general of the state of New York, 1869–73; professor of chemistry in the Albany academy, 1863–70; professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in the Albany Medical college, 1864–70, and registrar and librarian of the Albany Medical college, 1865–70. He was deputy health officer of the port of New York, 1870–76; spent a short time in British and European hospitals, 1876; was professor of medical jurisprudence and hygiene in the Albany Medical college, 1876–81; of pathology, practice, clinical medicine and hygiene, 1881–83, and registrar of the college, 1876–80. He was a member of the executive committee of the State Normal school, 1866–83; a member of the Albany board of public instruction, 1865–68; a delegate to the annual convention of the American Medical association in 1872, and a member of the commission of experts appointed by President Hayes in 1878, to study the origin and cause of the yellow fever epidemic of that year, the report of the board resulting in the organization of the national board of health. He was chairman of the Albany board of health; a founder, trustee, professor and president of the faculty of the Albany College of Pharmacy established in 1881; president of the Albany County Medical society in 1882; secretary of the Albany institute; a member of the New York State Medical society, of the New York Neurological society and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He received the degree Ph.D. from Rutgers college in 1878. He died in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1883.

MOSLER, Henry, artist, was born in New York city, June 6, 1841; son of Gustav and Sophie (Wiener) Mosler. His parents removed in 1851 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where Gustav Mosler engaged in the lithographic business, and the boy began sketching on stone. He was soon after apprenticed to a wood engraver, A. M. Grosvenor. In 1856 the family removed to Richmond, Ind., where he worked as a wood engraver and painted from nature without a teacher. On his return to Cincinnati shortly afterward he entered the studio of James H. Beard, who encouraged him to devote his time to art, and his first sketch, "The Reception of Major Anderson in Cincinnati," after the bombardment of Sumter in 1861, appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, securing him a

position as staff artist for that journal, and he accompanied Grant's army in its operations, 1861–63. He was made additional aide on the staff of Gen. Richard W. Johnson, and besides his battle sketches painted portraits of Generals Nelson, Johnson, Rousseau and others. His service in the army secured for him a membership-at-large in the military order of the Loyal Legion. He was induced by Buchanan Read to visit Europe in 1863, and studied at Düsseldorf under Mücke in drawing and under Kindler in painting. He also studied under Hébert in Paris. He returned to Cincinnati in 1866. He painted portraits and a canvas "The Lost Cause," which had a large sale when reproduced by chromo-lithography. He was married in 1869 to Sarah Cahn of Cincinnati and spent the year 1870 in New York city painting portraits. He was again in Cincinnati, 1871–74; and was in Munich, 1874–77, where he studied under Wagner and had his work criticised by Piloty, receiving a gold medal from the Royal Academy, Munich, in 1874. In 1877 he removed to Paris and the next year his *Quadroon Girl* and *Early Cares* were accepted by the Salon. His *The Prodigal's Return* was given a place in the Hall of Honor of the Salon in 1879 and was purchased for the gallery of the Museum de Luxembourg, an honor never before accorded to an American artist. He exhibited at the Salon in 1880 *The Purchase of the Wedding Gown* and *The Spinning Girl.* He received a gold medal at the International exhibition, Nice, in 1884. In 1886 he returned to America and made studies among the Apache Indians for his large canvas *Abandoned*, which he painted in Paris and exhibited at the Salon, 1887. He exhibited at the Salon of 1888 *The White Captive* and *Harvest Dance*, for the latter receiving the gold medal. He exhibited at Paris, 1889, where he was awarded a silver medal, and at Vienna, 1893, *The Last Moments*, receiving from Vienna the only gold medal awarded to an American. He was in America, 1890–90, and painted his third large canvas *The Husking Bee.* In 1891 he exhibited at the Salon *Good Council*; in 1892 *The Milking Hour* and the *Wedding Feast*; in 1893 *The Chimney Corner*; in 1894 *The Brittany Legend* and *A Normandy Garden;* in 1895 *The Village Tinker*, and in 1895 *Mending the Net.* He won the prize of $2500 for *The Village Clock Maker* at the Prize Fund exhibition, New York, 1885, and in 1892 was decorated Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur and Officier d'Academie. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York, and received the grand gold medal and diploma of honor at Atlanta, Ga., 1895; was awarded the Thomas B. Clark prize at the National Academy of Design, 1896, and a gold medal at the Philadelphia Art Club exhibition, 1897. He returned to New York with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, in 1894, and subsequently made frequent visits to Paris.

MOSS, Lemuel, educator, was born in Boone county, Ky., Dec. 27, 1829; son of Demas and Esther (Lewis) Moss, grandson of Lemuel Moss, and a descendant of John Moss, of England, an original founder of New Haven, Conn., 1639. His parents went from New England to Dearborn county, Ind., in 1816; afterward removing to Kentucky, and returning to Indiana in 1833. He began the printer's trade in 1844, in the Lawrenceburg *Register* office, and worked as a printer for nine years, for the most part in Cincinnati and Louisville. He was married Dec. 24, 1851, to Harriet, daughter of William and Mary Bingham of Cincinnati. In 1853 he decided to enter the Baptist ministry. He was graduated at the University of Rochester, A.B., 1858, and at the Rochester Theological seminary, B.D., 1860; was pastor of the First Baptist church, Worcester, Mass., 1860–64; home secretary of the U.S. Christian commission, 1864–65; professor of systematic theology in Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., 1865–68; edited the *National Baptist*, Philadelphia, Pa., 1868–72; was professor of New Testament interpretation in Crozer Theological seminary, Upland, Pa., 1872–74; president of Chicago university, 1874–75, and president of the Indiana university, 1875–84. He edited the *Ensign*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1889–93; was pastor of the Baptist church at Woodbury, N.J., 1894–96, and was editor of *The Commonwealth* in 1897. He was elected a member of the National Council of Education in 1878, and president of the department of higher education, National Educational association, 1882. He was vice-president of the American Baptist Missionary union, 1883; president of the American Baptist Historical society, 1896–1900, and in 1900 was made vice-president. He became lecturer on Christian sociology at Bucknell university in 1897. He received from the University of Rochester the degree of D.D. in 1868, and LL.D. in 1883. He edited *The Baptists and the National Centenary* (1876); and is the author of: *Annals of the U.S. Christian Commission* (1866); *What Baptists Stand For* (1893); *A Day with Paul* (1894), and *A Question of Attitude* (1894).

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, historian, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814; son of John and Anna (Lothrop) Motley, and grandson of the Rev. John Lothrop, a prominent clergyman of Boston. He attended private schools at Jamaica Plain and Round Hill, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard college in 1831, and studied at the universities of Gröningen and Berlin, 1831–32, receiving the degree Ph.D. from Gröningen and

traveling in the south of Europe. He studied in Boston and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He was married in 1837 to Mary, daughter of Park Benjamin, journalist, and devoted himself to literary work. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the American legation, St. Petersburg, but returned home after a few months' residence there. He was a representative in the Massachusetts general court and in 1851 went to Europe with his family, visiting Berlin, Dresden, the Hague and Brussels, where he gathered material for "The Rise of the Dutch Republic", which he began in 1846 and which was published in England and Americain 1856, reprinted in English in Amsterdam and translated into Dutch, German, French and Russian. This work established Mr. Motley's reputation as a historian. He returned to the United States in 1856 and settled in New York city, but in 1858 went back to Europe, where he was received into the highest social circles. On Nov. 14, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln U.S. minister to Austria, and held office until 1867, when he resigned and was succeeded by John Jay. He returned to Boston in 1868, and continued his literary work. He delivered an address before the New York Historical society in 1868 on "Historic Progress and American Democracy." He was appointed by President Grant U.S. minister to England in 1869, but was recalled in 1870. He then revisited Holland and afterwards went to England and resumed his writing. In 1873 he suffered from an attack of paralysis which partially disabled him. He visited Boston in 1875, and on his return to England took up his residence with his daughter, Lady Harcourt, at Dorsetshire, where he continued to work on his "History of the Thirty Years' War." The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred on him by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1864, that of LL.D. by the College of the City of New York in 1858, by Harvard in 1860, by Cambridge in 1861 and by Leyden in 1872, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford in 1860. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the American Philosophical society, and of the leading learned societies of Europe. He published articles on "The Life and Character of Peter the Great," "Novels of Balzac," and "Polity of the Puritans," in the *North American Review*, and "The Causes of the Civil War" in the *London Times*; and is the author of: *Morton's Hope, or the Memoirs of a Young Provincial* (1839); *Merry Mount, a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony* (1849); *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, (3 vols., 1856); *The History of the United Netherlands, from the death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce, 1609* (2 vols., 1860), and *The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War* (2 vols., 1874). He died at Dorsetshire, England, May 29, 1877, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

J. L. Motley

MOTT, Alexander Brown, surgeon, was born in New York city, March 31, 1826; son of Dr. Valentine and Louisa (Dunmore) Munns Mott; grandson of Dr. Henry and Jane (Wall) Mott, and a descendant of Adam and Elizabeth (Richbell) Mott. Adam Mott, a Quaker, came from Essex, England, to New York as early as 1644 and settled on Long Island about 1657. Alexander Brown Mott was educated under private tutors and in the Columbia grammar school until 1836, and in Europe, 1836–41. He entered the U.S. Military academy in 1841; left at the desire of his father and visited Europe in 1842, and was employed in the naval agency at Marseilles, France, in 1843. He was private secretary to Commodore Morris, U.S.N., in 1844, and commanded a battery during the Spanish revolution, being present at the siege and surrender of Barcelona. He was engaged in business in Marseilles in 1845 and resided at Havre, France, 1846–47, where he began the study of medicine. He studied under his father, 1847, attended the New York University Medical college and was graduated at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1850. He was prosecutor for his father for many years at the New York University Medical clinic and performed many operations in the surgical clinics. In 1857 he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. While on General Yates's staff in April, 1861, he organized the medical corps of the New York regiments under his charge and subsequently served as temporary medical director in New York and inspected all the recruits for thirty-eight regiments of volunteers. He visited and inspected all the New York regiments in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and Fort Monroe, Va.; resumed the office of inspector in New York, and was also connected with the mustering and disbursing office. He founded, in connection with the patriotic women in New York, the U.S. army general hospital in 1862, of which he was surgeon in charge. He was appointed surgeon of U.S. volunteers with the rank of major, Nov. 7, 1862; and in 1864–65

served as medical inspector of the department of Virginia on the staff of Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, and was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of colonel, July 27, 1865. He was a founder of the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, professor of surgical anatomy there, 1861–72, and of clinical and operative surgery, 1872–89. He was surgeon for various hospitals in New York, was influential in establishing St. Vincent's hospital in 1849, and was a member of several scientific and other societies. He was married in April, 1851, to Arabella Upson daughter of Thaddeus Phelps of New York city, and their son, Valentine Mott, was the fourth of the family in the direct line to adopt the profession of medicine. He died in Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1889.

MOTT, Gershom, soldier, was born at Lamberton, N.J., April 7, 1822; son of Judge Gershom and Phoebe Rose (Scudder) Mott; grandson of Capt. John and Eleanor (Johnston) Mott and of John and Mary (Keen) Scudder, and a descendant of Adam (New York, 1644, Long Island, 1657) and Jane (Hulet) Mott. He attended the Trenton, N.J., academy, and in 1836 became a clerk in a New York store. He served throughout the Mexican war, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 10th U.S. infantry, April 23, 1847, and was mustered out, Aug. 22, 1848. He was married, Aug. 8, 1849, to Elizabeth Smith. He was collector of the port of Lamberton, 1849–53; teller of the Bordentown Banking company, 1855–61; lieutenant-colonel of the 5th New Jersey volunteers, 1861–62, and was promoted colonel of the 6th New Jersey volunteers, May 8, 1862. At the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, he was wounded, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 7, 1862. On his return to duty, Dec. 4, 1862, he was given command of 2d brigade of New Jersey volunteers, and then of the 3d brigade, 2d division, 3d army corps. He was again wounded, May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. He commanded the 4th division, Hancock's 2d corps, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and the 3d brigade, 3d division, Hancock's corps, at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. He was brevetted major-general, Sept. 9, 1864, for capturing the enemy's outposts and lines, and over one hundred men. At Petersburg, Dec. 31, 1864, he commanded the 3d division, 2d army corps, and was stationed on the Jerusalem turnpike south of Petersburg. He was wounded at Amelia Springs, Va., April 6, 1865: commanded the provisional army corps after peace was declared, and was a member of the Wirz commission at Washington, D.C. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, Dec. 1, 1865, to rank from May 26, 1865, and resigned Feb. 20, 1866. He served as paymaster of the Camden and Amboy Railroad company 1866–73; conducted an iron foundry under the name of Thompson & Mott, and was appointed major-general in the national guard of New Jersey in 1873. He was treasurer of the state of New Jersey, 1875, keeper of the state prison, 1876–81; member of the Riparian commission, 1882–84; director of the Bordentown Banking company and the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad company, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York city, May 29, 1884.

MOTT, Henry Augustus, chemist, was born at Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1852; son of Henry Augustus Mott, and grandson of Dr. Valentine and Louisa (Dunmore) Munns Motte. He was graduated at Columbia college, M.E. and Ph.B., 1873, and Ph.D., 1875. Devoting himself to technical chemistry, he was consulting chemist to the manufacturers of various food preparations, and invented a process to prevent the crystallization of butter, which made the manufacture of artificial butter successful. He also exposed the adulteration of baking powders with alum. He was chemist and examiner of the food purchased for the Indian bureau by the U.S. government and was often called into court to testify as an expert, notably in the Fleming murder trial and in the defence in the Shakespeare case, under instructions from the French government. He was professor of chemistry in the New York Medical college and hospital for women, 1881–86; chemist to the New York Medico-Legal society, 1890–96, and was employed by the government to examine the food supplied to the Indian department. Under the auspices of the board of education he delivered an annual course of free lectures on chemistry in the public schools of New York city, 1890–96. He was the first to claim that the wave theory of sound is incorrect and he also upheld the theory of the entitative nature of force. His writings include: *The Chemist's Manual* (1878); *Was Man Created?* (1880); *The Air we Breathe and Ventilation* (1881); *The Fallacy of the Present Theory of Sound* (1885); *Matter, Ether and Energy*, and *Yachts and Yachtsmen of America*. He died in New York city, Nov. 8, 1896.

MOTT, James, reformer, was born in North Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., June 20, 1788; son of Adam and Anne (Mott) Mott; grandson of Adam and Sarah (Willis) Mott, and of James and Mary (Underhill) Mott, and a descendant of Adam and Elizabeth (Richbell) Mott. James was educated at the Friends boarding school, Nine Partners, N.Y., 1797–1807, and was a teacher there until 1809, when he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and became a clerk in Thomas Coffin's nail store, being made a partner six months later and continuing as such until 1815. He was married, April 10, 1811, to Lucretia Coffin, daughter of his partner. He served as clerk in Barker's bank, Wall street, New York city, for six months in

1816, and in January, 1817, returned to Philadelphia where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1827 he defended the course of Elias Hicks in dividing the Society of Friends, and in 1830 retired from the cotton business, being unwilling to deal in anything produced by slave labor. He engaged in the wool business, and at one time was interested in the Penn factory near Philadelphia. In 1850 he retired from active business, and in 1857 removed to a small farm near the city. He was among the first to join the Abolition movement, and in 1833 aided in organizing in Philadelphia the National Anti-Slavery society. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the World's Antislavery convention in London, England, in 1840, where among others he urged the admission of the female delegates, his wife being a delegate from Pennsylvania. He presided over the first Woman's Rights national convention held at Seneca Falls N.Y., in 1848, and in 1865–69 helped to organize the plans of government and instruction for Swarthmore college, named in memory of the home of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1868.

MOTT, Lucretia, reformer, was born on Nantucket Island, Mass., Jan. 3, 1793; daughter of Capt. Thomas and Anna (Folger) Coffin; granddaughter of Benjamin Coffin and of William Folger, and a descendant of Tristram (1642) and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin. She removed to Boston, Mass., with her parents in 1804, attended and taught in the Friends school at Nine Partners, N.Y., 1806–10, and there met James Mott (q.v.), to whom she was married at the home of her parents in Philadelphia, April 10, 1811. She conducted a school in Philadelphia with Rebecca Bunker, 1817–18, and in 1818 became a minister in the Society of Friends. She eventually joined her husband, a supporter of Elias Hicks, and as a minister of the Liberal Quakers, journeyed through New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, preaching her faith and advocating the abolition of slavery. She was influential in organizing the American Antislavery society at Philadelphia in 1833, but being a woman could not sign the declaration adopted. She also aided in forming female antislavery societies, and in 1840 accompanied her husband to London, England, as a delegate from the American Antislavery society to the World's Antislavery convention to which they found, on their arrival, no women were to be admitted. She however made several addresses, and the fact that she was not recognized as a delegate led to the woman's rights movement in England, France and the United States. In 1848, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Martha C. Wright and Mary A. McClintock, she called the first convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y., for the discussion and improvement of the social, civil and religious conditions and rights of women. She thereafter devoted herself to this cause and made her last public appearance at the Suffrage convention held in New York city in 1878. She held meetings with the colored people; was a member of the Pennsylvania Peace society, and an active worker in the Free Religious associations formed in Boston, Mass., in 1868. She also aided in establishing the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia. See "Life and Letters of James and Lucretia Mott" by Ann Davis Hallowell (1884). She died near Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1880.

Lucretia Mott.

MOTT, Richard, representative, was born in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N.Y., July 21, 1804; son of Adam and Anne (Mott) Mott, and brother of James Mott, the reformer (q.v.). He was educated in the Friends school, Nine Partners, N.Y., and in New York city; taught school for a year; became a clerk in 1818, and later engaged in the lumber and ship chandlery business, and as clerk and teller in various banks in New York city. He was married, Nov. 12, 1828, to Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Elihu and Mary (Slocum) Smith. In 1836 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged in real estate and other business enterprises. He lost his property in the financial panic of 1837, but afterward made a success in mercantile pursuits. He was mayor of Toledo, 1845–46; a founder of the Republican party, and a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. He was opposed to slavery, but while in congress, true to his Quaker faith, voted against every appropriation for the support of the army and navy. He served as chairman of the Citizen's Military committee during the civil war, and in 1868 organized and was elected president of the Toledo Savings institution. He died in Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1888.

MOTT, Valentine, surgeon, was born at Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 20, 1785; son of Dr. Henry and Jane (Wall) Mott; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Valentine) Mott and of Samuel Wall, and a descendant of Adam and Elizabeth (Richbell) Mott. He was prepared for college at a

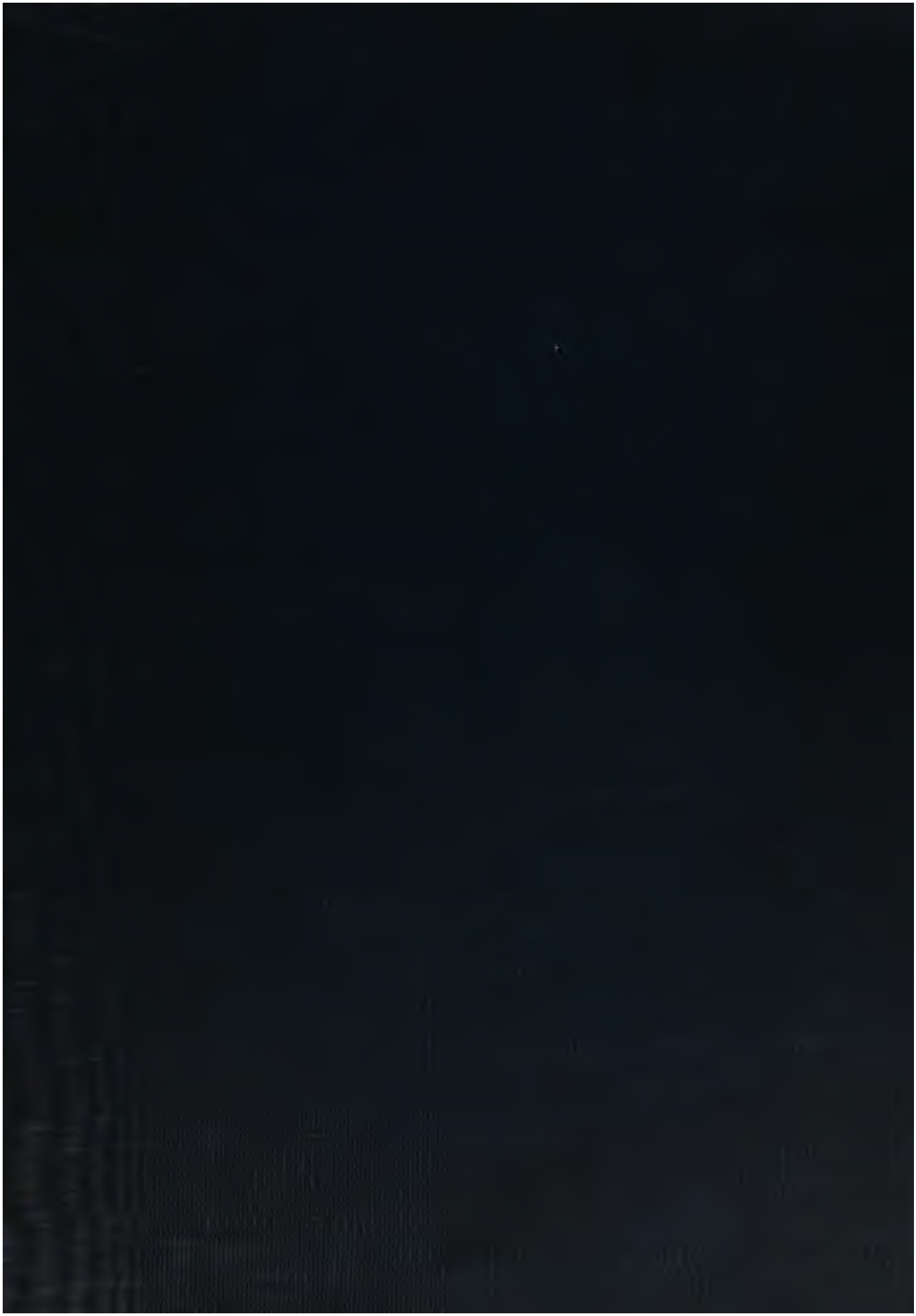
private seminary at Newtown, L.I.; studied medicine under the direction of his relative, Dr. Valentine Seamen in New York city, 1804–07; was graduated at Columbia college, M.D., 1806; studied under Sir Astley Cooper in London; visited St. Thomas's, Bartholomew's and Guy's hospitals, and attended the lectures of Abernethy, Sir Charles Bell and Currie, 1807–08. He completed his medical studies in the University of Edinburgh, 1809–10, and practised in New York city. He delivered a course of lectures on surgery in New York in 1810; was professor of surgery in the medical department of Columbia college, 1811–13, and after that department became the College of Physicians and Surgeons, continued in the chair, 1813–26. He founded with Drs. Hosack, Mitchell, Francis and others, Rutgers Medical college in 1826, and was professor there until the institution closed its doors in 1830. In 1828 he made an excision of the collar bone, in which he tied the jugular vein in two places, and not less than forty arteries, from which the patient completely recovered. This feat was probably without a parallel in the history of surgery, and a similar operation was not performed until thirty years later. He was professor of surgery and relative anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons 1830–65, and made three visits to Europe between 1835–51, to recuperate his health. He visited the hospitals of Paris and while in Constantinople removed a tumor from the head of Sultan Abdul Medjid, who for this service invested him with the order of Medjidieh. He was one of the founders of the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1841; was professor of surgery and relative anatomy and president of the faculty, 1841–52, and professor emeritus, 1852–65. He was a member of the council of the university, 1830–36; surgeon to the New York hospital; senior consulting surgeon to Bellevue hospital for fifteen years, and consulting surgeon to St. Luke's, the Hebrew, St. Vincent's and the Women's hospitals at different times. He was a fellow of the Imperial Academy of Medicine in Paris, the Paris Clinical society; the Medical Society of London, the London Chirurgical society; Brussels Chirurgical society; King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and was president of the New York Academy of Medicine for several years and the New York Inebriate asylum at the time of his death. He received the honorary degree M.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1851 and that of LL.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York. His museum of anatomical specimens was destroyed by fire when the building of the New York Medical college was burned. His widow, however, gathered together such other specimens as were left in his office and these, with 4000 volumes of his medical and surgical works from his library she placed in a building at 64 Madison avenue. This was incorporated as the Mott Memorial in 1866, and was made free to all medical and other students. He was married in 1818, to Louisa, daughter of Sarah Munns of England. He invented many surgical and obstetrical instruments and advocated conservative surgery. He left a fund in his will, whereby one gold, one silver and one copper medal were to be awarded annually to three graduates of the New York University Medical college, for the best dried anatomical specimens. He helped to establish the *New York Medical and Surgical Record* in 1818, contributed to the transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine and wrote various papers for the U.S. sanitary commission. He supervised Dr. Peter S. Townsend's translation of Velpean's "Surgical Anatomy," adding several hundred pages of notes and illustrations and is the author of: "*Travels in Europe and the East*" (1842); and various addresses, discourses and eulogies. See "Memoir of the Life and Character of Mott, Facile Princeps" by Samuel W. Francis (1865); "Eulogy on the Late Valentine Mott" by Alfred C. Post (1865), and "Memoir of Valentine Mott" by Samuel D. Gross (1868). He died in New York city, April 26, 1865.

MOTT, Valentine, physician, was born in New York city, Nov. 17, 1852; son of Dr. Alexander Brown and Arabella Upsom (Phelps) Mott. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875; Cambridge, England, B.A. 1876; Bellevue Hospital Medical college, M.D., 1878. He practised in New York city and attained a wide reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was out-door surgeon, Bellevue hospital, 1879–87, and went to Paris in 1887 as the representative of the American Pasteur institute, where he studied the prophylactic treatment for hydrophobia under Louis Pasteur and brought back to New York the first innoculated rabbit ever taken from Dr. Pasteur's laboratory. He contributed to American Medical journals several interesting papers on the subject of Pasteur's discovery. He was married, April 21, 1892, to Emily Langdon, daughter of Langdon Erving. His medical and surgical attainments were recognized by the various professional and learned societies of the United States by electing him to fellowship.

MOTTE, Isaac, delegate, was born probably in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 8, 1738; son of Jacob Motte, Dutch consul at Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated from Holland to America and settled in South Carolina, where he served as treasurer of the colony. His grandfather, De la Motte, was a French Huguenot refugee, who went to Holland in 1685. Isaac Motte was educated as a soldier, served in Canada in the French and Indian war,

1756; joined the patriotic cause, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 2d South Carolina regiment, under Col. William Moultrie, June 17, 1775. He seized Fort Johnson, on Adams island, by direction of the committee of safety in July, 1775, where he commanded three companies of the 2d South Carolina regiment. He was active in defending Fort Moultrie, and was promoted colonel Sept. 16, 1776. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1780–82; a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, and was appointed naval officer of the port of Charleston, by President Washington, serving 1789–95. He died in Charleston, S.C., May 8, 1795.

MOULTON, Louise Chandler, author, was born in Pomfret, Conn., April 10, 1835; daughter of Lucius Lemuel and Louisa Rebecca (Clark) Chandler; granddaughter of Charles and Hannah (Cleveland) Chandler, and of Allen Gates and Selinda (Darling) Smith Clark, and a descendant of William Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., with his wife Annis and four children about 1637. She was educated in Pomfret, Conn., and at Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary in Troy, N.Y., and in 1854 published a collection of sketches and poems entitled "This, That and the Other," of which nearly 20,000 copies were sold. She was married, Aug. 27, 1855, to William Upham Moulton, editor of a weekly paper published in Boston, Mass. She was the Boston literary correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1870–76, and a regular contributor to the Boston *Sunday Herald*, 1887–92. She traveled in Europe at various times and after 1878 made London her place of residence during the season. She contributed to the leading magazines and newspapers and edited and prefaced with a biographical sketch of the author, "Garden Secrets," by Philip Bourke Marston (1887), "The Last Harvest," a posthumous publication (1891) and "A Collected Edition of Marston's Poems" (1892). She also edited a volume of selections from Arthur O'Shaughnessy with a biographical sketch. She considered her poems to be her most important work, and she is classed by critics among the leading modern sonnet writers. She is the author of: *This, That and the Other* (1854); *Juno Clifford* (1855); *My Third Book*, short stories (1859); *Bed-Time Stories* for children (1873); *Some Women's Hearts* (1874); *More Bed-Time Stories* (1875); *Swallow-Flights*, poems (1877); *New Bed-Time Stories* (1880); *Random Rambles* (1881); *Fire-light Stories* (1883); *Ourselves and Our Neighbors: Short Chats on Social Topics* (1887); *Miss Eyre from Boston and Others* (1889); *In the Garden of Dreams* (1889); *Stories Told at Twilight* (1890); *Lazy Tours in Spain* (1896); *In Childhood's Country*, poems (1897); *At The Wind's Will*, poems (1899).

Louise Chandler Moulton

MOULTON, Samuel Wheeler, representative, was born at Hamilton, Mass., Jan. 20, 1821; son of William and Mary (Lunt), grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Tarbox), and of John and Hannah (Killam), great-grandson of John and Mary (Conant), great²-grandson of James and great³-grandson of James Moulton, who came from Yarmouth, England, in 1638, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1645, and later removed to Wenham, Mass. In 1841 Samuel W. Moulton went to Kentucky; taught school there, 1841–42, and in Mississippi, 1843–45. He was married in 1844 to Mary H., daughter of Thomas and Mary Afflick, a native of Scotland, and they had no children. In 1845 he removed to Codes county, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practised in Sullivan, 1847–49, and in Shelbyville after 1849, attaining eminence in his profession. He was county school commissioner, 1851–59, and a representative in the general assembly, 1853–59. In 1853, as chairman of the committee on education, he drafted a bill for a system of free schools for the state, which, after long discussion and opposition became a law. He was also active in promoting the state normal university bill which became a law in 1857. He was president of the state board of education for eighteen years; president of the board of trustees of the state reformatory for boys at Pontiac six years, and was influential in establishing the University of Illinois. His efforts in behalf of education gained for him recognition as "the father of the free school system of Illinois." He was a Buchanan presidential elector in 1856; supported Douglass for President in 1860; was elected president of the grand council of the Union League for the State of Illinois in 1863; was a Republican representative in the 39th congress, 1865–67, and a Democratic representative in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881–85. In 1896 he repudiated the platform of the Democratic national convention and supported William McKinley for President. A life-size portrait of Mr. Moulton was presented to the county court house by the bar and citizens of Shelby county, and was unveiled June 10, 1898, with impressive ceremonies. In 1902 Mr. Moulton was still in the active practice of law in Shelbyville, Ill.